THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

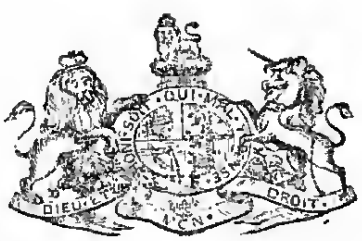
GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1856;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1857.

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CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT.

Page

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND, . . vii

APPENDIX.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Belfast; Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Antrim Bridewells, ... 1
County of Armagh Gaol; Markethill, Newtownhamilton, Ballybot, and Lurgan Bridewells, ... 9
County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan; Ballyconnell, Cootehill, and Bailieborough Bridewells, ... 17
County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford; Donegal, Glenties, Letterkenny, and Bunerana Bridewells, ... 24
County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick; Newry and Newtownards Bridewells, ... 32
County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen; Newtownbutler Bridewell, 41
County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon; Ballinamore and Manorhamilton Bridewells, ... 48
County of Londonderry Gaol; Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and Magherafelt Bridewells, ... 55
County of Longford Gaol, ... 64
County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk; Ardee Bridewell, ... 72
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol, ... 79
County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar; Ballinrobe, Westport, Belmullet, Ballina, and Swineford Bridewells, ... 85
County of Meath Gaol, at Trim; Navan and Kells Bridewells, . . 93
County of Monaghan Gaol; Clones, Castleblayney, and Carrickmacross Bridewells, ... 101
County of Roscommon Gaol; Strokestown, Castlerea, Boyle, and Athlone Bridewells, ... 107
County of Sligo Gaol; Ballymote Bridewell, ... 115
County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh; Strabane, Clogher, and Dungannon Bridewells, ... 122
County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar; Moate Bridewell, . . 131

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

Page
County of Carlow Gaol, ... 138
County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis; Six-mile-bridge, Tulla, Ennistymon, Kilrush, and Killnloe Bridewells, ... 144
County of Cork Gaol; Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Kinsale, Youghal, Midleton, Queenstown, Macroom, Bandon, Millstreet, Mallow, Dunmanway, Bantry, Castletown Berehaven, Skibbereen, Rosscarbery, Cloghnakilty, Charleville, and Kanturk Bridewells, ... 150
City of Cork Gaol; Bridewell, ... 161
County of Galway Gaol; Ballinasloe, Clifden, Woodford, Portumna, Eyrecourt, Gort, Oughterard, Loughrea, and Tuam Bridewells, . 169
County of the Town of Galway Gaol, ... 177
County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee; Dingle, Listowel, Tarbert, Castleisland, Kenmare, Killarney, Miltown, and Cahirciveen Bridewells, . 182
County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy, ... 189
County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas, ... 194
County of Kilkenny Gaol; Callan, Urlingford, and Thomastown Bridewells, ... 202
City of Kilkenny Gaol, ... 209
King's County Gaol, at Tullamore; Parsonstown Bridewell, . . 214
County of Limerick Gaol; Croom, Bruff, Rathkeale, Newcastle, Glin, and Kilfinnane Bridewells, ... 220
City of Limerick Gaol, ... 227
Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough; Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris-in-Ossory Bridewells, ... 235
County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh; Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Newport, and Borrisokane Bridewells, . . . 242
County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel; Cahir, Clogheen, Carrick-on-Suir, New Birmingham, Tipperary, and Cashel Bridewells, 251
County of Waterford Gaol; Lismore and Dungarvan Bridewells, . 259
City of Waterford Gaol and House of Correction, ... 268
County of Wexford Gaol; New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Bridewells, 273
County of Wicklow Gaol; Tinahely and Baltinglass Bridewells, . . 281

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham, ... 288
Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males, . . . 297
Richmond Female Penitentiary, ... 314
Four Courts Marshalsea, ... 324

INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICTS, . FELTON F. W. HERVEY.
SOUTH DISTRICT, . . . J. CONRY CONNELLAN.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
March, 1857.

SIR,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1856.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } *Inspectors-General*
FELTON F. W. HERVEY, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
EDWARD HORSMAN, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c., &c.

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THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Thirty-fifth Report.

THE decrease in crime was so great in 1855, that we scarcely expected to be able to report a continuance of such progressive improvement in 1856, especially since the embodiment of the militia was believed to have largely contributed to thin the gaols, and consequently its disbandment was naturally considered likely to produce a contrary effect. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we are again enabled to report that the reduction in crime steadily progresses, and that, on the whole, the criminal statistics for the past year may be taken as indicating great moral and social improvement. An examination of the subjoined tables will show that felony and vagrancy, the result of pauperism, have wonderfully declined; but it is to be observed with regret, that amongst females misdemeanors and drunkenness have increased.

No. 1.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in GAOLS.

On 1st January,	1850,	.	10,967	On 1st January,	1854,	.	5,755
Do. do.	1851,	.	10,084	Do. do.	1855,	.	5,080
Do. do.	1852,	.	8,803	Do. do.	1856,	.	3,561
Do. do.	1853,	.	7,604	Do do.	1857,	.	3,419

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

Month.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
January, .	10,967	10,084	8,803	7,604	5,755	5,080	3,561
February, .	11,904	11,032	9,187	8,154	6,186	5,273	3,866
March, . .	13,102	11,444	9,971	8,141	6,423	4,788	4,022
April, . .	11,423	10,689	8,944	7,510	5,978	4,768	3,665
May, . .	12,273	11,066	8,890	7,681	5,886	4,560	3,595
June, . .	13,267	12,217	9,527	7,924	5,977	4,837	3,686
July, . .	12,659	12,233	8,854	7,084	5,816	4,582	3,492
August, . .	11,746	10,669	7,621	6,243	5,686	4,285	3,599
September, .	12,012	9,403	7,589	6,039	5,487	4,148	3,495
October, .	10,166	8,435	7,403	5,823	5,230	3,753	3,337
November, .	9,508	8,247	7,104	5,471	4,930	3,747	3,454
December, .	10,163	8,461	7,592	5,781	5,100	3,844	3,516

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Thirty-fifth Report.

No. 3.—COMMITTALS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Four Years.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1853, .	73,019	6,841·5	1855, .	48,446	4,418·3
1854, .	60,445	5,700·9	1856, .	43,713	3,580·6

No. 4.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each COUNTY and TOWN GAOL on the 31st December, 1855.

Gaols.	No.	Gaols.	No.	Gaols.	No.
Antrim, . .	184	Galway Town, .	20	Meath, . .	40
Armagh, . .	63	Kerry, . .	76	Monaghan, . .	58
Carlow, . .	43	Kildare, Naas, .	60	Queen's, . .	52
Cavan, . . .	57	,, Athy, .	34	Roscommon, .	75
Clare, . . .	99	Kilkenny County,	71	Sligo, . . .	46
Cork County, .	235	,, City, .	28	Tipperary, Nenagh,	104
,, City, . .	143	King's, . .	65	,, Clonmel	183
Donegal, . .	81	Leitrim, . .	48	Tyrone, . .	85
Down, . . .	90	Limerick County,	70	Waterford County,	52
Dublin County, .	98	,, City, .	117	,, City, .	51
Dublin City:		Londonderry, .	73	Westmeath, .	54
Richmond B., .	236	Longford, . .	44	Wexford, . .	122
Grangegorman P.,	276	Louth, . .	61	Wicklow, . .	18
Fermanagh, . .	42	,, Drogheda, .	34		
Galway, . .	48	Mayo, . . .	122	Total, .	3,558

Tables, Nos. 1 and 2, show that the numbers in custody on the first days of each month in 1856 were, in every instance, less than on the corresponding days in 1855, the reduction being much greater in the earlier than in the later months.

Table 3 shows the progressive decrease in the number of committals in the last four years, the committals of 1856 being less than those of 1855 by 4,733, or 9·769 per cent.; it also gives satisfactory proof that the decline in crime is greater even than at first appears—for the daily average of prisoners in 1856 was less than that in 1855 by 838, or 18·967 per cent., the decrease in the daily average being double that in the committals, and thus indicating that the periods of imprisonment must have been much shorter, as well as the number of prisoners much fewer, in 1856 than in 1855. Again, if we add the total of Table 4 to the number of committals of criminals shown in Table 3, and of debtors in Table 6, we find that the total confined in 1856 was 48,060, against 54,531 in 1855, being a decrease of 6,471, or 11·87 per cent.

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No. 5.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Committals to the Gaols of Ireland, and the Number of Deaths in 1855 and 1856, with the Amount of Accommodation on the 31st of December, 1856.

County and Town Gaols.	Total Committals, exclusive of Debtors.		Daily Average No. of Prisoners Confined.		Highest No. of Prisoners at any one time.		Deaths.		No. for which Accommodation was provided on 31st December, 1856.					
									Debtors.		Criminals.		No. of Beds.	
	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Antrim,	2,365	2,341	219	160	275	221	6	4	41	1	287	107	328	108
Armagh,	1,121	960	05	77	120	110	.	1	14	2	93	73	107	75
Carlow,	647	471	45·5	33·3	67	58	.	2	7	.	53	41	58	46
Cavan,	675	528	67	55	91	90	1	1	24	12	216	72	77	26
Clare,	602	420	116	88	155	123	3	3	12	.	115	12	157	.
Cork County,	1,599	1,438	302	253	408	308	13	3	17	3	320	107	174	102
,, City,	1,568	1,574	170	168	230	223	2	3	24	2	162	116	141	56
Donegal,	502	522	85·3	71·2	129	131	2	1	12	1	99	25	111	26
Down,	871	638	129	72	195	136	11	1	16	8	106	69	120	67
Dublin County,	1,767	1,550	146 6	111·8	205	176	5	1	18	1	72	36	00	45
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.	4,953	3,735	365	245	588	310	8	3	.	.	563	.	563	.
Grangegorman P.	8,114	7,363	322	292	473	390	5	7	.	.	.	400	.	267
Fermanagh,	352	418	56	53	73	84	1	4	8	4	66	36	81	45
Galway County,	443	411	73	63	97	78	3	3	14	.	82	29	89	29
,, Town,	567	500	39·6	26	66	57	.	.	6	.	40	25	40	28
Kerry,	867	678	104	63·4	144	94	.	.	12	6	84	24	96	30
Kildare, Naas,	593	619	61	55	180	83	2	.	3	2	57	15	52	20
,, Athy,	345	487	42·4	39·2	62	67	.	.	2	2	20	12	27	20
Kilkenny County,	433	395	88	61	97	75	2	2	12	6	151	88	179	58
,, City,	833	1,086	38	30	65	54	.	.	12	2	30	30	21	14
King's,	441	409	74	54	161	181	1	.	10	.	80	50	90	50
Leitrim,	318	296	46·9	36	75	69	1	1	21	2	72	29	76	22
Limerick County,	767	633	124	90	179	113	3	2	10	6	111	48	133	66
,, City,	4 375	4,009	118	111·8	160	156	1	.	17	4	109	48	126	52
Londonderry,	1,086	824	73	87	111	114	1	.	12	2	72	54	84	56
Longford,	510	581	49·8	39·9	69	55	1	.	16	4	76	31	70	29
Louth, Dundalk,	551	548	59·7	48	75	62	.	.	5	2	87	31	87	35
,, Drogheda,	583	310	25·6	21·6	45	36	.	.	2	1	42	24	24	12
Mayo,	974	1,113	113	113	150	150	2	.	8	4	140	36	148	40
Meath,	353	347	60·8	39	88	52	1	1	18	1	114	32	110	50
Monaghan,	659	551	65	57	96	75	1	2	32	4	59	23	91	27
Queen's,	540	529	79	61	195	76	1	1	20	4	106	54	126	58
Roscommon,	440	335	77·2	61	95	82	1	.	8	.	106	30	76	24
Sligo,	362	404	58·2	55·7	87	78	.	.	36	0	82	49	119	28
Tipperary, Nenagh,	937	976	120·3	120·1	178	232	5	3	18	6	215	54	166	58
Tipperary, Clonmel	2,199	1,877	238·7	159·5	336	211	3	1	10	.	212	44	196	52
Tyrone,	729	681	94	73·4	141	104	1	1	10	2	50	38	56	29
Waterford County,	355	349	72·9	59·6	118	84	.	1	8	2	87	38	87	24
,, City,	1,033	1,059	62·5	51	97	78	.	1	18	.	20	30	43	30
Westmeath,	731	723	70	69	96	96	.	1	10	4	105	49	185	29
Wexford,	909	697	157·7	115·6	212	147	7	5	16	.	103	86	113	84
Wicklow,	334	320	31·6	33·5	43	51	4	2	8	2	50	23	64	26
Total,	48,446	43,713	4,418 3	3,580·6	6,277	5,084	98	61	559	108	4,732	2,210	4,691	1,943
									667		6,943		6,634	

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Thirty-fifth Report.

No. 6.—Showing by Sexes the Number of Debtors Committed to each County and Town Gaol in 1856.

County or Town Gaol.	Number. Males.	Number. Fem.	County or Town Gaol.	Number. Males.	Number. Fem.	County or Town Gaol.	Number. Males.	Number. Fem.
Antrim,	169	17	Kildare, Naas,	2	–	Sligo,	11	–
Armagh,	13	2	,, Athy,	4	1	Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	–
Carlow,	4	–	Kilkenny County,	7	–	,, Clonmel,	17	1
Cavan,	12	–	,, City,	9	–	Tyrone,	15	–
Clare,	9	–	King's County,	3	–	Waterford County,	3	2
Cork County,	23	6	Leitrim,	5	–	,, City,	12	0
,, City,	44	3	Limerick County,	12	1	Westmeath,	9	–
Donegal,	12	1	,, City,	83	6	Wexford,	7	1
Down,	35	–	Londonderry,	16	1	Wicklow,	5	2
Dublin County,	53	7	Longford,	7	–			
Dublin City:			Louth, Dundalk,	10	3	Total,	729	66
Richmond B.	–	–	,, Drogheda,	8	–			
Grangegorman P.	–	–	Mayo,	4	1		795	
Fermanagh,	21	1	Meath,	8	–			
Galway County,	11	–	Monaghan,	18	–	Total in 1855,	944	
,, Town,	8	2	Queen's County,	12	1			
Kerry,	19	–	Roscommon,	5	1	Decrease in 1856,	155	

No. 7.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in County Gaols for the Seven Years ending 1846, for the Four Years ending 1850, and for the Six Years ending 1856, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent.

County Gaols. — Localities.	Average Daily No. for seven years ending 1846.	Average Daily No. for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily No. for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856.	Decrease per Cent.
Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon	94·35	183·0	94·50	61·66	64·78
Sligo,	93·02	224·10	141·01	89·17	61·24
Galway,	138·85	452·5	225·89	168	62·67
Roscommon,	105·28	249·39	136·88	95·37	62·16
Longford,	100·14	183·72	83·16	69·62	62·11
Fermanagh, Enniskillen,	97·42	229·25	135·33	90	60·74
Limerick,	130·05	530·48	300·21	238	54·27
Armagh,	126	227	80·16	105	53·74
Mayo, Castlebar,	172·40	394·15	128·51	183·5	53·56
Monaghan,	98·14	203·5	107·36	94·83	53·4
Cavan,	116·52	207·25	77·87	99·67	51·91
Kerry, Tralee,	123·5	425·31	244·38	210·03	50·59
Tyrone, Omagh,	107·18	247·5	130·92	122·43	50·54
Cork,	242·85	1,117·74	360·26	570·5	48·96
Carlow,	79·71	167·68	110·36	81·97	48·88
Queen's, Maryborough,	110·19	239·5	117·35	122·5	48·85
King's, Tullamore,	113·70	238	104·82	120·17	48·42
Westmeath, Mullingar,	116·28	211·75	82·1	112·33	46·95
Clare, Ennis,	117·43	425	261·02	231·17	45·61
Meath, Trim,	85·18	175·49	105·3	96·3	45·13
Wicklow,	75·78	140·5	85·4	77·85	44·95
Kilkenny,	97·36	236·5	142·91	133·5	43·97
Londonderry,	90·26	182·78	102·44	108·07	40·55
Down, Downpatrick,	168·9	255	50·98	152	40·4
Donegal, Lifford,	81·07	170·67	110·52	104·42	38·82
Tipperary, Nenagh & Clonmel	310·8	940·00	205·36	625·97	34·04
Waterford,	80·14	242·25	202·28	160·42	33·78
Louth, Dundalk,	65·80	113·47	72·45	77·80	31·45
Kildare, Naas and Athy,	83·05	179·91	110·63	124·3	29·79
Wexford,	96·57	227·37	135·44	195·54	13·95
Dublin, Kilmainham,	125·26	222·02	77·73	201·88	9·32
Antrim, Belfast,	215·01	292·83	85·02	268·17	8·08

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No. 8.—Comparative Table showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1855 and 1856, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

Class of Offences.	1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicted.						
Felony, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	1,580	1,465	3,045	1,097	895	1,992
Misdemeanor, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	090	233	1,123	932	154	1,086
Criminal Lunatics, (At Quarter Sessions & Assizes.)	10	3	13	8	1	9
Offences under Larceny Act (Summary)	2,743	2,108	4,851	2,736	2,286	5,022
Misdemeanor, (Summary)	6,424	5,426	11,850	5,572	6,056	11,628
Dangerous Lunatics, (Summary)	294	190	484	361	246	607
Under Revenue Laws,	344	114	458	213	74	287
Under Poor Law Act,	619	305	924	352	245	597
By Courts Martial,	386	–	386	400	–	400
Deserters,	800	–	800	712	–	712
Under Vagrant Act,	3,001	4,598	7,599	1,935	2,791	4,726
Drunkards,	4,797	4,243	9,040	4,449	5,148	9,597
	21,888	18,685	40,573	18,767	17,896	36,663
Not Convicted.						
Felony (Acquitted),	409	351	760	262	305	567
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution),	272	198	470	153	140	293
Misdemeanor (Acquitted),	305	136	441	206	79	285
" (No Bill, or no Prosecution)	199	66	265	333	87	420
Further Examination and for Trial,	3,580	2,357	5,937	3,408	2,077	5,485
Totals,	26,653	21,793	48,446	23,129	20,584	43,713
Average daily number Confined,	2,526·6	1,889·7	4,419·3	2,852·7	1,527·9	3,580·6
Highest number at any one time,	3,645	2,632	6,277	2,935	2,149	5,084
Lowest ditto ditto,	1,615	1,276	2,891	1,355	1,119	2,474
Average daily number in Hospital,	125·9	108·9	234·8	96·9	97·6	194·5

No. 9.—Number of Individuals Committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

Number of Persons Committed.	Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and Summarily.		Vagrants Convicted.		Not Convicted, Untried, &c.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only within the year,	13,310	7,233	1,095	982	3,792	2,182	10,197	10,397
Twice "	940	1,137	145	145	218	161	1,303	1,443
Three times "	282	454	54	69	22	23	358	546
Four times "	115	262	25	41	7	17	147	320
Five times, and upwards "	49	432	45	137	5	7	99	576
Total number of individuals,	14,696	9,510	1,364	1,374	4,044	2,390	20,104	13,282
Total of Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1856,	16,832	15,105	1,935	2,791	4,362	2,688	23,129	20,584
	31,937		4,726		7,050		43,713	

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Thirty-fifth Report.

Table No. 5 demonstrates that the decrease in crime has been very generally distributed throughout the country. The gaols in which there was an increase in the number of committals in 1856 were those of Cork city, Donegal, Fermanagh, Kildare (at Athy and Naas), Kilkenny city, Longford, Mayo, North Riding of Tipperary, and Waterford city.

The daily average in 1856 was less than in 1855 in all the gaols except in those of Londonderry and Wicklow, where it was higher; and in those of Mayo and North Tipperary, where it was the same in the two years. The decrease in the number of debtors, as shown in Table 6, is very considerable.

From Table 8 it appears that, in 1856, the decrease in the total of committals was 4,733, or 9·767 per cent., being 3,524, or 13·22 per cent. in the male, and only 1,209, or 5·96 per cent. in the female. The female committals were 47·08 per cent. of the whole, against 44·98 per cent. in 1855. It is to be noted that there was an *increase* of female misdemeanants of 630, and of female drunkards of 905, there having been a large *decrease* in the males under both headings; whilst in vagrancy there was a decrease of 1,066 in the males, and of 1,807 in the females; and in felony, of 483 in the males, and of 570 in the females. Dangerous lunatics of both sexes have increased—the males by 67 and the females by 56. With regard to the evils resulting from the detention of lunatics in gaols, we beg to refer to our reports upon the several gaols given in the Appendix, and particularly to those of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, and of Grangegorman Penitentiary; but as the Royal Commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the general condition and treatment of lunacy have fully investigated this subject, we anticipate a beneficial change in the law in this respect, at no distant period.

We invite special attention to Table No. 9, which shows, in a clearer form than has hitherto been presented, the relative proportions of *individuals committed*, and of *committals*. The total number of individuals was 33,386, representing 43,713 *committals*. In the males, 20,104 individuals represented 23,129 committals. In the females, 13,282 individuals represented 20,584 committals; it being thus apparent that the re-committals of females have much exceeded those of the other sex; but

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if we examine the different headings of this table, this fact becomes still more striking. Among the criminals, in the males, 14,696 individuals gave 16,832, or were 87·3 per cent. of the committals; in the females, 9,518 individuals gave 15,105, or were only 63·01 per cent. of the committals. Among the vagrants, in the males, 1,364 individuals gave 1,935, or were 70·48 per cent. of the committals; in the females, 1,374 individuals gave 2,791, or were only 49·23 per cent. of the committals; and lastly, 576 *females* were committed *five times and upwards*, against only 99 *males*.

These calculations prove that the females are much more prone to recur to the gaols than the males; in other words, that a greater proportion of them are habitual offenders, hardened in vice, criminals by profession, and undeterred by frequent imprisonment.

We have elsewhere shown that the female portions of the gaols under our inspection are, with a few exceptions, lamentably defective; that their want of accommodation precludes due classification, whilst the inadequacy of the staff of female officers render the maintenance of stringent discipline impossible; and the absence, in but too many instances, of efficient educational instruction permits the prisoner to leave the gaol as ignorant as she entered it.

May not this want of deterrent and reformatory action account, in great measure, for the preponderance of female re-committals? We think so; and would therefore call attention to the foregoing statistics, as the strongest proof that immediate improvement in our female prisons is required.

No. 10.—Sentences of Death, Transportation, and of Penal Servitude of Prisoners of all Ages, 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
Death,	6	1	7	2
Transportation for Life,	14	–	14	9
" 15 years,	19	–	19	13
" other periods,	23	2	25	9
Penal Servitude for Life,	–	1	1	2
" 14 years,	1	–	1	–
" 10 years,	4	1	5	1
" 6 years,	45	6	51	48
" 4 years,	159	108	267	363
" other periods,	6	4	10	22
Total,	277	123	400	469

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Thirty-fifth Report.

No. 11.—Sentences of Fine only, and of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, 1856.

	Males.	Females.
Fine only, . . .	42	5
Unlimited, . . .	1,271*	290
	1,313	295
Total, . .	1,608	
Total in 1855, .	1,609	

No. 12.—Summary of Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for all Terms of Imprisonment, 1856.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
3 years and above	2 years, .	7	1	8	6
2 "	18 months, .	67	18	85	45
18 months	12 " .	53	17	70	73
12 "	9 " .	264	144	408	430
9 "	6 " .	138	42	180	183
6 "	3 " .	614	429	1,043	1,025
3 "	2 " .	1,215	851	2,066	2,128
2 "	1 month, .	1,777	941	2,718	2,927
1 month	14 days, .	3,713	3,115	6,828	8,829
14 days	7 " .	2,602	3,069	5,671	7,358
7 "	48 hours, .	2,106	2,999	5,105	4,638
48 hours, ...		2,635	3,096	5,731	5,420
24 "		2,191	2,894	5,085	5,433
Total, .		17,382	17,616	34,998	38,495

The above Table shows that, out of the 34,998 sentences in 1856, only 4,135 males and 2,443 females—in all 6,578, *or less than one-fifth of the whole*—were sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment than one month; whereas no less than 13,247 males and 15,173 females—in all 28,420—were under sentences ranging *from twenty-four hours to one month*; and Table No. 13 shows that the average length of imprisonment, under sentence, for each of these 28,420 prisoners, was only *eleven days and eight hours*. Comparing the last two years, we find very little difference, in either sex, as to the number under sentences exceeding one month; but in the sentences of one month and under there is a decrease, in 1856, of 2,842 in the males, and of only 416 in the females; whilst the average length of imprisonment, under sentence, of each of such prisoners, was less by one day and six hours in 1856 than in 1855.

* Includes 712 deserters awaiting escort.

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No. 13.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment, 1856.

	Males.	Females.		Number of days of 24 hours represented	
1 month and above 14 days,	3,713	3,115	=	103,964 and	87,220
14 days " 7 "	2,602	3,069	=	36,428 and	42,966
7 days " 48 hours,	2,106	2,999	=	14,742 and	20,993
48 hours, ...	2,635	3,096	=	5,270 and	6,192
24 hours, ...	2,191	2,894	=	2,191 and	2,894
Total, . .	13,247	15,173	=	162,595 and	160,265
	28,420			322,860	
Total in 1855,	31,678			398,963	

No. 14.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religious Profession of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
Ages.				
10 years and under, .	169	98	267	534
11 to 16 years, . .	3,864	1,196	5,060	6,554
17 to 20 " . .	4,047	2,894	6,941	7,148
21 to 30 " . .	7,708	9,818	17,526	18,907
31 to 40 " . .	3,281	3,505	6,786	7,703
41 and upwards, . .	3,436	2,702	6,138	7,501
Not ascertained, . .	624	371	995	99
Total, . .	23,129	20,584	43,713	48,446
Education on Committal.				
Read and Wrote, . .	7,426	3,377	10,803	11,156
Read imperfectly, . .	3,701	4,619	8,320	9,556
Knew Spelling, . .	1,587	892	2,479	3,173
Knew Alphabet, . .	893	567	1,460	2,347
Wholly illiterate, . .	8,863	10,666	19,529	22,115
Not ascertained, . .	659	463	1,122	99
Total, . .	23,129	20,584	43,713	48,446
Religious Profession.				
Protestant, . . .	2,338	2,213	4,551	4,589
Presbyterian, . .	522	232	754	944
Roman Catholic, . .	19,591	17,760	37,351	42,814
Not ascertained, . .	678	379	1,057	99
Total, . .	23,129	20,584	43,713	48,446

As to the ages of the prisoners committed, there is a decrease under every heading in 1856; the largest proportionate reduction being amongst those of ten years and under, and the smallest in those of from seventeen to twenty years. Again we have to remark, that the

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Thirty-fifth Report.

ages of those committed for drunkenness to the county of Tyrone gaol have not been registered.

In the state of education on committal there is a slight improvement, the proportion of those who could read and write well being rather greater, and that of the wholly illiterate somewhat smaller, in 1856 than in 1855. As to the progress of education in gaol schools, the remarks made in last year still apply; but we confidently anticipate a decided improvement in this respect, inasmuch as adequate registries of progress have been very generally established, and as increased attention has been directed to this department; but we must repeat, that the shortness of the vast majority of the terms of imprisonment will always be a serious obstacle to the efficiency of prison schools.

Dietary.

Prison Dietary.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.*

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.*

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. of meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

* *One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk, at dinner only, on two days with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction in all cases requiring a relaxation of the rule.*

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Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions :—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast, . .	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner, . .	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper, . .	"	"	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

Health.

The gaols have been remarkably free from epidemic disease, and there has been a large reduction in the number of deaths.

Deaths.

Years.	Total confined in Gaols.	Daily Average.	No. of Deaths.
1850, . .	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851, . .	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852, . .	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853, . .	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534
1854, . .	73,733	5,704·1	102, or 1 in 723
1855, . .	54,531	4,418·3	98, or 1 in 556
1856, . .	48,060	3,580·6	61, or 1 in 788

Expenditure.

In this respect there has not been much change. The expenses of gaols have decreased, during the past year, by £2,567 13*s.* 4*d.*, whilst those of bridewells have increased by £697 16*s.* 4½*d.*

The total cost of each prisoner, in 1856, exceeds that in 1855 by £3 4*s.* 7*d.*; but the great reduction in the aggregate confined, together with the continuance of high prices, naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is the larger in proportion as the numbers in gaols are smaller; for it is evident that, if due discipline and supervision are to be maintained, the officers cannot be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the prisoners, and that therefore the establishment charges are very little diminished, although the individuals amongst whom such charges are to be distributed are much fewer.

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Thirty-fifth Report.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE of GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0				
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease, 1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	decrease, 1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	decrease, 1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease, 1853 .	202	5	10
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase, 1854 .	3,324	18	7
1855 .	82,736	1	2	decrease, 1855 .	7,155	18	0
1856 .	80,168	7	10	decrease, 1856 .	2,567	13	4

	£	s.	d.
The net expenditure in 1855, deducting Profit on Works, ...	79,805	7	3¼
Do. do. in 1856, . . .	77,152	8	10¼
Decrease in 1856, . .	2,652	18	5
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1855, . .	18	6	4·95
Do. do. 1856, . .	21	10	11·62
Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1855, . .	4	13	3·97
Do. do. 1856, . .	4	9	3·99

TOTAL EXPENDITURE of BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850 . . .	88,899	1854 . . .	48,356
1851 . . .	85,080	1855 . . .	38,002
1852 . . .	69,860	1856 . . .	33,534
1853 . . .	58,563		

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849 .	10,634	4	10				
1850 .	8,173	13	1	decrease, 1850 .	2,460	11	9
1851 .	7,399	16	0	decrease, 1851 .	773	17	1
1852 .	6,589	6	6	decrease, 1852 .	810	9	6
1853 .	6,109	9	10	decrease, 1853 .	479	16	7
1854 .	6,133	7	1	increase, 1854 .	23	17	2
1855 .	5,644	11	0	decrease, 1855 .	488	16	1¼
1856 .	6,342	7	4½	increase, 1856 .	697	16	4½

ESCAPES from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856, from the several County and Town Gaols.

Four males—two convicted of larceny, one for bullock stealing, and one for burglary. Of these, two were confined "separately," and two with others: only one of the four was retaken.

PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES during the year 1856.

	Males.	Females.
Dark Cells, . . .	1,042	316
Stoppage of Diet, . .	1,336	516
Whipping (Boys), . .	20	—
Other Punishments, . .	141	95
Total, . .	2,539	927
	3,466	

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LEGISLATION.

Since the publication of our last Report important changes in gaol administration have been effected by the passing of the Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68; and although it presents some imperfections which, however, can be easily corrected whenever a codification of all the statutes relating to prisons shall take place, it has established not only improvements in detail, but principles of action, from which we anticipate the most beneficial results.

We propose, therefore, to enumerate the leading features of the Act, and to subjoin a brief commentary upon, and explanation of, those sections, which appear to demand special observation. The capital ameliorations are eleven in number.

Firstly.—The transfer of jurisdiction over the county and borough prisons from the Court of Queen's Bench to the Executive.

Secondly.—The conferring upon the Lord Lieutenant the power of altering or adding to existing by-laws, and of making them *de novo* in the event of refusal or neglect on the part of the Board of Superintendence to prepare them, when required to do so by the Inspectors-General.

Thirdly.—The establishment of stringent regulations as to the clothing, food, and employment of *convicted* prisoners.

Fourthly.—The vesting in the Board of Superintendence the power of nominating all officers, subject to probation and to the sanction of the Executive, and of removing them; provision being made for obtaining due security from the Governors, in order to indemnify the High Sheriffs.

Fifthly.—The extension of the powers of the local fiscal bodies, enabling them to provide for the superannuation of *all* officers.

Sixthly.—The consolidation of common gaols and houses of correction.

Seventhly.—The placing of bridewells under the supervision of the Local Inspector of the county gaol, and the establishment of local auxiliary Boards of Superintendence for those minor prisons.

Eighthly.—The legalization of short sentences of im-

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Thirty-fifth Report.

prisonment in *ordinary* bridewells, under certain conditions.

Ninthly.—The substitution of compensation by the Treasury for payment of the Inspectors-General for their county and borough Reports by the local Grand Juries.

Tenthly.—The empowering the Lord Lieutenant to remove prisoners from one gaol to another.

Eleventhly.—The enabling the Grand Juries of coterminous counties and boroughs to provide joint prisons, and to grant compensation to the officers of the gaol which shall be discontinued.

Commentary upon the Sections of the Amended Prisons Bill.

Section III.—The power of making regulations for gaols on the principle of "Association" was vested by the Irish Prisons Act, 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, in the Board of Superintendence, such regulations to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench; and for prisons under the "separate system," by 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44, in the same body, the approval, however, being in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

These powers have now been transferred to the Lord Lieutenant, as representing the Executive, a similar transfer from the Judicial Body to the Secretary of State having taken place in England, under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 38, sec. 1; and in Scotland, under the 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 42, sec. 7;—the subject-matter being obviously fitter for the supervision of the Executive than for that of the Queen's Bench, to say nothing of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining an attendance and conference of all the Judges, no time being prescribed for such functions; a difficulty equally applicable to Committees of the Privy Council.

The duty of making similar regulations for the Four Courts' Marshalsea was vested *directly* in the Queen's Bench, there being no Board of Superintendence for this prison, which is placed under the immediate administration of the Executive. This duty has also been assigned to the Lord Lieutenant, following the analogy of the 5th Vict. (sess. 2), cap. 52, sec. 16, in relation to the Queen's prisons in England, and reserving to the Judges of

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all the courts the power hitherto exercised by them with regard to the custody and appearance of prisoners committed by them.

Section IV.—This section gives to the Lord Lieutenant the same power, which is vested in the Secretary of State in Great Britain by the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 38, namely, that of altering or adding to by-laws already sanctioned, and of framing new ones whenever the Boards of Superintendence refuse or neglect to comply with the requisition of the Inspectors-General in this behalf.

Section V.—These alterations almost explain themselves. In the 14th and 43rd sections of the Prisons Act, there being no direction that the matters therein provided for should be communicated to the *Inspectors-General*, this section supplies the want, and further enables the Lord Lieutenant to alter the form, if he shall think fit, of the return prescribed by the 57th section, which before this extension must have been rigidly adhered to, though there are many modern prison statistics which it would be desirable to introduce.

Section VI.—The number of Commissioners is hereby reduced, as being more convenient.

Section VII.—This section is introduced to obviate the doubts which some Grand Juries have raised as to their power of presenting for gas-pipes.

Section VIII.—This clause dispenses with the necessity of submitting *contracts* to the Lord Lieutenant, at the *same time* as *plans* for building or altering gaols. Hitherto, in the event of some change in the plans being required, which is almost invariably the case, such contract became useless, and delay inevitably arose, as a new one adapted to the alteration must have been approved by a succeeding Grand Jury, and agreed to by the Lord Lieutenant, before the works were commenced. The Commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury would appear to be fully competent to enter into such contract, without further intervention, as soon as the plans have been approved.

There being no such office in Ireland as that of Surveyor-General of Prisons (which exists in England), it has been thought proper to empower the Lord Lieute-

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Thirty fifth Report.

nant to require any reports or certificates, which he may deem expedient, in relation to all architectural details, reserving to the Inspectors-General the power of considering the fitness of the proposed plans for carrying out discipline and the moral requirements.

Section IX.—This section confines the building of bridewells in Quarter Sessions towns to those in which *Criminal Sessions* are held, excluding those in which civil business *only* is transacted. This would appear to be the intention of the Prisons Act, and, consequently, section 91 was often evaded.* It was, therefore, desirable, as it sometimes gave rise to difficulty, that the matter should be defined.

Section X.—With regard to sec. 65, Prisons Act, see afterwards Section XVII. of this Bill, which gives to the Board of Superintendence the appointment of the office of Local Inspector.

With regard to sec. 75, great inconvenience has been experienced from the union of the office of Local Inspector with that of Chaplain, which involves an anomaly, inasmuch as the Local Inspector, in the event of any difference arising between the Chaplains of the respective persuasions, would be the proper officer to appeal to. Further, the duties of a Local Inspector, as they are of an administrative character, and concern the economy and discipline of the prison, are not such as to require the services of an ecclesiastic, to say nothing of sectarian disputes being likely to arise, and to become mixed up with the general management.

* Towns in which Civil Quarter Sessions are held, but in which there *is no Bridewell* :—

Antrim, . . .	Carrickfergus.
Carlow, . . .	Tullow and Bagenalstown.
Down, . . .	Hillsborough.
Kildare, . . .	Kildare and Maynooth.
Kilkenny, . . .	Castlecomer and Piltown.
King's, . . .	Philipstown.
Longford, . . .	Ballymahon and Granard.
Mayo, . . .	Claremorris.
Meath, . . .	Duleek and Dunshaughlin.
Queen's, . . .	Graigue.
Sligo, . . .	Easky.
Waterford, . .	Carrickbeg.
Wicklow, . . .	Arklow and Bray.

Total, 18 towns.

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Section XI.—This clause gives the power which exists in England to Chaplains to appoint substitutes, subject to the approval of the gaol authorities (4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 28). The want of it here was frequently productive of inconvenience, as the position of those who acted in the sometimes inevitable absence of the regular Chaplains, was unascertained, for there appears to be little doubt that such unauthorized substitutes were not under legal control.

Section XII.—This section explains itself. Cots and hammocks, which are provided for in the English gaols (4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 18), are not specified in the Prisons Act, and some Grand Juries have found a difficulty in making the necessary presentments for them. Sheets also are not specified in the above Act, but are obviously desirable in point of cleanliness and economy, the wear and tear of blankets being thereby greatly diminished.

Section XIII.—No statutable regulations in Ireland *compelling* prisoners to wear the prison dress had previously existed, the Prisons Act merely prescribing that *poor* prisoners should be supplied with such dress, for purposes of health and decency.—(Vide Rule 17, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, page 52, English Prisons Act.) It has, therefore, been deemed right to give some *discretionary* power to the Board as to cases of exemption, reserving, however, the ultimate control and decision to the Executive.

Section XIV.—This is a transcript of the power given in England by the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, rule 6, "the Board of Superintendence" being substituted for the corresponding body, viz., "The Visiting Justices."

Sections XV., XVI.—No regulations having been in force in Ireland for defining the food of prisoners who *are able* to maintain themselves, these sections are necessary, as the Prisons Act provides only for the supply of food to *poor* prisoners. Formerly a prisoner convicted of any offence, however grave, could procure for himself any *cooked* food which he desired, thus destroying the equality of punishment. In England, by the 15th Rule, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, "No prisoner who is confined under "the sentence of any court, nor any prisoner confined "in pursuance of a conviction before a Justice, shall re-

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Thirty-fifth Report.

"ceive any food, clothing, or necessaries, other than the "gaol allowance, except under such regulations and re-"strictions as to the Justices in general or quarter ses-"sions assembled may appear expedient, with reference "to the several classes of prisoners, or under special cir-"cumstances, to be judged by one or more of the Visiting "Justices." But here it has been considered more expedient to require the certificate of the medical officer in all exceptional cases which may appear to him to demand some relaxation of this salutary rule.

Section XVII.—This section repeals a portion of the 123rd section of the Prisons Act; and enacts, that the Marshal and all other officers of the Four Courts' Marshalsea shall be appointed and be removable by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall be paid such salaries out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall appoint. The inconvenience and anomaly of the appointment of a certain number of the officers by the Marshal are thus obviated, and the Marshal is relieved of the payment of the salaries of such officers.

Sections XVIII., XIX., XX., XXI.—In Ireland, the offices of Local Inspector, Governor of House of Correction, Chaplain, Physician, Apothecary, and Matrons were, previously to the passing of this Act, in the appointment of the Grand Jury; while those of the Keeper of the Common Gaol, the Turnkeys, and other assistants, were in that of the Sheriff; except in the city of Dublin, where the Lord Lieutenant is invested with such patronage. In England all officers of prisons, except the Keeper of the Common Gaol, are appointed by the Justices; the Visiting Justices corresponding to the Irish Board of Superintendence.—(See 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 25.)

This patronage (except in the city of Dublin prisons)* is now transferred to the Boards of Superintendence, powers being given to them of appointing, in all cases subject to probation and to approval on the part of the

* It is right to observe that of late years the practice has been to allow to the Board of Superintendence of the City Gaols of Dublin the privilege of nomination, subject to probation and approval by the Lord Lieutenant. It was thought prudent, however, to retain the right *now existing* in the hands of the Executive, as, in the event of any public disturbance, such a controlling power would be of great importance.

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Lord Lieutenant, as well as of removing; and in order to prevent, as much as possible, the exercise of undue or partial influence, it is required that no probationary appointment shall be ratified unless *two-thirds* of the members of the Board shall be present, and unless the Local Inspector and Governor, or one of them, as is otherwise specified, shall have certified the fitness and efficiency of the officer so to be appointed.

This requirement points out to the Grand Jury not only the policy but the necessity of placing on the Board those only who will undertake to discharge these important duties diligently and conscientiously.

It is to be borne in mind that the Board of Superintendence is named by the Grand Jury (the fiscal body of the county), and is to be considered as *their* Committee for the administration of the prisons. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to vest the appointment of officers in the Board, which is of a more permanent character (*the Grand Jury being only embodied for a few days in the course of the year*), and necessarily better acquainted with the requirements of goal discipline, as well as charged with carrying it out. The Board always comprises several of those who ordinarily serve on the Grand Jury, and *are* in a position to be chosen as Sheriffs.

It is impossible to overrate the want of discrimination generally exhibited in the selection of prison officers, especially those of a lower grade, by those who heretofore enjoyed the right of nomination; and we consequently look upon this new provision as the turning point in the most vital principle of gaol management.

There is a further proviso, that in the event of neglect on the part of the Board to appoint any such officer for two months after they shall have been called upon to do so by the Inspectors-General, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to fill the vacancy.

The Sheriff being deprived of the power of appointing the Governor of the Common Gaol, while his responsibility remains, it has been thought right to indemnify him, in case of actions for escape, &c., by requiring the Governor to give adequate security, to be measured by the Board of Superintendence; such recognizance to be in force during the time the Governor shall hold his office—a provision by which he is relieved from the hardship and annual expense of giving fresh security to each succeeding Sheriff, in the event of his being con-

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Thirty-fifth Report.

tinued in office. The Board is also empowered to require the Governor to give additional security, in the cases specified in the section.

Section XXII.—This section, although somewhat imperfect in the *form* of the inquiry which it prescribes, contains a very valuable and important principle of action.

It gives to the Board the power of *removing* all officers *proprio motu;* but it further enacts, that on the certificate of the Inspectors-General of misconduct or incapacity in any officer, the Lord Lieutenant shall direct the Board to hold an inquiry (at which the Inspectors-General, or one of them, may be present, and take part therein), and to furnish a report, together with a copy of the minutes of the evidence; that upon the receipt of these latter his Excellency shall be enabled to *direct* the Board to dismiss the officer in question, and if *they* should refuse to comply, to dismiss him or her by writing under the hand of the Chief Secretary; and that finally, after notice of such removal and requisition to fill the vacancy so created, the Board shall proceed, within *one month*, to make the required appointment.

Section XXIII. extends the power of Grand Juries to grant superannuation to other officers besides the Keepers, Turnkeys, and Matrons, for whom alone provision was made by former statutes. The exercise of this power is, of course, optional.

Section XXIV.—This section gets rid of the expense of *two* Governors—one of the Common Gaol, and the other of the House of Correction—by consolidating the two offices. This has for a long period been virtually done by appointing the same individual to them; the two institutions being, in every case but one—that of *Waterford City*—under the one roof.

Section XXV.—The Prisons Act, sec. 93, constituted the Protestant clergyman the Local Inspector of the Bridewell; but as the office was merely voluntary, and without any remuneration, it followed, as a matter of course, that it was occasionally not undertaken at all; nor was there any legal responsibility in the event of malfeasance of duty. Under these circumstances, it has been ruled that the Local Inspector of the *parent* gaol should inspect the bridewells once at least in each quarter, so as to secure

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an uniformity of action and a common control as to management—a result which is further promoted by constituting the magistrates who attend the Petty Sessions a Local Board of Superintendence, to be auxiliary only, and without prejudice to the authority of the Central Board, to which they are bound to report upon all matters affecting repairs, expenditure, registration, health, and discipline. With regard to reimbursement of the Local Inspectors for their expenses incurred in visiting the bridewells, the opinion of the law officers has been obtained, to the effect that Grand Juries are, under the 66th section of the Prisons Act, bound to present a reasonable sum in recompense of this and the other duties imposed upon these officers.

Section XXVI.—An attempt is here made to strike a mean between the disadvantages of detaining prisoners for a long period in places of confinement wholly unfitted for proper classification on the one hand, and, on the other, the hardship and expense of transmitting prisoners under short sentences to the County Gaol, when the distance is considerable. The power, therefore, of carrying out sentences in ordinary bridewells is limited to those for the term of *one week;* such bridewells to be distant more than *fifteen* miles from the County Gaol, and to be *certified* as to their various requirements by the Inspectors-General. It is to be observed, that, by the 92nd section of the Prisons Act, imprisonment in "district bridewells" is legalized. There are but two such bridewells in Ireland—namely, those of *Parsonstown*, in the King's County, and *Baltinglass*, in the county of Wicklow.

Section XXVII.—The expense of transmitting bridewell returns to and from the office of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in each quarter was formerly very great; the documents being often of considerable weight, and it being frequently necessary to transmit and re-transmit them many times for explanation and correction. There appears to be no valid reason why the Board of Superintendence, which administers all the funds of the gaol, should not also take charge of the dietary accounts of the bridewells—the more so as it already takes cognizance of all other expenditure, bedding, furniture, &c. The examination of the returns by the Inspectors-General, when on their tour of inspection, of course remains

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Thirty-fifth Report.

unaltered, this being a subject to which they give their special attention.

Section XXVIII.—This clause is designed to prevent prisoners from carrying on professional work. Attorneys and attorneys' clerks have hitherto been enabled to hold interviews with their clients, under pretence of receiving friendly visits; and newspaper editors, before now, when under sentence for *libel* or *treason*, continued to write and exercise their functions.

Section XXIX.—This is intended to mulct sturdy beggars, who frequently have money concealed about them, and has already been, since the Act came into operation, found to supply an useful check and deterrent.

Section XXX.—This section directs a complete system of reports to be furnished by the Local Inspector to the Inspectors-General, and bearing upon the whole administration of prisons and bridewells; the latter of which are to be personally inspected once, at least, in each quarter by the Local Inspector, in furtherance and fulfilment of the duties imposed upon this officer by the 25th section.

Section XXXI.—The jurisdiction being transferred from the Queen's Bench to the Lord Lieutenant, this clause repeals the 112th and 113th clauses of the Prisons Act—there being power given to the Lord Lieutenant to *remove* any officer who should be guilty of such a dereliction of duty as to refuse to attend, &c. With regard to the 117th section of the Prisons Act, the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons now have charge of convicts' clothing.—(Vide the 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 76, sec. 25.)

Sections XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV.—These sections are transcripts of powers given by the English Acts, 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 43, 44; and 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 56, sec. 22. They affix certain penalties to the introduction of prohibited articles into gaols, and to the aiding in the escape of prisoners; and they prescribe the mode of bringing to trial offenders who escape, break prison, or are rescued.

Section XXXV.—This section relieves the local authorities of the contributive sum which they were here-

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tofore bound, under the 56th section of the Prisons Act, to pay to the Inspectors-General for making their several Reports, and substitutes compensation out of the Consolidated Fund.

Section XXXVI.—The object of this section is twofold—1st, to give to the Lord Lieutenant the power conferred in Great Britain upon the Secretary of State, by the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., cap. 38, sec. 11, of ordering prisoners to be removed from one prison to another; and 2nd, to enable the authorities of gaols to pay for the transmission of prisoners *directly* without the intervention of the constabulary.

The Board thus deals with their own officers, and has the power of checking and fixing the charges over which the constabulary have now no control. The pre-existing system led to complication, gave additional and unnecessary trouble, and was ineffective. This portion of the clause was inserted not only with the concurrence, but at the desire, of the constabulary authorities.

Section XXXVII. to LIV., inclusive.—These clauses are designed to give facility to the amalgamation of prisons in localities where such is desirable, and to prescribe the best means of carrying out the agreement which may be entered into by the parties representing the respective jurisdictions proposed to be united.

The principle of such union, as well as of the maintenance of the prisoners committed from two or more jurisdictions, is already established by the 51st, 96th, and 99th sections of the Prisons Act, and by the 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 109; but something more definite with regard to the mode of bringing the parties together appeared to be required, as well as the creation of a power to reconcile the otherwise conflicting authority of the High Sheriffs, and to present compensation for the officers of the gaol about to be discontinued. Similar principles are found in the English Acts.—(See 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 53, and 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 98.)

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TABLES SHOWING THE

Gaols.	Accommodation.		Hospital.	Laundry.
	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	Ample.	Ample.	*Rather small.*	*Barely adequate.*
Armagh,	Ample.	Generally adequate.	*Inconveniently situated.*	Good: *but not partitioned.*
Carlow,	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Commodious.	Adequate.
Cavan,	Sufficient.	*Very limited.*	*Very defective.*	*Small.*
Clare,	Sufficient.	*Insufficient.*	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but requiring partitions.*
Cork County,	*Insufficient.*	*Insufficient.*	Adequate.	*Defective.*
„ City,	*Very defective.*	*Very defective.*	Adequate: *but without water-closets.*	*Defective.*
Donegal,	Adequate.	*Very limited.*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Down,	Ample.	Ample.	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*
Dublin County,	Adequate.	*Miserably defective.*	*Very defective.*	Tolerable.
Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.	Adequate.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.
Grangegorman P.	—	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Fermanagh,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Galway County,	Generally sufficient.	*Wholly inadequate.*	Sufficient: *but without a water-closet.*	*Very defective.*
„ Town,	Generally sufficient.	*Very defective.*	*Inconveniently placed and defective.*	*None.*
Kerry,	Adequate.	*Very defective.*	*Limited and defective.*	Adequate.
Kildare: Naas,	*Inadequate.*	*Very defective.*	*Defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*Defective.*
Athy,	*Inadequate.*	*Defective.*	*None.*	*Small.*
Kilkenny County,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Adequate.
„ City,	*Very defective.*	*Wretchedly defective.*	*None.*	*None.*
King's,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	*Small.*
Leitrim,	Ample.	*Defective.*	Adequate.	*Small.*
Limerick County,	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Very limited: inconvenient.*	*Small.*
„ City,	*Barely adequate.*	*Inadequate.*	Fair.	*Small.*
Londonderry,	Ample.	At present *inadequate*	Adequate.	*Requiring partitions.*
Longford,	Adequate.	*Very inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*
Louth: Dundalk,	Ample.	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda,	*Inadequate.*	*Wholly inadequate.*	*Very inadequate.*	*None.*
Mayo,	Ample.	Adequate.	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*
Meath,	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate: but *defective in the separation of the sexes.*	*None.*
Monaghan,	Adequate.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Small.*
Queen's,	Ample.	Ample.	Good.	Commodious.
Roscommon,	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	*Small and inconvenient.*
Sligo,	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Tipperary: Nenagh,	Ample.	*Barely adequate.*	Sufficient: *but without water closets.*	Commodious: *but not divided.*
Clonmel,	*Insufficient.*	*Insufficient.*	Good.	Sufficient.
Tyrone,	Ample.	Will be adequate.	*Defective.*	Will be adequate.
Waterford County,	Ample.	*Very inadequate.*	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
„ City,	*Imperfect.*	*Insufficient.*	Sufficient.	*None.*
Westmeath,	Ample.	*Inadequate.*	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wexford,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without baths or water-closets.*	Good: *but undivided.*
Wicklow,	Adequate.	Adequate.	Sufficient: *but without water-closets.*	Good.

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CONDITION OF GAOLS.

Drying-room.	Improvements completed in 1856.	Improvements in Progress.	Sewerage.	Gaols.
Barely adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Antrim.
Good.	None.	Entrance hall in course of alteration, and offices of erection.	Effective.	Armagh.
Adequate.	None.	None	Effective.	Carlow.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	Cavan.
Ineffective.	None.	None.	Effective	Clare.
Defective.	None.	None.	Effective.	Cork County.
Defective.	A reception ward, bath, and a water-closet for males, have been completed.	None.	Effective.	" City.
Small.	Two partitioned work-sheds erected.	None.	*Defective.*	Donegal.
Sufficient.	One block of the female prison, containing 48 cells, adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Down.
Tolerable.	None.	None.	Effective.	Dublin County.
Adequate.	52 additional cells adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Dublin City: Richmond Bridw.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Grangegorman P.
Incomplete.	Female prison enlarged.	None.	Effective.	Fermanagh.
Very defective.	None.	None.	Effective.	Galway County.
None.	None.	None.	Good.	" Town.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Kerry.
None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*	Kildare: Naas.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	Athy.
Adequate.	Laundry and wheel force-pump so altered as to carry out the separate system.	None.	Effective.	Kilkenny County.
None.	None.	None.	Fair.	" City.
Inadequate.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*	King's.
Defective.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*	Leitrim.
Adequate.	Sewerage improved.	None.	*Imperfect:* but much improved.	Limerick County.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	" City.
None.	None.	The female prison being enlarged and adapted to separation.	*Imperfect.*	Londonderry.
Inadequate.	None.	None.	*Defective.*	Longford.
Defective	None.	None.	Effective.	Louth: Dundalk.
None.	None.	None.	*None.*	Drogheda.
None.	None.	None.	Effective.	Mayo.
None.	Iron entrance gate removed.	None.	Effective.	Meath.
None.	None.	None.	*Indifferent.*	Monaghan.
Sufficient.	Ten new sheds erected in the treadmill yard for separation, a store-house, three water-closets, and a bath completed.	None.	Effective.	Queen's.
None.	None.	None.	*Defective.*	Roscommon.
Adequate.	None.	None.	Effective.	Sligo.
Good.	None.	None.	Sufficient.	Tipperary: Nenagh.
Sufficient.	None.	None.	Effective.	Clonmel.
Will be adequate	None.	New female prison, containing 39 cells adapted to separation, nearly completed.	Effective.	Tyrone.
Sufficient.	None.	None.	*Ineffective.*	Waterford County.
None.	None.	None.	*Ineffective.*	" City.
Adequate.	Eleven cells in female prison adapted to separation.	None.	Effective.	Westmeath.
Sufficient.	None.	Male prison in progress of adaptation to separation.	*Very imperfect.*	Wexford.
Good.	An addition to the female prison of 2 day-rooms, 2 cells, a laundry, and a drying-room completed.	None.	Effective.	Wicklow.

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TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Ventilation.	Water.	Bedding.	Clothing.
Antrim,	Improvable.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Armagh,	Excellent.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Carlow,	Improvable.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Cavan,	Good.	Abundant.	*Rather defective.*	Sufficient.
Clare,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Cork County,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
„ City,	*Imperfect.*	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Donegal,	Good.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Down,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin County,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bridw.	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Sufficient.
Grangegorman P.	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Sufficient.
Fermanagh,	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	*Very defective.*
Galway County,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
„ Town,	Good.	Ample.	*Inadequate in quality.*	*Very defective.*
Kerry,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient.	In good condition, *but not universally issued.*
Kildare:				
Naas,	Sufficient.	*Insufficient.*	*In bad order.*	*Scanty.*
Athy,	Good.	Ample.	Sufficient: *but partially worn.*	Adequate.
Kilkenny County,	*Very imperfect in the new prison.*	Good, *but not abundant.*	Ample.	Sufficient
„ City,	*Very defective in some quarters.*	Ample.	*Much worn.*	*Quite inadequate.*
King's,	Good.	*Insufficient for flushing.*	Ample.	In good condition.
Leitrim,	Good.	Sufficient.	*Barely adequate.*	*Inadequate.*
Limerick County,	Good.	Sufficient.	Ample.	In good condition.
„ City,	Good.	Abundant.	*Scanty and worn.*	*Very defective.*
Londonderry,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Longford,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	*Very defective.*
Louth:				
Dundalk,	*Very defective.*	Generally adequate.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Drogheda,	*Defective in some cells.*	*Occasionally inadequate.*	Sufficient.	*Some supplied to females.*
Mayo,	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	*Defective.*
Meath,	Good.	Abundant.	*Defective.*	Adequate.
Monaghan,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Queen's,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Roscommon,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Defective.
Sligo,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Adequate.
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Ample.
Clonmel,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Tyrone,	Good.	Adequate.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Waterford County,	*Very imperfect in the female department.*	Sufficient.	Ample.	Ample.
„ City,	*Imperfect.*	Ample.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.
Westmeath,	Good.	Abundant.	Ample.	Sufficient.
Wexford,	Good.	Abundant.	Adequate.	Adequate.
Wicklow,	Good.	Abundant.	Sufficient.	Sufficient.

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TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Complete Separation.	Partial Separation.	Approximative Separation.	Classification according to Prison Act.
Antrim,	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Armagh,	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Carlow,	None.	Carried out in 15 cells for females.	None.	Correct with regard to males.
Cavan,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Clare,	None.	None.	Carried out with all the males and one class of females.	Correct as to both sexes.
Cork County,	None.	None.	Carried out with all the males and most of the females.	Correct as to both sexes.
" City,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Donegal,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Down,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Dublin County,	None.	None.	Carried out at night with males.	*Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.*
Dublin City:				
Richmond Bw.	None.	Carried out in 145 cells.	Carried out with all classes.	Correct.
Grangegorman P.	None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent.	*Imperfect.*
Fermanagh,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Galway County,	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
" Town,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.*
Kerry,	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent.	*Imperfectly carried out.*
Kildare County:				
Naas,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.*
Athy,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect as to males: very defective as to females.*
Kilkenny County,	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
" City,	None.	None.	None.	*Most defective, especially as to females.*
King's,	None.	Carried out in 8 cells for females.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Leitrim,	None.	None.	Carried out to a limited extent as to the males.	Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.*
Limerick County,	None.	Carried out in 17 cells for m. juveniles.	Carried out at meals and at night with both sexes.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
" City,	None.	None.	Occasionally applied to worst class of male juveniles.	*Very imperfect.*
Londonderry,	None.	None.	Carried out to a considerable extent with males.	Correct as to both sexes.
Longford,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect with males: very defective with females.*
Louth:				
Dundalk,	With all criminal classes.	—	—	—
Drogheda,	None.	None.	None.	*Miserably defective with both sexes.*
Mayo,	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Meath,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.*
Monaghan,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night with all males and a portion of the females.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Queen's,	None.	Carried out strictly with all the females.	Carried out with regard to the males.	—
Roscommon,	None.	Carried out in 16 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night with males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Sligo,	None.	None.	Carried out at meals and at night.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Tipperary:				
Nenagh,	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to both sexes.
Clonmel,	None.	None.	Carried out with regard to the males.	Correct as to females.
Tyrone,	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Waterford Co.,	None.	None.	None.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
" City,	None.	None.	None.	*Imperfect.*
Westmeath,	None.	Carried out in 11 cells for females.	Carried out at meals and at night as to males.	Correct as to males: *defective as to females.*
Wexford,	None.	About to be enforced with regard to males.	Carried out at present with regard to the males.	Correct.
Wicklow,	None.	None.	Carried out as to the males.	*Imperfect as to females.*

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TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Education.	Labour.	
		Productive.	Industrial.
Antrim,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Crank-pump.	Carried on with great activity.
Armagh,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	Actively maintained.
Carlow,	*None.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Cavan,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Very limited for both sexes.*
Clare,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	Reduced from paucity of hands.
Cork County,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank, and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Donegal,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	*Insufficient for males.*
Down,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Dublin County,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	Shot-drill.	Actively maintained with males.
Dublin City:			
Richmond Bw.	Very satisfactory.	Tread-wheel and capstan-mill.	Actively maintained.
Grangegorman P.	Satisfactory.	—	Fairly maintained.
Fermanagh,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Crank-pump.	Fairly maintained.
Galway County,	Fairly maintained as to males: *as to females none.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited from paucity of hands, and shortness of sentences.
„ Town,	Imperfect as to males: *as to females none.*	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*None for males:* sprigging for females.
Kerry,	Fairly maintained.	Tread-wheel, capstan, and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Kildare:			
Naas,	Fair as to males: *defective as to females.*	Shot-drill and stone-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Athy,	*Very defective.*	Shot-drill and crank-pump.	Fairly maintained.
Kilkenny County,	Satisfactory.	Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and force-wheel pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
„ City,	*None.*	Stone-breaking.	*None.*
King's,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Crank-mill, stone and lime-breaking.	Fairly maintained.
Leitrim,	Fair as to males: *very defective as to females.*	Tread-wheel and pump.	Limited from paucity of hands.
Limerick County,	*Defective.*	Tread-wheel.	*Very limited.*
„ City,	Fairly maintained.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	*Very limited.*
Londonderry,	Satisfactory for both sexes.	None.	Fairly maintained.
Longford,	Fair for males: *very defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	Limited for males from paucity of hands: *neglected for females.*
Louth:			
Dundalk,	*Defective.*	Crank-pump: quarrying stone.	Actively maintained.
Drogheda,	Satisfactory for males: *none for females.*	Shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Mayo,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Meath,	Satisfactorily conducted: *defective in inspection.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Monaghan,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel.	*Limited for males.*
Queen's,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and stone-breaking.	Actively maintained.
Roscommon,	*Defective for males: none for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	*Very limited.*
Sligo,	Satisfactory for males: *defective for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Tipperary:			
Nenagh,	Tolerable.	Grinding corn, force-pump, tread-wheel, and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Clonmel,	*Insufficient.*	Tread-wheel.	Actively maintained.
Tyrone,	Satisfactory for males: *none, as yet, for females.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
Waterford County,	Tolerable.	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Actively maintained.
„ City,	*Defective.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Tolerably maintained.
Westmeath,	Satisfactorily conducted: *defective in inspection.*	Tread-wheel and crank-mill.	Actively maintained.
Wexford,	Fairly maintained.	Shot-drill and carding machine.	Actively maintained.
Wicklow,	*Defective.*	Tread-wheel and shot-drill.	Limited from paucity of hands.

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TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Daily average Number of Criminal Prisoners.		Male Intern Officers (exclusive of Governor).					Female Intern Officers.			
	Males.	Fem.	Deputy Governor or Clerk, &c.	Turnkeys and Sub-Officers.	Watchmen, or Messenger, or Porter.	Turnkeys who are Tradesmen.	Schoolmaster, not a Turnkey.	Matron.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses and Servants.
Antrim,	103	57	1	13	1	4	1	1	–	3	1
Armagh,	37	39	–	8	–	5	–	1	–	1	1
Carlow,	17	15	1	5	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Cavan,	36	19	1	5	–	2	–	1	–	1	1
Clare,	48	40	1	6	2	2	1	1	–	2	1
Cork County,	146	107	1	16	2	5	1	1	–	5	2
" City,	90	78	1	10	–	4	1	1	1	2	1
Donegal,	55	16	–	6	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
Down,	45	27	1	10	–	5	1	1	–	1	1
Dublin County,	65	46	1	9	–	4	–	1	–	1	1
Dublin City:											
Richmond Bridewell,	245	–	5	22	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Grangegorman Peniten.	–	292	3	–	4	–	–	1	1	16	
Fermanagh,	34	19	–	6	–	3	1	1	–	–	1
Galway County,	42	21	1	6	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
" Town,	15	12	1	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Kerry,	39	24	1	14	1	7	1	1	1	2	2
Kildare:											
Naas,	36	18	1	5	–	3	1	1	–	1	–
Athy,	19	19	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Kilkenny County,	39	22	–	7	–	5	1	1	–	1	–
" City,	12	18	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
King's,	34	20	1	6	1	4	1	1	–	1	1
Leitrim,	22	13	1	6	–	2	–	1	–	1	1
Limerick County,	58	32	–	10	–	7	1	1	–	2	1
" City,	71	40	1	6	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Londonderry,	49	37	1	5	–	3	1	1	–	1	1
Longford,	20	19	1	6	–	3	1	1	–	1	–
Louth:											
Dundalk,	21	24	–	6	–	2	1	1	–	1	–
Drogheda,	11	9	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mayo,	71	42	1	10	–	–	–	1	–	2	1
Meath,	16	22	1	6	2	4	1	1	–	1	1
Monaghan,	31	26	–	7	–	4	–	1	–	1	–
Queen's,	38	23	1	9	2	7	–	1	–	1	1
Roscommon,	30	31	1	8	1	2	1	1	–	–	1
Sligo,	39	22	1	10	–	3	–	1	–	–	1
Tipperary:											
Nenagh,	84	35	1	11	–	7	–	1	–	2	1
Clonmel,	105	51	3	12	–	4	–	1	–	2	1
Tyrone,	44	29	1	8	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Waterford County,	30	29	1	7	1	3	–	1	–	1	1
" City,	11	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" House of Correction,	12	28	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Westmeath,	40	23	1	8	–	4	1	1	–	1	1
Wexford,	68	47	1	8	–	4	1	1	–	2	1
Wicklow,	18	15	–	6	–	4	–	1	–	1	1

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TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

Gaols.	Visits of Extern Officers in 1856.					Inspection of Provisions.
	Local Inspector.	Protestant Chaplain.	Presbyterian Chaplain.	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	Medical Officers.	
Antrim,	120	118	159	150	166	Very careful.
Armagh,	142	149	161	111	114	*Irregular.*
Carlow,	110	150	–	129	67	Regular.
Cavan,	209	176	176	169	87	Regular, but *not complete.*
Clare,	251	203	–	189	201	Regular.
Cork County,	192	159	–	291	365	Regular.
,, City,	119	159	–	159	367	Regular, but *incomplete.*
Donegal,	275	104	113	74	147	Regular, but *not complete.*
Down,	120	98	182	181	145	Careful
Dublin County,	105	147	158	114	142	*Irregular.*
Dublin City:						
Richmond Bridewell,	182	159	154	415	{ P. 227 S. 167 }	Careful.
Grangegorman Peniten.	152	192	165	424	{ P. 243 S. 165 }	Careful.
Fermanagh,	234	204	243	269	259	Regular, *but not complete.*
Galway County,	132	187	–	221	140	Regular.
,, Town,	89	191	–	226	129	Regular.
Kerry,	102	99	–	196	79	Regular.
Kildare:						
Naas,	123	188	–	102	258	*Irregular.*
Athy,	112	153	–	215	161	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Kilkenny County,	280	165	–	185	162	Regular.
,, City,	304	151	–	101	118	Regular, *but incomplete.*
King's,	209	173	–	203	206	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Leitrim,	214	122	–	38	178	*Very irregular.*
Limerick County,	240	133	–	99	205	Regular.
,, City,	295	195	–	273	166	Regular.
Londonderry,	233	147	208	130	215	Careful.
Longford,	281	199	205	227	177	Careful.
Louth:						
Dundalk,	268	*–	166	187	361	Regular.
Drogheda,	79	120	–	129	104	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Mayo,	144	148	192	127	298	Regular.
Meath,	106	219	–	160	293	*Irregular.*
Monaghan,	209	200	108	128	228	*Very irregular.*
Queen's,	165	118	–	63	51	*Irregular.*
Roscommon,	126	132	–	165	345	Regular.
Sligo,	255	137	160	96	231	*Irregular.*
Tipperary:						
Nenagh,	330	96	–	112	298	Careful.
Clonmel,	243	169	–	195	326	Careful.
Tyrone,	128	126	136	109	90	Regular, *but incomplete.*
Waterford County,	147	177	–	183	211	Regular, *but incomplete.*
,, City,	125	54	–	151	165	Regular, *but incomplete.*
,, House of Correction,	108	183	–	116	146	Regular, but *incomplete.*
Westmeath,	80	109	182	165	169	Tolerably regular, *but incomplete.*
Wexford,	187	156	–	153	217	Regular.
Wicklow,	116	281	–	260	179	Regular, but *incomplete.*

* See Local Inspector.

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We have hitherto, in our annual Reports, confined ourselves to submitting an abstract of the general condition of the gaols under our supervision, leaving the details to be gathered from the special reports furnished upon each prison individually; but we now present a group of tables, in order to put forward synoptically the grave defects, material and moral, which obstruct and nullify all attempts to apply deterrent and reformatory principles to offenders in the great majority of our places of confinement.

A very strong feeling of interest has been awakened, as well with regard to the final disposition of our mature malefactors, as to the adoption of preventive measures for arresting youth in the noviciate of delinquency, and this interest is already bearing fruits in legislation; but public fears and sympathies appear to be concentrated in dealing with the *beginning* and with the *close* of a criminal career, while the *intermediate* stages are *wholly* omitted from consideration. If the establishment of reformatory schools, for the twofold object of training those who have actually committed offences, and those who, from their circumstances, are likely to be drawn into a breach of the laws, were universal throughout the empire, and if, on the other hand, the veterans of crime, whether corrigible or incorrigible, were withdrawn by transportation or perpetual imprisonment, from the community, an immense improvement in public morality, and in the security of life and property, would doubtless be effected; but it seems to be forgotten that probably *three-fourths of those* who pass through our prisons, enter them for the *first time at an age beyond the scope of juvenile institutions*, and do not advance to the higher scale of offences, to which the heavier sentences of penal servitude and transportation are attached. For this class, no effective provision, either deterrent or reformatory, appears to be contemplated, abandoned as it is to the casual and voluntary administration of the local authorities, who in some *few* instances are, as we have recorded with sincere pleasure, actuated by a due sense of their important functions; but in the greatly preponderant number of cases, a short-sighted, and therefore pernicious policy prevails—little regard being had to the requirements of educational and industrial teaching, and, above all, to the amount and to the nature of accommodation, upon which the enforcement of proper discipline finally depends. Again, it is to

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Thirty-fifth Report.

be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the higher criminals have been gradually brought to maturity during their progress through the intermediate grade to which we have referred, and thus the inconsistency results that, *firstly*, there exists a tacit acquiescence in permitting the growth and full development of the "dangerous classes" within the very walls of institutions designed for their repression and correction, and, *secondly*, that, when the evil has gained such formidable strength as to become intolerable, an outcry of alarm is raised, and an enormous expenditure is lavished in the doubtful attempt to retrieve that which is almost irremediable. Surely, if we follow the analogy of physical disease, this is to found a costly hospital for advanced cases of consumption, but to withhold a small outlay and timely aid from the earlier symptoms of a comparatively trifling ailment. We would, therefore, point to the foregoing tables as evidence of the depth to which this lamentable neglect has been allowed to take root, and we would especially summon attention to the headings, "complete," "partial," "approximative separation," and "classification," according to the Prisons Act (7 Geo. IV., cap. 74). By "complete" we understand the maintenance of it throughout all the criminal classes in its integrity, according to the prescriptions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap., 44; by "partial," the establishment of it under similar regulations in one or more sections; the remainder of the gaol being administered on the plan of "association;" and by "approximative," we signify that measures are adopted to prevent intermixture and undue communication, such as keeping each prisoner apart, not only at night in a single cell, but during meals, and at the periods allocated to punitive and industrial labour, by attaching separate compartments to the tread-wheel, and by constructing stalls in the yards, workshops, laundries, and lavatories. Of the forty-two gaols, therefore, under our supervision, it appears that there are only *four*, in which "complete separation" is enforced—viz., those of the counties Antrim, Armagh Kilkenny, and Louth.

"Partial separation," is carried out in *seven*—viz., those of Carlow, Richmond Bridewell, in the County of Dublin, King's County, Limerick County, Queen's County, Roscommon, and Westmeath; but a reference to the column in which it is recorded will show to what a small minority of the inmates it is extended. We

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would further observe that this category, as well as that of "approximative separation," is found to co-exist with a very imperfect observance of the classification prescribed by the Prisons Act; no less than *thirty* gaols being defective in this particular with regard to either males or females, but especially as to the latter, although prisoners of this sex are peculiarly susceptible of the evils derived from almost unrestricted intercourse.

Now this form of classification, even when carried out stringently, founded as it is exclusively upon the character of the offences, for which prisoners are *actually* under committal or sentence, has long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration, to be wholly unequal in its operation, and inadequate to prevent intercommunication, despite the most active and careful supervision; indeed, it is a matter of admitted experience that *all gaols designed on the principle of association* become necessarily more or less schools of corruption, and tend to the propagation rather than to the diminution of criminality; gross injustice being thus done as well to the prisoners themselves, as to the community at large, when they are turned loose, after the expiration of their sentences, in a more debased and dangerous condition than before. Such being the case, what, we would ask, must necessarily be the state at the present moment of these prisons where even this form of discipline, however insufficient, can hardly be said to exist; and to what results are we to look forward, if, as public opinion, and consequent legislation point to the sanctioning a longer detention under sentence, prisoners shall hereafter be exposed to the operation of these polluting influences and to this noxious moral atmosphere for more protracted periods?

On the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in debarring the more guilty from spreading their own taint, have never failed to secure the advocacy of those who have tested its application, even if we do not take into calculation the opportunities of self-examination and of receiving uninterruptedly moral and religious instruction, which it alone affords.

We speak of *opportunities only* of self-improvement, without hazarding the assertion, that in the majority, or that even in a large proportion of instances, such opportu-

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nities are fully turned to account: blameless conduct during confinement being, we fear, too frequently the result of long experience, which teaches the habitual inmate of a prison that insubordination inevitably leads to an abridgement of the small amount of comparative indulgence incident to his condition, and that the assumption of a penitent tone and demeanour is likely to produce a mitigation of punishment; for the sole test of sincere and practical repentance and reformation is his persistence in a course of honesty and virtue, when a restoration to freedom again exposes him to the temptations and trials under which he formerly succumbed; but this test it is impossible to apply to every case, from the absence of an universal and systematized supervision, which hitherto, at least, has been deemed to be repugnant to our principles of domestic polity.

"Separation," however, at least ensures the establishment of that primary and permanent principle, which we hold it to be the duty of the State to enforce, namely, *that none shall leave a gaol worse members of the community than they enter it;* and it thus tends, as a necessary consequence, to the reduction of offenders by severing all communion between master and pupil, and by checking the succession of *instructed* adepts in the various branches of skillful crime pursued by professional law-breakers. This desirable result we believe to be fully attainable, without incurring the evils, which are frequently attributed to "separation," inasmuch as the observance of it, when fully carried out, is found to be compatible with a considerable amount of punitive and industrial labour, and with the maintenance of health both bodily and mental—nor is this opinion speculative; for we fearlessly appeal to the experience of the working of this system at Belfast gaol, where alone in this kingdom it has been in operation sufficiently long to afford a just estimate of its efficiency, and where the moral advantages have been obtained without infringement of the rule of seclusion, of hard work, and of low diet; the sanitary condition of the prisoners *who are universally subjected to this form of discipline*, being such as to render any material relaxation unnecessary.

We therefore again put forward an extract from the Report of the Inspector-General, upon this prison for the year 1855, which is fully sustained and confirmed in every particular by the returns for the past year, as to

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the decrease of crime and its presumed causes in that locality.

"When it is taken into consideration that this decline "has steadily progressed in the face of the rapid, but "normal, increase of the population of Belfast, it becomes "necessary to look deeper than the ordinary causes which "have favourably affected the criminal status of other "localities, such as enlistment and employment; emigra-"tion having almost ceased to supply the means of deple-"tion. Employment, moreover, can scarcely be admitted "to have exercised a paramount influence, inasmuch as "the enormous rise in the prices of all necessaries of life "fully counterbalances the advantages of high wages; "and we must, therefore, seek another solution; *that* "solution, I firmly believe, and my belief is corroborated "by the opinion of those who have attentively and "anxiously considered the contrast, is to be found in the "establishment and in the maintenance of the separate "system, strictly and humanely administered throughout "*several years*—for it is idle to expect *immediate* results "of great magnitude from any system of discipline, how-"ever rigid. Time was required to exhaust the capital "stock, or rather the standing force of offenders, who "were already in existence at the commencement of the "experiment; and there being, in consequence of the "isolation observed here, no opportunity given for the "propagation of crime, as in gaols conducted upon the "associated principle, the supply of recruits has been cut "off; and thus the local authorities, who founded and "have supported this excellent institution, are now reap-"ing the benefit of their provident philanthropy in the "improvement of public morality."

In briefly reviewing and recapitulating, therefore, the prominent features of the whole subject, we would remark *firstly* that, having already, in a series of successive Reports, advocated the establishment of reformatories, we see nothing to alter or to add to the opinions which we have submitted—*secondly*, that the administration of Convict Depots does not fall within our cognizance, being entrusted to a very able Directory, specially constituted for dealing with those under the highest penal terms of imprisonment and of transportation; and, *lastly*, we would urge, in reference to the intermediate category, which exclusively appertains to the gaols under our inspection, that the intervention of the legislature is indispensable, in

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Thirty-fifth Report.

order to provide an uniform and comprehensive scheme, which should embrace the various gradations, beginning with the first evidences of guilt or even the probabilities of a moral lapse, and following the progress of deterioration through the less heinous offences, which are expiable by such periods of detention as are fulfilled in the local gaols, up to the culminating point of mature and incurable wickedness.

Many of the evils, which we have recorded in the foregoing tabular synopsis, especially such as arise from inefficiency or neglect on the part of the officers, with regard to general discipline and to educational and industrial instruction, will, doubtless, be remedied—the amended Prisons Act, so frequently adverted to, having vested in the Board of Superintendence the immediate power of nomination and removal; and we trust that our next Report will contain a more favourable return than the present in the two latter branches, particularly in that of education, for in *four* of our gaols no school exists, and in only *three* are regularly trained schoolmistresses appointed, while in no less than *twenty, or nearly one-half of the whole number*, the duty of teaching the male prisoners is abandoned to turnkeys, who are selected without consideration of their aptitude for tuition.

These defects and omissions, we repeat, may be rectified under the direction of existing local authority, but we entertain no hope that, without legislative prescription, the great majority of the county and borough gaols will ever be relieved from the anomalous position which they occupy at present; for an unjust inequality exists in their mode of administration, whether we regard the forms of discipline in their various modifications as retributive treatment for past offences, or as a means of reforming and preparing those who are subjected to confinement, so that they shall become, on their discharge, safe or at least less dangerous members of the community.

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Juvenile Offenders.

We have adhered to the plan adopted in our last Report, of separating the juvenile from the general criminal statistics, and of including under the heading "*Juvenile*" only those who were under seventeen years of age. It is to be recollected that the persons treated of in the subjoined tables have already been taken into account in the previous statistical tables, and are now considered separately, as composing that portion of the criminal population about whom the greatest solicitude is felt; for it is universally admitted that it is far easier to make an impression upon a juvenile than an adult, and it is moreover notorious that a large proportion of our criminals have graduated in gaols, and therefore every thing calculated to throw additional light upon the habits and condition of juvenile prisoners is peculiarly interesting; because upon the right or wrong method of dealing with those incipient law breakers, both as to sentences and treatment in prison, depends in great measure the rise and fall of crime.

No. 15.—Offences of Juveniles, 1856.

Classes of Offences.	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years old.		Total.			Total in 1855.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.								
Felons,	3	2	190	68	193	70	263	485
Misdemeanants,	2	.	49	1	51	1	52	92
Summary Convictions.								
Misdemeanants,	64	15	2,120	645	2,184	660	2,844	3,361
Vagrants,	72	67	945	286	1,017	353	1,370	2,424
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	13	.	13	.	13	.
Acquitted.								
Felons,	1	5	107	36	108	41	149	138
Misdemeanants,	1	.	49	16	50	16	66	113
Further Examination, Untried, &c.,	26	9	391	144	417	153	570	475
Total,	169	98	3,864	1,196	4,033	1,294	.	.
	267		5,060		.	.	5,327	7,088

[Workhouse Offenders, &c.

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Thirty-fifth Report.

Workhouse Offenders, 1856, included in foregoing.

	10 Years old and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years old.		Total.			Total in 1855.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Workhouse Offenders,	5	.	185	45	190	45	235	442
On leaving Workhouse,	2	.	110	5	112	5	117	140
Total,	7	.	295	50	302	50	352	590
	7		345		352			

No. 16.—Re-committals of Juveniles in 1856.

How often Re-committed in 1856.	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Total.				Gross Total in	
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		1856.	1855.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M. & F.
Once,	5	3	6	7	273	72	61	29	278	75	70	36	459	594
Twice,	3	.	.	2	67	26	31	9	70	26	31	11	138	190
Three times,	.	.	1	.	33	11	12	7	33	14	13	7	67	140
Four times and upwards,	.	.	1	1	13	5	20	4	13	5	20	5	53	351
Totals, Males,	8	.	8	.	386	.	136	.	394	.	144	.		
Totals, Females,	.	3	.	10	.	117	.	49	.	120	.	59		
Totals, Criminals,	.	11	.	.	.	503	.	.	.	511	.	.		
Totals, Vagrants,	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	185	.	.	.	203	717	1,376
Total No. of *individuals* committed in 1856—compiled from Table, No. XVI.,	86	29	57	18	2,355	714	604	199	2,441	743	661	247		
	115		105		3,069		803		3,184		908			
	220				3,872				4,092					

No. 17.—Committals of Individual Juveniles in 1856.

Ages.	In Prison once in 1856.				In Prison twice in 1856.				In Prison three times in 1856.				In Prison four times in 1856.				In Prison five times and upwards in 1856.				Total No. of individual Juveniles committed in 1856.			
	Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.		Criminals		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under,	78	26	49	30	5	3	6	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	86	29	57	48
Above 10 and under 17 years,	1,969	597	469	150	273	72	61	29	67	26	31	9	33	11	12	7	13	5	20	4	2,355	714	604	199
Total Males,	2,047	.	517	.	278	.	70	.	70	.	31	.	33	.	13	.	13	.	30	.	2,441	.	661	.
Total Females,	.	623	.	188	.	75	.	36	.	26	.	11	.	14	.	7	.	5	.	5	.	743	.	247
Total Males & Females,	2,670		705		253		106		96		42		47		20		16		35		3,184		908	
	3,375				459				138				67				53				4,092			

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In the committals the females were 24·29 per cent., or nearly *one-fourth* of the whole; whereas in 1855 they were only 20·41 per cent., or *one-fifth*; it thus appearing that amongst juveniles, as well as in the total number of prisoners, the proportion of females has increased. In the subjoined classes of ages and offences the proportion of females was—ten years and under, 36·7 per cent.; above ten, and under seventeen years, 23·63 per cent.; vagrants, 25·76 per cent.; criminals, 23·78 per cent.

In 1856, as compared with 1855, there was a decrease in *male* offences of 1,608, or 28·5 per cent.; in *female*, of 153, or 10·57 per cent.; and in the total of both sexes, of 1,761, or 24·84 per cent. As has been shown before, the greatest proportionate reduction was in the ages of ten years and under.

In vagrancy and workhouse offences the reduction has been very remarkable, especially as regards the former offence, for in 1856 the vagrants were only 25·77 per cent. of the whole, against 34·09 per cent. in 1855, having numerically decreased by nearly one-half.

The re-committals of prisoners under seventeen years of age, in 1856, amounted to but 717—viz., 514 males and 203 females; in 1855 they numbered 814 males and 562 females—in all 1,376. A reference to Table XV. shows that the number of committals at ten years and under, in 1856, was 267, including 139 vagrants; and between ten and seventeen years of age, 5,060, including 1,231 vagrants; but Table XVI., which exhibits the number of *individuals* committed in the same period, shows that the 267 committals under ten years of age, owing to the fact of the re-committal within the year of the same parties, include but 220 persons; and the 5,060 between ten and seventeen, only 3,872 individuals. Thus it appears that the 5,327 committals under seventeen years of age included but 4,092 persons, of whom 3,375 were but once committed in 1856, and 717 individuals twice and upwards.

We would also draw attention to the following table, showing how many times each of the prisoners under twenty-one years of age, committed in 1856, had been in gaol from the time of their first committal in *any* year; but owing to the nature of this table having been somewhat misunderstood by some of the local authorities, and the records on the subject being defective in many gaols, we cannot vouch for its accuracy.

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Thirty-fifth Report.

No. 18.—Special Return, showing the Total Number of Times each of the Juveniles committed to this Gaol, in the Year 1856, has been in any Gaol from their first committal *in any year* to the present time, so far as can be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

How many Times Committed to Gaol.	Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once,	4,016	1,646	536	184
Twice,	624	394	108	118
Three times,	274	188	45	63
Four times,	131	88	49	58
Five times,	103	71	18	38
Six times,	65	51	9	26
Seven to Eleven times,	106	41	26	30
Twelve to Sixteen times,	40	20	18	12
Seventeen to Twenty times,	19	3	11	6
Twenty-one to Twenty-six times and upwards,	14	1	34	5
Total individuals committed in 1856,	5,825	2,503	854	540

No. 19.—Sentences of Transportation and Penal Servitude of Juveniles in 1856.

	Above 10 and under 17 Years of Age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total in 1855.
Transportation for 15 years,	3	1	4	–
Penal Servitude for 14 years,	1	–	1	–
" for 6 years,	5	–	5	12
" for 4 years,	30	2	32	58
	39	3	42	70
Total,	42			

No. 20.—Sentences of Juveniles to Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment in 1856.

	Males.	Females.
10 years old and under,	2	1
Above 10 and under 17 years of Age,	9	2
Total,	11	3
Total in 1856,	14	
Total in 1855,	56	

[Sentences, &c.

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No. 21.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1856.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Total.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals and Vagrants.			
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
3 Years and above 2,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
2 Years and above 18 months,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7
18 Months and above 12,	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	14	.	14	16
12 Months and above 9,	1	.	.	.	11	11	.	.	42	6	48	70
9 Months and above 6,	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	13	1	14	25
6 Months and above 3,	1	2	.	.	85	27	.	.	86	29	115	135
3 Months and above 2,	11	1	.	.	289	91	1	1	295	93	388	408
2 Months and above 1,	2	4	.	.	230	74	5	1	216	79	325	543
1 Month and above 14 days,	11	6	11	18	690	195	280	118	992	335	1,327	2,030
14 Days and above 7,	16	1	13	29	388	140	523	127	970	297	1,267	1,707
7 Days and above 48 hours,	12	2	15	13	366	113	102	28	495	156	651	747
48 Hours,	6	.	1	5	142	24	14	8	163	37	200	245
24 Hours,	7	.	2	2	86	42	20	2	109	46	155	219
Total Males,	67	.	72	.	2,345	.	945	.	3,429	.		
Total Females,	.	16	.	67	.	711	.	285	.	1,079		
Total Males and Females,	83		139		3,056		1,230		4,508		4,508	6,242

No. 22.—SENTENCES of JUVENILES for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Days of 24 hours, represented.
1 Month and above 14 days,	992	335	1,327	37,156
14 Days and above 7,	970	297	1,267	17,738
7 Days and above 48 hours,	495	156	651	4,557
48 Hours,	163	37	200	400
24 Hours,	109	46	155	155
	2,729	871	3,600	60,006

It is to be observed that there were four juveniles sentenced to transportation, and one to penal servitude for fourteen years, during 1856, but none in 1855; and that, on the other hand, the number of sentences to penal servitude for shorter periods was only 32 in 1856, against 58 in 1855. Of the 4,508 sentences to ordinary terms of imprisonment, *i.e.*, in county and borough gaols, only 700 of males and 208 of females—in all 908—were for longer *periods than one month;* whereas 2,729 males and 871 females, in all 3,600, four-fifths, or 79·85 per cent. of the whole 4,508, were under sentences varying *from twenty-four hours to one month;* and the average length of imprisonment under sentence for *each* of these 3,600 juveniles, taking the maximum of time mentioned under each heading, was only sixteen days and sixteen hours, or less even than in 1855 by eighteen hours.

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Thirty-fifth Report.

No. 23.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1856.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
Having both parents living,	46	18	18	18	993	280	90	113	1,147	435	1,582	2,826
Having both parents dead,	15	4	13	8	806	217	571	90	1,405	319	1,754	2,354
Having father dead,	28	8	36	98	698	229	162	58	924	393	1,247	1,611
Having mother dead,	8	.	5	11	388	110	108	23	509	177	686	797
Not ascertained,	.	.	.	.	34	8	14	2	48	10	58	.
Total Males,	97	.	72	.	2,919	.	945	.	4,033	.		
Total Females,	.	30	.	68	.	910	.	286	.	1,294		
Total M. and F.,	127		140		3,829		1,231		5,327		5,327	7,088
	267				5,060							

Sub-Classification.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
Having stepfather,	1	3	2	1	128	30	22	4	150	38	197	254
Having stepmother,	4	2	1	.	87	32	32	11	124	45	169	176
Abandoned by parents,	2	3	.	.	112	43	38	7	152	58	210	358
Absconded from parents,	2	.	2	5	111	41	35	10	180	65	245	423
Illegitimate,	2	.	.	.	26	9	4	1	31	10	41	95

No. 24.—State of Education on Committal in 1856.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
Read and wrote,	5	1	2	6	755	161	303	16	1,065	157	1,222	1,442
Read imperfectly,	13	4	1	13	551	175	106	50	707	205	1,022	1,030
Knew spelling,	32	1	11	2	381	84	163	12	580	99	679	868
Knew alphabet,	9	1	5	2	207	57	40	8	261	68	329	312
Wholly illiterate,	48	23	47	45	1,015	437	243	150	1,353	705	2,058	3,057
Not ascertained,	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	7	.
Total Males,	97	.	72	.	2,919	.	945	.	4,033	.		
Total Females,	.	30	.	68	.	910	.	286	.	1,294		
Total M. and F.,	127		140		3,829		1,231		5,327		5,327	7,088
	267				5,060							

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No. 25.—Religious Profession in 1856.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
Protestant,	8	4	10	3	212	63	17	7	277	77	354	410
Presbyterian,	.	2	.	.	34	4	.	.	34	6	40	63
Roman Catholic,	89	24	62	65	2,643	843	928	279	3,732	1,211	4,933	6,615
Total Males,	97	.	72	.	2,919	.	945	.	4,031	.		
Total Females,	.	30	.	68	.	910	.	286	.	1,294		
Total M. and F.,	127		140		3,829		1,231		5,327		5,327	7,088
	267				5,060							

No. 26.—Residence of Juveniles Previous to Committal in 1856.

	10 Years old and under.				Above 10 and under 17 Years old.				Totals.			Total in 1855.
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.	M.&F.
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	78	23	36	28	2,114	591	335	110	2,593	752	3,345	4,736
Other localities,	19	7	36	40	775	319	610	176	1,140	542	1,982	2,352
Total Males,	97	.	72	.	2,919	.	945	.	4,033	.		
Total Females,	.	30	.	68	.	910	.	286	.	1,294		
Total M. and F.,	127		140		3,829		1,231		5,327		5,327	7,088
	267				5,060							

The foregoing tables may be thus analyzed :—

First.—Parentage: 29·69 per cent. had both parents living; 32·92 per cent. had both parents dead; 23·4 per cent. had lost their fathers, and 12·87 per cent. had lost their mothers; 3·69 per cent. had stepfathers, and 3·17 per cent. had stepmothers; 3·94 per cent. had been abandoned by their parents; 4·59 per cent. had absconded from their parents; *and only* 0·76 *per cent. were illegitimate.*

Secondly.—Education on committal: 22·93 per cent. could read and write; 19·37 per cent. could read imperfectly; 12·74 per cent. could spell; 6·17 per cent. knew their alphabet; and 38·73 *per cent. were wholly illiterate.*

Thirdly.—Religion: 6·64 per cent. were of the Established Church; 0·75 were Presbyterians; and 92·63 per cent. were Roman Catholics.

Fourthly.—Residence: 62·79 per cent. came from the

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Thirty-fifth Report.

town or county in which the gaol to which they were committed is situated; 37·2 per cent., or more than *one-third*, were strangers to the locality.

In the state of education on committal there has been a decided improvement, those who could read and write having been 3 per cent. *more*, and the wholly illiterate 5 per cent. *less* in 1856 than in 1855. Under the other headings there has been no material change, and therefore we conclude this Report with a recapitulation of the statement which we made last year, the figures merely being changed.—"In previous Reports the question of the expediency of establishing juvenile reformatories was so fully discussed that we do not consider it necessary to re-state the arguments in favour of such establishments. We would merely point to the figures and analyses which we have given, as showing, that although the numbers are diminished, yet that no less than 5,327 children were committed to prison during the last year; that a large proportion of them were wholly illiterate, whilst many others had barely acquired the first rudiments of education; that the terms of imprisonment were too short to render it possible to impart any real educational instruction to the great majority of them; that many, especially vagrants, continue to use the gaol as their home, and to return to it in the evening of the very day on which they have been set at liberty; and that unless youthful offenders can be kept under restraint sufficiently long to enable instruction and reformation to take deep root, it is idle to expect much—if any—improvement in this class of the criminal population."

JAMES CORRY CONNELLAN.
FELTON F. W. HERVEY.

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TABLES.—1856.

CONTENTS.

		Pages
Table I.	Committals to the several County and Town Gaols from 1st January to 31st December, 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime,	lii, liii
II.	Individuals committed in 1856, and the Number of Times each was committed within the year, &c., by Sexes,	liv, lv
III.	Sentences of Prisoners committed and convicted in 1856, and also of those *committed* in 1855, but *tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime,	lvi to lxvii
IV.	Ages and Sexes of Prisoners committed in 1856, by Classes of Crime,	lxviii to lxxvii
V.	State of Education, on committal, of Prisoners committed in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime,	lxxviii to lxxxvii
VI.	Religious Professions of Prisoners committed in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime,	lxxxviii to xciii
VII.	Cases of Sickness and Diseases in the several Gaols in 1856,	xciv to xcvii
VIII.	Deaths in the several Gaols in 1856, and their Causes,	xcviii
IX.	Escapes from January to December, 1856,	ib.
X.	Punishments for Prison Offences in 1856,	c
XI.	Prison Stock of Bedding and Clothing on 31st December, 1856,	ci
XII.	Amount of Accommodation, &c., in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1856,	cii, ciii
XIII.	Trades Work, Hard Labour, &c., in the several Gaols on 31st December, 1856,	civ, cv
XIV.	Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in 1856,	cvi to cxi
XV.	Number of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856, by Offences, Ages, and Sexes,	cxii to cxv
XVI.	Number of Juveniles committed Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, distinguishing Criminals from Vagrants,	cxvi to cxix
XVII.	Sentences of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856, and also of those *committed* in 1855, but *tried* in 1856, with their Ages and Sexes, distinguishing Criminals from Vagrants,	cxx to cxxix
XVIII.	Condition as to Parentage of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminals being distinguished from Vagrants,	cxxx to cxxxv
XIX.	Previous Residences of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminals being distinguished from Vagrants,	cxxxvi to cxxxix
XX.	State of Education, on committal, of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminals being distinguished from Vagrants,	cxl to cxliii
XXI.	Religious Professions of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminals being distinguished from Vagrants,	cxliv to cxlvii
XXII.	Number of Juvenile Offenders committed in 1856 who had been previously in Gaol Twice to Twenty-six Times and upwards, by Ages and Sexes, distinguishing Criminals from Vagrants,	cxlviii, cxlix
XXIII.	Number of Prisoners in each Gaol *at Lockings* on the 31st December, 1856, by Classes, and the Number Sick in Hospital,	cl
XXIV.	Cost, &c., of Bridewells in 1856,	cli to cliv
XXV.	Schedule of Trades which could with advantage be introduced into Gaols, &c.,	clv
XXVI.	List of Prisons,	clvii

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TABLE I.—NUMBER of COMMITTALS to the several County and Town Gaols from

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted.																					
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						Summary.						Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		Courts Martial.	Deserters.	Under Vagrant Acts.		Drunkards.	
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Criminal Lunatics.		Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.		Dangerous Lunatics.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	25	14	32	7	.	.	118	158	453	395	7	3	12	3	13	3	18	55	67	71	202	505
Armagh,	18	28	7	2	.	.	31	40	135	149	4	3	.	.	2	.	18	20	17	5	148	173
Carlow,	21	17	8	1	1	.	11	33	31	23	1	2	1	.	4	3	36	21	41	15	97	1[illegible]
Cavan,	11	14	17	2	.	.	14	18	109	17	11	6	2	.	3	2	11	4	1	3	88	66
Clare,	9	9	27	22	.	.	22	21	59	37	12	8	5	.	12	2	2	2	9	18	15	13
Cork County,	131	77	37	2	2	.	120	112	504	168	9	9	7	9	51	41	47	2	118	8	35	14
,, City,	75	117	6	11	.	.	159	52	242	601	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	35	157	31	.	.
Donegal,	8	10	29	2	.	.	3	8	152	28	11	14	51	19	1	.	1	3	8	8	43	44
Down,	36	19	57	2	.	.	25	20	114	82	18	7	.	.	6	3	4	2	7	8	55	41
Dublin County,	10	12	6	3	1	.	69	57	291	317	9	10	1	.	1	.	6	30	140	180	105	159
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	129	.	60	.	1	.	773	.	909	.	38	.	10	.	7	.	43	138	778	.	492	.
Grangegorman P.	.	127	.	9	.	.	.	632	.	2,617	.	49	.	.	.	76	.	.	.	1,630	.	1,926
Fermanagh,	10	10	41	4	.	.	12	12	73	29	14	2	3	.	.	4	10	.	2	2	49	36
Galway County,	29	8	16	13	.	.	49	18	101	37	9	6	3	3	4	4	5	.	9	16	7	15
,, Town,	1	1	4	.	.	.	39	31	93	90	3	1	.	1	7	1	.	4	7	12	49	69
Kerry,	29	25	13	1	.	.	38	30	179	80	.	3	2	2	22	7	.	5	26	16	72	19
Kildare, Naas,	23	16	21	.	1	.	32	32	45	122	2	3	1	.	2	.	19	79	3	2	50	65
,, Athy,	15	21	3	.	.	.	21	22	61	96	3	.	.	.	.	1	11	12	10	1	59	51
Kilkenny County,	19	10	11	3	.	.	38	27	54	12[illegible]	20	8	2	.	4	5	22	6	38	12	40	2
,, City,	23	11	12	1	.	.	92	110	1	.	3	1	.	1	8	2	.	11	33	213	76	201
King's County,	21	11	23	.	.	.	25	39	85	20	16	6	.	.	7	8	.	6	12	3	45	12
Leitrim,	9	9	16	.	.	.	5	2	98	20	2	3	3	1	1	.	.	1	5	4	40	12
Limerick County,	7	1	31	21	.	.	47	52	109	68	11	15	2	.	15	13	10	.	51	13	35	3
,, City,	20	21	5	4	.	.	459	209	216	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	86	46	701	427
Londonderry,	28	39	18	1	.	.	25	40	76	81	9	3	10	2	1	.	9	16	4	9	122	202
Longford,	13	12	6	.	.	.	8	24	57	20	6	1	1	.	10	7	5	20	4	57	102	36
Louth,	16	9	4	6	.	.	15	9	39	102	15	4	.	1	2	.	31	13	3	.	86	120
Drogheda,	11	11	3	1	.	.	19	13	13	16	3	6	.	.	.	.	2	16	1	17	42	64
Mayo,	41	23	160	9	.	.	.	1	231	41	22	19	32	11	3	6	1	3	4	8	52	20
Meath,	16	14	3	1	.	.	19	15	46	44	12	7	.	2	9	4	.	22	13	3	28	10
Monaghan,	21	15	10	3	.	.	4	11	69	51	10	4	2	1	17	.	8	1	10	1	175	71
Queen's County,	26	19	43	5	.	.	28	30	81	25	7	.	.	.	2	8	5	28	1	3	73	11
Roscommon,	10	15	27	1	.	.	12	8	73	51	13	3	1	.	1	6	6	4	.	12	33	13
Sligo,	7	14	14	2	1	.	5	7	77	16	8	6	11	3	2	2	17	4	10	26	46	16
Tip., Nenagh,	28	8	43	.	1	1	53	10	86	4[illegible]	.	.	3	.	32	5	10	.	61	21	236	81
Tip., Clonmel,	41	30	30	2	.	.	170	100	210	181	15	8	4	.	33	9	2	15	92	26	389	40
Tyrone,	25	19	.	1	.	.	13	19	197	85	2	1	32	12	3	1	3	11	11	60	[illegible]	46
Waterford County,	36	32	15	.	.	.	30	39	41	37	4	.	4	.	6	2	.	6	26	22	6	15
,, City,	10	6	3	2	.	.	21	13	40	96	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	18	21	41	25	45[illegible]
Westmeath,	21	11	33	1	.	.	10	15	110	39	8	1	.	.	18	12	.	29	13	122	12[illegible]	33
Wexford,	23	32	21	1	.	.	36	79	91	50	14	1	5	3	6	6	1	26	19	47	65	12
Wicklow,	23	13	6	3	.	.	22	26	57	40	3	4	.	.	8	3	.	5	6	2	60	7
Total Males,	1,097	.	942	.	8	.	2,736	.	5,572	.	361	.	213	.	352	.	400	712	1,935	.	4,449	.
Total Females,	.	895	.	154	.	1	.	2,286	.	6,056	.	246	.	74	.	245	.	.	.	2,791	.	5,148
Total M. and F.	1,992		1,096		9		5,022		11,628		607		287		597		1,112		4,726		9,597	

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the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Not Convicted, Untried, &c.												Total Committals, exclusive of Debtors.		Average daily Number of Criminal Prisoners confined.		Highest Number confined at any one time.		Lowest Number confined at any one time.		Average daily Number in Hospital.	
Felons.				Misdemeanants.				For further Examination.		Untried Prisoners on 31st Dec., 1856.											
Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
								72	49	13	9	1,151	1,190	103	57	138	83	57	38	1	1·3
2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	66	61	9	4	488	472	37	40	54	56	25	26	2·2	3·4
7	5	1	3	2	.	.	.	20	23	9	5	323	148	17·8	15·5	31	27	14	10	0·1	1·1
3	5	1	1	1	.	3	1	55	24	14	11	551	175	36	19	59	31	21	11	1	1
1	5	3	7	1	2	7	.	46	29	8	1	246	174	48	40	71	52	20	30	1	1
.	.	1	.	11	9	6	3														
								27	14	36	15	919	489	146	107	187	121	104	94	8	7
14	15	8	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	15	7	716	858	90	78	118	105	65	60	3	3
16	26	5	12	.	1	.	.	11	5	29	1	368	154	55	16·2	80	51	43	6	1	.
11	13	.	1	3	.	2	1	51	42	6	3	397	241	45	27	90	40	30	18	3	3·5
9	5	5	6	1	1	1	2	38	19	11	2	746	804	65·7	40·1	95	81	45	26	5·5	7·9
4	7	3	3	4	4	5	1														
								183	.	29	.	3,735	.	245	.	310	.	185	.	25	.
62	.	22	.	39	.	22	.	.	172	.	14	.	7,303	.	292	.	390	.	240	.	15
.	46	.	33	.	21	.	11	57	25	5	5	283	135	34	19	53	31	21	12	5	6
1	5	1	3	5	1	3	.	9	11	18	5	272	139	42	21	47	31	22	26	2	2
.	.	7	.	.	.	4	5	46	21	6	1	259	249	15·4	12·6	38	19	6	9	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.														
								46	31	13	7	449	229	39·9	28·4	56	38	32	23	2	3
3	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	22	18	8	3	340	279	36·7	18·3	39	44	22	0	0·4	0·1
4	8	6	0	12	.	2	1	23	21	6	4	246	241	19·9	19·3	43	24	8	6	.	.
3	3	4	3	1	.	2	15	25	12	6	6	294	101	39	22	44	31	28	16	1	0·5
4	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	177	82	5	5	452	631	12	18	34	20	17	0	.	.
4	3	.	4	4	.	.	.														
								28	13	18	2	295	114	34	20	61	37	19	7	1	1
2	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	39	7	8	4	231	62	22·8	13·2	49	20	11	7	2	1·1
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	36	18	7	400	233	58	32	72	41	41	28	1	3
.	.	1	.	3	2	6	4	961	661	11	4	2,467	1,542	71·1	40·7	96	60	47	36	3	2
5	11	11	4	6	.	4	.	61	51	2	6	393	431	49·9	37·1	57	57	31	26	0·5	0·5
1	4	3	1	.	.	5	1														
								137	28	1	.	403	178	20·4	19·5	31	24	10	13	3·4	4·3
7	5	5	1	1	.	.	.	42	16	4	1	269	279	24	24	25	37	14	15	.	.
2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	44	16	5	.	162	118	11·6	10	24	12	0	6	0·5	1·8
3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	103	11	16	789	324	71	42	101	49	40	38	2·3	2·7
7	13	11	16	51	11	93	25	28	13	8	4	211	136	16·5	22·5	27	25	6	20	1·3	4·8
4	14	3	1	1	1	2	3														
								25	12	11	5	376	181	31	26	43	32	20	21	4	3
5	4	.	.	3	1	2	1	18	6	10	2	385	144	33	23	44	32	28	12	1	1
12	11	10	6	17	0	19	4	20	.	10	4	221	111	30	31	44	33	14	22	.	.
4	2	3	.	2	.	2	.	31	22	12	4	285	119	35·2	22·5	56	22	25	18	4	4
4	4	3	3	5	.	25	.	41	12	15	4	751	225	84·6	35·6	181	51	55	24	3·8	3·4
4	3	12	2	8	1	108	4														
								217	133	33	14	1,316	561	105	54·5	131	80	82	39	2·3	2·2
16	6	.	3	1	.	.	.	20	17	11	5	423	258	44	29·4	68	36	23	24	0·8	0·7
8	4	7	2	1	.	7	1	.	.	1	6	190	159	30·4	29·2	34	50	17	19	1·8	1·4
9	3	0	3	.	.	.	.	30	.	10	5	426	639	23	28	38	40	7	16	.	.
2	34	3	.	2	6	.	.	46	26	17	3	450	273	40·8	28·2	45	45	29	22	0·8	1·3
1	4	.	1	.	.	.	2														
								78	25	20	16	418	279	68	47·6	85	62	51	33	2·2	2·8
4	10	2	3	6	5	.	2	.	.	1	.	209	111	18	15·5	33	18	8	10	.	0·3
5	0	1	3	4	2	3	.														
262	.	152	.	206	.	333	.	2,922	.	480	.	23,129	.	2052·7	.	2,935	.	1,359	.	90·9	.
.	305	.	140	.	79	.	87	.	1,859	.	218	.	20,581	.	1527·0	.	2,149	.	1,119	.	97·6
567		293		285		420		4,781		704		43,713		3580·6		5,084		2,474		194·5	

	M.	F.	Total.
Convicted, . . .	18,767	17,896	36,663
Not Convicted and Untried, .	4,362	2,688	7,050
Total, . . .	23,129	20,584	43,713

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TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Town Gaols in

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted (exclusive of Vagrants.) Committed in 1856. Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Three times. M.	Three times. F.	Four times. M.	Four times. F.	Five times and upwards. M.	Five times and upwards. F.	Number of Individuals. M.	Number of Individuals. F.	Number of Committals. M.	Number of Committals. F.	Committed Once. M.	Committed Once. F.	Committed Twice. M.	Committed Twice. F.
Antrim,	761	512	6	100	11	36	8	15	6	22	855	685	995	1,658	53	57	7	2
Armagh,	337	325	7	15	4	5	2	1	3	4	353	350	386	394	12	5	.	.
Carlow,	133	92	14	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	176	95	235	96	41	15	.	.
Cavan,	226	113	13	9	3	.	.	.	1	.	244	119	269	125	7	3	.	.
Clare,	48	48	14	8	11	8	4	4	4	3	80	46	165	114	5	7	2	1
Cork County,	623	299	21	26	21	14	3	5	1	5	669	341	745	432	29	6	13	1
„ City,	377	586	24	38	19	17	6	9	3	6	429	656	521	781	36	24	10	2
Donegal,	260	76	16	10	.	3	1	1	1	2	278	94	304	125	8	6	.	.
Down,	293	149	12	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	305	160	317	174	3	6	1	1
Dublin County,	476	291	21	26	4	16	1	9	1	19	503	361	541	565	106	119	6	14
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,†	1,947	.	196	.	42	.	14	.	7	.	2,207	.	2,600	.	284	.	[illegible]	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1,585	.	463	.	215	.	124	.	255	.	2,642	.	5,436	.	276	.	56
Fermanagh,	193	84	5	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	200	89	209	96	2	2	.	.
Galway County,	147	37	10	3	6	6	5	4	4	3	172	53	235	102	.	.	2	2
„ Town,	144	94	13	9	4	5	1	7	2	6	164	121	200	214	7	10	.	1
Kerry,	288	111	17	10	4	9	1	1	2	1	316	132	360	167	24	11	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	262	134	5	33	1	4	.	1	.	5	268	177	275	241	7	2	1	.
„ Athy,	170	85	9	18	3	14	.	1	.	2	182	123	197	191	6	1	2	.
Kilkenny County,	206	59	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	211	63	216	67	36	10	1	1
„ City,	206	273	3	3	3	8	2	6	.	.	214	290	229	337	29	126	.	1
King's,	209	70	6	3	2	4	.	2	.	.	217	79	227	96	10	3	1	.
Leitrim,	147	19	9	3	2	2	1	4	.	.	159	28	175	47	5	4	.	.
Limerick County,	235	169	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	261	170	267	171	41	11	2	1
„ City,	669	390	210	120	65	39	31	16	4	1	981	566	1,413	816	40	21	14	[illegible]
Londonderry,	232	141	21	42	7	9	2	6	2	12	261	210	314	359	4	7	.	1
Longford,	193	57	16	13	5	.	2	1	.	.	216	71	248	97	4	16	.	5
Louth,	171	42	18	11	2	5	.	9	1	15	192	82	218	250	2	.	.	.
Droghedn,	84	34	6	12	3	3	1	.	.	5	94	54	109	111	1	13	.	[illegible]
Mayo,	465	57	22	9	9	6	3	4	.	3	499	79	549	129	4	4	.	.
Meath,	134	56	9	7	.	2	.	3	.	.	143	68	152	97	13	3	.	.
Monaghan,	270	93	9	5	3	.	1	3	1	6	281	112	314	157	10	1	.	.
Queen's,	250	70	18	12	4	4	.	.	.	.	272	86	298	106	1	3	.	.
Roscommon,	165	62	7	12	.	2	.	1	.	.	172	77	179	96	.	12	.	.
Sligo,	181	50	7	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	188	57	195	66	10	18	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	421	105	18	9	3	2	4	.	2	1	448	120	499	178	43	15	9	3
Tipperary, Clonmel,	883	268	12	24	10	1	5	15	.	.	910	308	957	379	80	22	6	2
Tyrone,	332	144	10	9	.	1	.	1	.	.	342	155	352	169	7	35	.	5
Waterford County,	49	71	20	17	5	4	7	2	.	.	89	94	148	125	18	14	1	1
„ City,	244	91	15	4	14	2	.	3	3	47	276	147	349	547	24	34	.	2
Westmeath,	363	109	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	368	112	373	115	11	40	1	16
Wexford,	262	136	12	13	1	2	.	.	.	1	275	152	289	171	17	10	1	12
Wicklow,	185	77	2	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	187	87	189	98	6	2	.	.
Total Males,	13,310	.	940	.	282	.	115	.	49	.	14,696	.	16,832	.	1,095	.	145	.
Total Females,	.	7,233	.	1,137	.	454	.	262	.	432	.	9,518	.	15,105	.	989	.	146
Total Males & Females,	20,513		2,077		736		377		481		24,214		31,937		2,077		290	

* The total "not convicted" returned from Belfast Gaol, viz., 89 males and 61 females, includes 15 males and 12 females
† The number returned as committed "once only" to Richmond Bridewell, City of Dublin, includes 138 deserters and

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1856, and the number of times each of them was committed within the year, &c., by Sexes

Vagrants.										Not Convicted, Untried, &c.													
in 1856.						Number of				Committed in 1856.										Number of			
Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.		Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times and upwards		Individuals.		Committals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						60	62	67	71	74	49									74	49	*89	61
	2		1			13	5	17	5	75	62	2	4	2	1					79	67	85	73
				1		41	15	41	15	47	33		1							47	34	47	35
						1	3	1	3	71	43	5	3							76	46	81	49
						7	11	9	18	21	12	13	6	5			2	2	2	41	22	72	42
	3																						
						61	7	118	8	67	33	4		1	1	2	2			74	41	86	49
13		6				109	27	157	31	31	34	2	3	1	2					34	39	38	46
4	1	3		6		8	8	8	8	56	21									56	21	56	21
						6	7	7	8	71	59	1								72	59	73	59
4	3	1	2	1	2	113	140	140	183	65	32		2							65	34	65	36
																				355		357	
22		13		37		419		778		353		2									240		297
	31		24		123		504		1,630		204		20		11		5			71	35	72	37
						2	2	2	2	70	33	1	2							38	21	38	21
1	4					4	6	9	16	38	21									52	23	52	23
						7	11	7	12	52	23												
																				37	32	63	46
	1					25	13	26	16	23	22	8	8	2	1	2			2	50	25	58	36
						6	2	9	2	44	20	6	2		1		1		1	37	46	39	49
						8	1	10	1	36	43		3	1						33	24	37	25
						37	11	38	12	29	23	4	1							181	67	198	94
	7	1	6		4	30	155	33	215	177	58	2	1			1	6	1	2				
																				56	15	56	15
						11	3	12	3	56	15									52	11	54	11
						5	3	5	4	50	11	2								82	49	82	49
1						47	12	51	13	82	49									809	603	938	680
6	3					60	32	86	46	680	526	129	77							58	51	75	63
						4	8	4	9	46	42	8	6	3	3	1							
																				142	33	151	34
			3		3	4	27	4	57	133	32	9	1							45	21	49	21
						2		2		42	21	2		1						50	19	52	20
						1	15	1	17	48	18	2	1							228	179	237	187
						4	8	4	8	221	173	5	4	2	2					43	32	46	36
						13	3	13	3	42	31					1			1				
																				46	23	46	23
						10	1	10	1	46	23									84	33	86	35
						1	3	1	3	83	32			1	1					42	6	42	8
							12		12	42	6									76	33	80	33
						10	19	10	20	73	33	2		1						187	24	188	26
1						53	18	64	21	186	22	1	2										
																				265	154	267	156
						86	24	92	26	263	152	2	2							59	27	60	29
	2	1	1		1	8	44	11	60	58	25	1	2							16	12	16	12
2	2					21	17	26	22	16	12									53	43	57	45
	1					24	37	24	41	53	41		2							62	36	64	36
	6		3		4	12	69	13	122	60	36	2											
																		1		103	50	118	61
	3		1			13	26	19	47	96	41	3	8	2						14	11	14	11
						6	2	6	2	14	11												
54		25		45		1,364		1,935		3,792		218		22		7		5		4,044		4,362	
	69		41		137		1,374		2,791		2,182		161		23		17		7		2,390		2,688
123		66		182		2,738		4726		5,974		379		45		24		12		6,434		7,050	

not convicted under committals in 1856 for certain offences, but who were subsequently found guilty under other committals.
492 drunkards, whose re-committals were not recorded.

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TABLE III.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried*

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted at Assizes. Felons. Death.		Transportation for Life.		Transportation for 15 Years.		Transportation for Other Periods.		Penal Servitude for Life.		Penal Servitude for 14 Years.		Penal Servitude for 10 Years.		Penal Servitude for 6 Years.		Penal Servitude for 4 Years.		Penal Servitude for Other Periods.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	17	12	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Down,	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	10	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	3	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	1	6	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	2
Total Males,	6	.	9	.	19	.	21	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	41	.	141	.	6	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	101	.	4
Total Males and Females,	7		9		19		25		1		1		1		47		242		10	
			53						302											

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&c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and also of those in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

FELONS.

Imprisonment for																																									
3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 hours		48 hours		21 hours		Fine only.		Unlimited.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	.	3	.	5	3	5	3	12	2	2	.	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	35	19
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	4	2	3	7	5	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	28
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	5	4	3	7	.	2	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	22
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	9	3	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	15
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	4	3	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9
.	.	9	2	8	1	16	12	6	3	9	14	9	7	16	7	14	12	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	134	77
.	.	5	3	2	3	14	12	3	1	16	26	5	10	7	30	3	9	2	6	7	11	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	75	117
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	3	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10
1	.	1	.	4	.	6	5	2	1	11	6	4	1	3	5	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	1	50	26
.	.	3	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	5	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	2	.	35	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	30	.	1	.	52	.	35	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	11
4	.	.	.	2	1	4	2	2	.	4	2	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	2	.	7	12	7	2	3	3	2	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	39	36
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	3	5	4	7	4	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	16
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	1	5	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	21
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	3	4	3	2	4	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	4	3	10	7	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	21
.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	4	1	3	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	11
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	12
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	2
.	.	7	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	10	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	21
.	.	2	.	1	.	2	4	5	2	10	12	5	4	3	7	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	32
.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	12
.	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	1	2	1	2	.	2	3	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	2	6	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	12
.	.	.	.	1	.	10	5	5	1	22	13	3	5	2	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	33
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	5	2	.	1	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	14
.	.	2	.	1	.	3	2	5	.	5	5	2	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	15
.	.	1	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	7	10	3	12	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	19
1	.	1	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	3	4	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	15
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	2	6	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	15
.	.	1	.	2	.	5	1	3	2	4	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	11	1	16	11	11	9	5	2	3	9	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	71	41
.	.	.	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	9	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	30	19
.	.	.	1	2	1	6	6	.	1	7	13	4	2	.	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	36
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	2	3	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6
.	.	2	.	.	.	5	2	3	.	4	4	2	2	.	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	12
.	1	3	1	1	.	3	4	.	1	5	10	3	3	4	5	3	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	28	43
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	3	3	6	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	15
7	.	52	.	49	.	183	.	78	.	255	.	156	.	70	.	69	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	14	.	1,220	.
.	1	.	13	.	14	.	123	.	30	.	288	.	164	.	100	.	94	.	21	.	22	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	5	.	1,007
8		65		63		311		108		543		320		170		163		37		38		3		15		2		19		2,227	
1,865																															

[*continued.*

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TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted at Assizes																			
	Misdemeanants.																			
	Transportation for Life.		Penal Servitude for 6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,																		
Armagh,																	1	
Carlow,																1	2	2
Cavan,	4				1								1					
Clare,					6	2							1	2	5	4	2	1
Cork County,																		
„ City,															1			
Donegal,														1	1	1	1	
Down,											2						2	
Dublin County,											1				1			
Dublin City:																		
Richmond Bridewell,			1		3						1		1		20		1	
Grangegorman Penitentiary,																3		2
Fermanagh,											2				2		3	
Galway County,																	1	
„ Town,																		
Kerry,											2				1		2	
Kildare, Naas,	1														1		4	
„ Athy,															1			
Kilkenny County,															3			
„ City,					1												1	
King's,																		
Leitrim,															2			
Limerick County,			1		1	4									7		4	1
„ City,					2													
Londonderry,											2				4		2	
Longford,																		
Louth, Dundalk,												5						
„ Drogheda,																		
Mayo,															1	1	1	
Meath,					1													
Monaghan,																		
Queen's,															1		1	
Roscommon,																		
Sligo,															2		4	
Tipperary, Nenagh,															12		1	
Tipperary, Clonmel,																	16	
Tyrone,																		
Waterford County,																		
„ City,															1			
Westmeath,															1	2		
Woxford,													1		4		2	
Wicklow,											1				2		1	
											1				2			1
Total Males,	5		2		15						12		4		75		54	
Total Females,						6						5		3		12		7
Total Males and Females,	5		2		21						17		7		87		61	
	5		23															

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IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS. Imprisonment for 6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		CRIMINAL LUNATICS. Imprisonment Unlimited.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	.	5	1	2	2	3	3	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.
3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	1	1	.
7	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.
7	7	2	3	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	22	.	.
4	.	7	.	9	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	37	2	2	.
.	1	.	.	1	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	11	.	.
6	1	3	.	4	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	2	.	.
4	2	2	.	23	.	22	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	58	2	.	.
1	.	1	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	1	.
16	.	10	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	1	.
.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
9	3	2	1	10	.	5	.	4	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	4	.	.
2	1	7	7	6	5	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	16	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	1	.	.
1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	21	.	1	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	4	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.
8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	1	.	.
14	3	8	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	.	.
6	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
5	3	6	6	4	2	5	4	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	21	.	.
1	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.
5	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
8	1	16	3	12	1	36	.	.	.	6	3	8	.	11	1	62	.	161	10	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
4	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.
5	.	.	1	6	1	7	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	25	4	43	7	.	.
7	1	1	.	10	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.
4	.	2	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	1	.
8	.	9	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	57	.	2	1
8	.	9	.	3	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	5	.	.
1	.	2	.	1	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
1	1	3	.	6	.	7	.	10	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	40	1	.	.
4	.	3	.	4	1	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	3	.	.
169	.	126	.	141	.	169	.	33	.	39	.	17	.	14	.	107	.	985	.	9	.
.	33	.	28	.	25	.	25	.	4	.	7	.	1	.	2	.	10	.	168	.	1
202		154		169		194		37		46		18		16		117		1,153		10	
1,125																					

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TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

County and Town Gaols.	Summary																									
	Offenders under Larceny Act.																									
	Imprisonment for																									
	2 Years and above 18 Months.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	7	61	42	20	17	33	58	17	26	3	6	.	.	1	.	.	2	146	158
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	1	7	2	5	3	11	5	6	11	10	4	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	40
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	4	14	2	11	3	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	14	33
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	1	3	5	4	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	18
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	1	3	.	6	13	3	3	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	22	21
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	22	17	25	23	46	39	11	22	9	16	1	.	1	.	.	.	120	112
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	16	31	9	33	22	20	5	24	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	159	52
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3	3	2	7	7	5	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	20
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	16	13	20	15	17	8	9	6	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	69	55
Dublin City:																										
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	2	.	17	.	83	.	168	.	216	.	129	.	87	.	60	.	11	.	.	.	773	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	49	.	145	.	161	.	117	.	87	.	36	.	10	.	.	.	632
Fermanagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	12
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	12	3	16	5	10	6	4	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	16
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	13	6	4	7	12	8	4	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	32
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	10	10	5	11	6	4	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	30
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	6	9	11	9	6	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	33
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	9	9	5	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	22
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	5	7	3	13	9	6	5	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	27
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	24	18	22	16	25	20	23	16	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	92	110
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	13	9	19	6	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	39
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	17	7	4	21	20	3	8	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	52
„ City,	.	.	1	.	1	.	21	8	44	32	81	37	83	62	73	44	66	57	24	21	32	5	.	.	459	266
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	10	5	8	4	6	2	12	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	40
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	2	7	3	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	8	21
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	5	.	.	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	15	9
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	4	3	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	13
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	6	9	6	4	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	18
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	5	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	11
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	5	5	6	4	6	9	1	5	4	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	26	30
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	.	4	2	3	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	12	8
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	23	23	7	6	8	5	9	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	40
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	59	26	25	18	52	39	12	11	16	9	4	1	.	2	.	.	170	109
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	19
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	8	4	8	10	5	8	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	39
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	3	.	12	5	.	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	24	13
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	13
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	9	15	6	6	12	15	1	16	5	19	1	1	.	1	.	.	36	79
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	2	7	7	1	3	5	13	1	1	1	.	.	.	22	26
Total Males,	2	.	3	.	4	.	94	.	512	.	512	.	727	.	394	.	342	.	96	.	49	.	3	.	2,738	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	87	.	382	.	401	.	637	.	395	.	291	.	68	.	20	.	3	.	2,288
Total M. and F.	2		3		8		181		894		913		1,364		789		633		164		69		6		5,026	
	5,026																									

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IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

MISDEMEANANTS. Imprisonment for: 12 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.		TOTAL.		DANGEROUS LUNATICS Imprisonment Unlimited.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	12	.	25	7	72	12	145	51	115	110	78	178	1	2	4	.	.	.	1	1	453	365	7	3
.	.	.	.	4	20	17	10	63	56	30	24	16	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	149	4	3
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	11	7	7	3	7	10	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	31	29	1	2
.	.	.	.	2	.	27	2	28	3	25	6	22	5	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	109	17	11	6
.	.	.	1	1	1	9	3	18	12	16	6	14	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	59	37	12	8
.	.	4	.	23	4	87	41	86	50	43	38	33	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	9	304	168	9	9
.	.	.	.	6	35	34	56	75	135	60	125	58	220	8	14	1	16	.	.	.	.	242	601	3	.
.	.	4	1	2	.	32	1	83	16	20	7	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	152	28	11	14
.	.	1	1	8	3	16	8	47	29	27	21	15	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	114	82	18	7
.	.	1	.	9	.	51	30	75	74	46	65	64	86	37	47	11	15	.	.	.	.	294	317	9	19
.	.	.	.	23	.	82	.	155	.	144	.	169	.	265	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	909	.	38	.
.	.	.	6	.	17	.	65	.	368	.	321	.	508	.	1,269	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	2,667	.	49
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	31	8	21	12	11	3	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	73	28	11	2
.	.	.	.	6	3	20	3	54	21	15	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	37	9	6
.	.	2	.	8	4	9	3	25	29	15	16	16	16	15	11	3	9	.	.	.	.	93	90	3	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	22	3	66	39	43	15	78	23	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	179	80	.	3
.	.	.	.	1	2	5	1	8	7	9	11	23	101	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	47	122	2	3
.	.	.	.	.	3	5	2	18	13	6	17	33	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	69	96	4	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	12	.	21	4	9	2	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	54	12	20	8
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	12	28	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	20	16	6
.	1	.	.	1	.	28	7	48	4	7	.	13	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	20	2	3
.	.	.	1	4	1	8	7	66	33	14	9	15	13	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	109	66	11	15
.	.	4	1	42	14	72	8	36	22	30	30	21	17	17	10	4	16	.	.	.	.	226	108	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	2	7	9	30	19	18	29	11	17	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	76	81	9	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	25	7	18	9	11	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	77	20	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	8	13	13	14	12	49	1	16	1	1	.	.	.	.	39	102	15	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	4	1	.	6	9	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	16	3	6
.	.	.	.	6	1	46	4	101	16	33	10	32	7	4	.	7	2	.	.	.	1	235	41	22	19
.	.	.	2	.	.	7	4	16	10	6	5	13	18	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	46	41	12	7
.	.	3	1	2	1	9	6	31	18	9	9	11	17	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	69	54	19	4
.	.	2	.	2	1	16	2	21	5	18	6	17	10	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	81	25	7	.
.	.	.	.	2	29	18	1	35	19	8	2	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	72	51	13	3
.	.	.	.	3	2	16	1	29	8	16	5	12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	16	8	6
.	.	.	2	7	.	15	7	28	11	22	15	12	12	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	86	45	.	.
1	.	3	.	.	6	28	24	63	65	37	20	67	53	2	4	5	4	.	.	4	.	210	181	15	8
.	.	1	.	5	2	24	14	101	39	37	5	23	2	2	2	4	2	.	.	1	1	198	67	2	1
.	1	2	.	1	1	6	2	9	9	12	7	12	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	37	4	.
2	.	2	.	.	1	2	2	7	12	8	3	14	47	4	21	1	7	.	.	.	.	40	93	1	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	26	8	53	11	25	6	17	10	8	2	2	.	.	.	4	2	140	39	8	1
.	.	2	.	1	1	15	.	20	11	15	2	24	16	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	91	30	14	8
.	1	1	.	.	2	17	1	10	4	9	10	18	17	.	3	.	1	.	.	2	1	57	40	8	6
3	.	46	.	265	.	895	.	1,826	.	1,041	.	991	.	387	.	136	.	4	.	52	.	5,586	.	361	.
.	3	.	17	.	165	.	358	.	1,281	.	107	.	1,652	.	1,353	.	104	.	3	.	23	.	6,066	.	246
6		63		370		1,253		3,107		2,148		2,643		1,740		240		7		75		11,652		607	
11,652																									

[*continued.*

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TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

County and Town Gaols.	Under Revenue Laws. Imprisonment for 9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		Fine.		Unlimited.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	12	3
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.
Cork County,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	4	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	9
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	2	.	42	5	.	2	4	8	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	51	19
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	10	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	3	.	20	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	32	11
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Tyrone,	1	.	4	1	22	5	2	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	32	12
Waterford County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	5	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	20	.	135	.	4	.	17	.	5	.	5	.	18	.	7	.	213	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	31	.	5	.	21	.	7	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	74
Total Males and Females,	2		22		166		9		38		12		13		18		7		287	
	287																			

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IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Under Poor Law Act.																								Courts Martial, &c.		
Imprisonment for																								Penal Servitude for		
12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Total.		10 Years.	6 Years.	4 Years.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	6	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	3	1	33	21	9	2	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	41	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	30	.	16	.	14	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	76	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	1	29	6	17	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	9	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	2	.	26	9	29	16	167	113	70	63	53	35	3	6	2	.	.	1	352	245	4	2	3
1		1		2		35		45		280		133		88		9		2		1		597		9		
597																										

[*continued.*

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TABLE III. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, also of those Prisoners *Committed* in 1855, but

County and Town Gaols.	Courts Martial and Deserters. Imprisonment for: 2 Years and above 12 Months.	6 Months and above 1.	3 Months and above 6.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	Unlimited.	Total.	Under Vagrant Imprisonment for: 4 Years' Servitude.	6 Months and above 3.	3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Unlimited.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Antrim,	.	2	9	20	13	4	.	.	55	103	.	. .	. .	. .	2	31	19	13 15	16 32	5 3	2 .	. .
Armagh,	.	.	1	2	5	3	7	.	22	40	.	. .	. .	. .	.	11	3	3 2	3 .	. .	. .	. .
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	8	.	27	.	21	57	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	. 1	5 2	36 12	. .
Cavan,	.	2	1	1	4	.	3	.	4	15	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	1	. .	1 2	. .	. .	. .
Clare,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	. .	. .	. .	.	6	16	1 .	2 .	. .	. .	. .
Cork County,	.	3	5	4	22	13	.	.	2	49	.	2 .	. .	. .	.	60	3	41 5	12 .	. .	. .	. .
,, City,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	36	.	. .	1 .	3 .	.	37	16	50 9	16 6	. .	. .	. .
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	1 .	. .	. .	.	5	1	1 5	2 .	. .	. .	. .
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	6	.	. .	. .	. .	.	3	6	4 1	. 1	. .	. .	. .
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	30	36	.	. .	. .	. .	.	48	46	30 113	12 24	. .	. .	. .
Dublin City:																						
Richmond B.,	.	.	8	17	15	3	.	.	146	189	.	. .	. .	. .	.	94	.	636 .	41 .	6 .	1 .	. .
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	556	. 984	. 87	. 3	. .	. .
Fermanagh,	.	3	.	1	5	1	.	.	.	10	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	1	1 .	. .	1 1	. .	. .
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	5	.	. .	. .	2 1	.	7	10	. 5	. .	. .	. .	. .
,, Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	. .	. .	. .	.	2	1	1 .	2 3	1 1	1 2	. .
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	5	.	. .	. .	. .	.	8	9	9 2	9 5	. .	. .	. .
Kildare, Naas,	.	2	4	7	4	.	1	.	30	98	.	. .	. .	. .	.	2	1	1 .	3 1	. .	. .	1 .
,, Athy,	.	1	1	11	3	.	.	.	10	26	.	. .	. .	. .	.	6	1	3 .	1 .	. .	. .	. .
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	9	9	2	1	.	6	26	.	. .	. .	. .	.	16	1	19 7	3 4	. .	. .	. .
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	. .	. .	. .	.	20	20	7 30	6 50	. 38	. 23	. .
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	. .	. .	. .	.	8	3	4 .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	. .	. .	. .	.	4	1	. 1	1 2	. .	. .	. .
Limerick County,	.	2	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	. .	. .	. .	.	27	7	6 3	16 3	1 .	6 .	. .
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	42	.	. .	. .	. .	.	23	16	21 12	14 8	12 2	11 6	. .
Londonderry,	.	2	.	5	6	.	.	.	12	25	.	. .	. .	. .	.	2	3	. 2	1 3	1 1	. .	. .
Longford,	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	20	25	.	. .	. .	. .	9	3	30	. 7	1 10	. 1	. .	. .
Louth, Dundalk,	.	3	3	16	5	2	.	.	13	41	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	2 .	. .	. .	. .	. .
,, Drogheda,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	16	16	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	1 17	. .	. .	. .
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	. .	. .	. .	.	4	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	22	.	. .	. .	. .	.	5	2	3 .	3 1	2 .	. .	. .
Monaghan,	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	9	.	. .	. .	. .	.	7	1	2 .	1 .	. .	. .	. .
Queen's,	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	28	33	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	1	. 1	1 1	. .	. .	. .
Roscommon,	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	4	10	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	9	. 1	. .	. .	1 .	1
Sligo,	.	1	9	3	4	.	.	.	1	21	.	. .	. .	. .	.	.	1	2 6	6 2	. 9	2 2	. .
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	. .	. .	. .	.	26	14	18 5	20 2	. .	. .	. .
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	17	.	1 .	. .	. .	.	48	11	31 9	12 6	. .	. .	. .
Tyrone,	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	. .	1 11	4 9	.	4	37	2 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	. .	. .	2 6	.	9	3	12 10	3 3	. .	. .	. .
,, City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	18	21	.	. .	. .	. .	.	11	15	3 9	5 10	5 5	. .	. .
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	23	1	. .	1 57	. 5	.	1	17	6 26	4 13	1 7	. 12	. .
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	27	.	. .	. .	. .	.	10	31	4 3	1 13	2 .	2 .	. .
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	. .	. .	. .	.	1	1	1 .	1 1	. .	. .	. .
Total Males,	1	25	50	112	127	33	45	5	717	120	.	3 .	3 .	11 .	.	607	.	990 .	222 .	41 .	57 .	1 .
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	. 2	. 68	. 32	.	.	924	. 1322	. 316	. 73	. 52	. 1
Total M. and F.	1,115										1	5	71	43		1,531		2,312	538	114	109	2

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IMPRISONMENT, &c., of the Prisoners Committed and Convicted in the Year 1856, and *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Acts.	Drunkards.																							
	Total.	Imprisonment for														Total.		Acquitted, no Bills, no Prosecution, for further Examination, and Discharged.		Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1856.		General Total.	
		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months & above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
67	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	145	24	36	147	322	.	202	505	81	54	13	9	1,166	1,198
17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	14	68	84	60	76	.	148	174	79	70	9	4	494	479
41	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	86	10	.	97	13	39	30	9	5	330	153
1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	4	58	49	25	12	.	88	66	76	38	14	11	367	178
9	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	7	3	.	15	15	76	46	8	1	258	179
108	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	24	8	8	2	.	35	14	55	37	36	15	957	492
157	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	39	15	7	716	858
8	8	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1	2	39	37	5	.	.	45	44	32	21	29	1	373	155
7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	43	39	5	1	.	55	41	69	57	6	3	414	249
140	183	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	28	65	151	.	105	179	54	37	11	2	751	807
778	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	438	.	.	492	.	332	.	29	.	3,753	.
.	1630	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	.	1769	.	.	1926	.	283	.	14	.	7,373
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	23	10	13	.	49	36	67	37	5	3	290	139
9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	11	1	2	.	7	15	20	16	18	5	275	142
7	12	2	1	.	.	.	.	17	2	11	43	52	2	8	.	49	89	46	22	6	1	260	251
26	16	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	48	18	21	1	.	72	19	51	44	13	7	461	245
9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	27	53	18	11	.	50	68	51	34	8	3	347	281
10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	38	29	13	.	59	51	33	45	6	4	246	241
38	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	10	.	.	40	2	36	21	6	6	299	112
33	213	.	.	.	2	4	10	103	20	90	25	4	19	.	.	76	201	105	89	5	5	456	644
12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	12	4	.	.	46	12	38	13	18	2	303	117
5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	8	15	4	.	40	12	50	8	8	4	239	66
51	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	2	3	1	.	35	3	72	42	18	7	415	234
86	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	402	217	299	210	.	701	427	933	603	11	4	2,403	1,559
4	9	.	.	.	.	.	3	11	72	150	41	30	6	11	.	122	202	75	59	2	6	400	435
4	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	84	23	17	2	.	102	26	152	36	1	.	405	100
2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	15	60	34	32	37	11	.	86	126	46	21	4	1	273	281
1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	23	22	37	15	4	.	42	64	52	20	5	.	168	149
4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	12	23	8	4	52	20	237	178	14	16	815	342
13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	15	5	12	2	.	28	10	40	32	8	4	213	136
10	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	154	66	21	4	.	175	71	40	20	11	5	377	185
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	15	12	2	.	73	17	83	38	10	2	392	149
.	12	.	3	2	2	2	2	.	22	4	3	1	4	.	.	33	12	33	3	10	4	224	115
10	26	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	27	12	17	4	.	46	16	71	30	12	4	291	121
64	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	73	170	8	.	230	81	186	23	15	4	774	228
92	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	32	149	2	101	6	.	369	40	234	142	33	14	1,333	572
11	60	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	9	10	50	27	6	5	.	66	46	57	26	11	5	440	261
26	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5	13	.	.	.	6	15	16	8	1	6	193	157
24	41	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	20	91	124	312	106	22	.	250	433	44	44	10	5	429	637
13	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	38	23	73	10	.	120	38	52	35	17	3	464	276
19	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	40	8	19	1	.	63	12	97	46	20	16	430	291
6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	7	7	.	.	60	7	13	11	1	.	210	113
1933	.	2	.	.	4	.	26	.	393	.	2,103	.	1,923	.	4	4,449	.	4,026	.	486	.	23,484	.
.	2791	.	4	4	.	20	.	150	.	668	.	1,593	.	2,709	.	.	5,148	.	2,538	.	218	.	20,790
4,725		6		4	24		170		1,061		3,696		4,632		4	9,597		6,564		704		44,274	

[SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY of TABLE III.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856; and also of those Pri.

Classes of Crime.		Death.		Transportation for				Penal Servitude for								Imprisonment for									
				Life.	15 Years.	Other Periods.		Life.	14 Years.	10 Years.		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.	
		M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	6	1	9	19	23	2	1	1	.	1	41	6	141	101	6	4	7	1	52	13	49	14	183	128	7[illegible]	3[illegible]
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	6	.	.	.	.	12	5	4	3	75	12	5[illegible]	7
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	4
Misdemeanants,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	3	.	.
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Revenue Laws,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Under Poor Law Act,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Courts Martial & Deserters,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,		6	.	14	19	23	.	.	1	4	.	45	.	159	.	6	.	7	.	67	.	53	.	264	.	18[illegible]	.
Total Females,		.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	6	.	108	.	4	.	1	.	18	.	17	.	144	.	4[illegible]	
				33		25		2		5		51		267		10		8		85		70		408		180	
Total Males & Females,		7		58				335																			

Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, ...

Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1856, ...

Gross Total, ...

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IMPRISONMENT, &c., of all Prisoners Tried or Committed to the several County and Town soners who were *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Imprisonment for																				Total.		
6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Fine only.		Unlimited.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
256	28	156	104	70	100	09	94	16	21	16	22	.	3	7	8	2	.	14	5	1,220	1,007	2,227
169	33	126	28	144	25	109	25	33	4	39	7	.	.	17	1	14	2	107	10	985	168	1,153
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	9	1	10
94	87	512	382	512	401	727	037	394	305	342	291	90	08	49	20	.	.	3	3	2,738	2,288	5,020
46	17	205	165	895	358	1820	1281	1041	1107	991	1652	387	1353	136	104	4	3	52	23	5,580	6,060	11,652
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	361	240	301	240	007
20	2	135	31	4	5	17	21	5	7	5	8	.	.	.	.	18	.	7	.	213	74	287
2	.	26	9	29	10	107	113	70	63	53	35	3	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	352	245	597
23	.	50	.	112	.	127	.	33	.	45	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	717	.	1,124	.	1,124
3	2	3	08	11	32	607	924	900	1322	222	316	41	73	57	52	.	.	1	1	1,035	2,791	4,720
.	.	2	4	.	4	4	20	20	150	393	668	2103	1593	1923	2700	4	.	.	.	4,449	5,148	9,507
614	.	1215	.	1777	.	3713	.	2602	.	2100	.	2035	.	2191	.	42	.	1271	.	18,972	.	
.	429	.	851	.	941	.	3115	.	3060	.	2990	.	3090	.	2804	.	5	.	290	.	18,034	
1,043		2,066		2,718		6,828		5,671		5,105		5,731		5,085		47		1,561				37,006
36,006																						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,026	2,53[illegible]	6,504
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	480	218	704
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,484	20,790	44,274

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TABLE IV.—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the several

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted at Assizes — Felons. — Ages. — 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	2	.	1	15	7	4	2	4	2	.	.	25	14
Armagh,	.	.	1	1	4	3	9	9	3	5	1	8	.	.	18	26
Carlow,	.	.	5	2	10	1	4	7	1	5	1	2	.	.	21	17
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	4	1	3	9	1	2	1	1	.	.	11	14
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	.	.	9	9
Cork County,	.	.	15	5	43	22	48	37	14	8	11	5	.	.	131	75
„ City,	.	.	19	24	24	52	25	19	3	16	4	6	.	.	75	117
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	3	2	1	4	.	1	3	2	.	.	8	10
Down,	.	.	7	1	4	1	15	12	6	3	4	2	.	.	36	19
Dublin County,	.	.	6	.	4	3	6	3	1	4	2	2	.	.	19	12
Dublin City:																
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	33	.	20	.	36	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	120	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	1	.	8	.	24	.	50	.	35	.	9	.	.	.	127
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	1	2	1	3	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	10	10
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	4	18	2	1	.	.	.	29	6
„ Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kerry,	.	.	10	1	8	1	5	16	1	3	5	1	.	.	29	25
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	1	10	5	9	7	.	.	2	3	.	.	23	16
„ Athy,	.	.	4	2	1	4	9	11	1	2	.	2	.	.	15	21
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	5	2	5	3	2	3	3	2	.	.	19	10
„ City,	1	.	3	.	16	3	2	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	23	11
King's,	.	.	3	.	7	.	6	5	3	4	2	2	.	.	21	11
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	3	6	4	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	9	9
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	8	9	6	8	2	3	4	1	.	.	20	21
Londonderry,	.	.	6	2	11	6	6	10	3	10	2	2	.	.	28	30
Longford,	.	.	.	.	5	2	5	5	3	5	.	.	.	.	13	12
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	2	2	7	3	2	3	4	1	.	.	16	9
„ Drogheda,	.	.	4	1	6	6	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	11
Mayo,	.	.	6	1	11	7	10	8	10	5	4	2	.	.	41	23
Meath,	.	.	1	1	7	3	5	7	.	1	3	2	.	.	16	14
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	3	.	7	10	4	2	6	1	.	.	21	13
Queen's,	.	1	1	2	2	3	6	7	1	6	4	.	9	.	26	19
Roscommon,	.	.	3	1	2	3	3	5	1	3	1	.	.	.	10	15
Sligo,	.	.	3	2	1	4	2	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	7	14
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	7	.	10	2	4	5	4	.	3	1	.	.	28	8
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	7	.	22	10	15	10	8	5	1	5	.	.	54	30
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	7	4	7	5	2	6	6	4	.	.	25	19
Waterford County,	.	.	7	2	9	3	6	11	8	11	6	5	.	.	36	32
„ City,	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	4	1	1	4	.	.	.	10	6
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	7	1	7	6	2	1	2	3	.	.	21	11
Wexford,	.	.	3	1	7	5	7	13	3	7	3	6	.	.	23	32
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	6	2	8	5	3	3	3	2	.	.	23	13
Total Males,	3	.	100	.	305	.	338	.	133	.	110	.	9	.	1,097	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	68	.	210	.	351	.	176	.	88	.	.	.	895
Total Males and Females,	5		258		515		689		309		207		9		1,992	

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County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants.																Criminal Lunatics.							
Ages.														Total.		Ages.						Total.	
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				21 and under 31 Years		31 and under 41 Years		41 Years and upwards			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	1	.	7	1	11	3	5	1	8	2	.	.	32	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	11	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	14	1	7	9	3	9	1	3	.	.	27	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	30	2	3	.	2	.	.	.	37	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	.	14	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	13	1	36	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	57	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	16	.	12	.	19	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	34	2	3	2	4	.	.	.	41	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	4	3	5	9	4	1	.	.	16	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	7	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	15	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	8	.	6	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	10	5	9	7	3	7	2	2	.	.	31	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	7	.	4	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	15	1	63	3	42	4	36	1	.	.	160	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	11	1	4	.	5	1	25	4	48	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	8	.	14	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	12	.	26	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	49	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	5	.	23	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	8	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	3	.	9	.	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	13	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	49	.	144	.	457	.	143	.	113	.	25	.	932	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	8	.
.	.	.	1	.	10	.	75	.	42	.	13	.	4	.	154	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
1		50		163		532		185		126		29		1,086		3		2		4		9	

[*continued.*

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TABLE IV. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

County and Town Gaols.	Offenders under Larceny Act. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Total.		Summary. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	2	81	26	15	12	28	77	10	23	13	18	148	158	.	1	54	15
Armagh,	1	.	15	1	7	9	4	13	3	9	4	8	34	40	.	.	18	4
Carlow,	1	.	6	7	1	5	2	11	1	3	3	7	14	33	.	.	5	6
Cavan,	1	.	6	1	2	3	3	8	.	4	1	2	13	18	.	.	8	2
Clare,	.	.	10	.	4	2	6	14	.	3	2	2	22	21	.	.	3	.
Cork County,	4	1	57	12	24	13	20	45	5	26	10	15	120	112	1	.	51	7
„ City,	.	.	98	4	47	13	10	19	4	16	.	.	159	52	.	.	36	17
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	1	1	.	1	3	8	.	.	14	2
Down,	2	.	2	8	5	.	7	9	6	3	3	5	25	25	.	.	13	1
Dublin County,	1	.	20	9	16	5	10	26	7	8	9	7	60	55	2	.	64	19
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	23	.	332	.	138	.	137	.	80	.	63	.	773	.	2	.	152	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	2	.	71	.	87	.	204	.	147	.	121	.	632	.	.	.	69
Fermanagh,	.	.	4	.	1	4	3	5	3	.	1	3	12	12	.	.	8	1
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	12	1	10	5	8	4	12	8	48	18	.	.	9	.
„ Town,	.	.	23	2	5	1	6	12	4	8	1	8	39	31	1	.	[illegible]	1
Kerry,	.	.	17	7	8	4	8	8	4	5	1	6	38	30	1	.	29	2
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	14	.	3	3	8	20	3	3	4	6	32	32	.	.	12	2
„ Athy,	1	.	10	3	1	1	1	13	5	4	3	2	21	22	.	.	16	6
Kilkenny County,	1	2	17	1	8	2	5	14	2	6	5	2	38	27	.	.	4	.
„ City,	.	3	20	27	25	32	31	45	16	2	.	1	92	110	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	24	7	10	2	5	25	39	1	2	20	8
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	8	.
Limerick County,	2	.	30	8	6	10	2	18	3	7	4	9	47	52	1	.	29	6
„ City,	.	.	116	82	110	64	96	48	88	36	49	36	450	266	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	13	10	4	6	2	11	3	3	3	7	25	40	1	.	6	3
Longford,	.	.	3	2	1	5	2	5	.	4	2	5	8	21	.	.	5	1
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	6	.	3	2	3	5	.	1	2	1	15	9	.	.	4	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	8	2	6	3	3	6	2	1	.	1	19	13	.	.	2	1
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	39	3
Meath,	1	.	8	1	4	5	2	4	.	.	4	8	19	18	.	.	6	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	4	.	5	.	.	4	11	.	.	4	.
Queen's,	.	.	12	2	6	2	4	10	2	10	4	6	28	39	.	.	10	.
Roscommon,	.	.	7	.	3	1	.	4	1	2	1	1	12	8	.	.	2	4
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	2	4	5	7	.	.	8	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	25	.	10	12	7	10	9	5	8	4	60	40	.	.	29	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	2	.	83	24	50	23	17	41	6	16	12	5	170	109	1	1	45	5
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	3	7	4	5	2	4	1	3	13	19	1	.	23	7
Waterford County,	.	.	8	6	10	5	3	14	4	11	5	3	30	39	.	.	13	2
„ City,	2	.	4	2	11	3	2	4	1	2	4	2	24	13	.	.	5	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	12	.	.	2	1	10	13	.	.	8	1
Wexford,	2	.	13	9	3	8	7	32	4	17	7	15	38	79	.	.	15	1
Wicklow,	.	.	5	6	7	3	4	9	1	3	5	5	22	26	.	.	6	5
Total Males,	47	.	1,096	.	564	.	482	.	295	.	252	.	2,736	.	13	.	785	.
Total Females,	.	10	.	330	.	358	.	832	.	412	.	344	.	2,286	.	4	.	209
Total M. and F.,	57		1,426		922		1,314		707		596		5,022		17		994	

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several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.																											
MISDEMEANANTS.												DANGEROUS LUNATICS.															
AGES.										TOTAL.		AGES.												TOTAL.			
17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Not ascertained.				Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years		21 and under 31 Years		31 and under 41 Years		41 Years and upwards		Could not be ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
48	25	217	219	44	40	60	35	.	453	365	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	5	2	.	.	7	3
19	27	53	73	23	21	22	21	.	135	149	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	.	.	.	4	3
6	4	9	9	3	5	8	5	.	31	29	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
6	.	77	12	10	2	8	1	.	109	17	.	1	1	.	4	2	2	.	4	3	.	.	11	6
13	4	24	18	13	7	6	8	.	59	37	1	.	1	1	2	2	4	1	4	4	.	.	12	8
44	12	137	100	32	30	39	19	.	304	168	.	.	1	1	4	6	2	1	2	1	.	.	9	9
82	89	66	397	21	83	34	15	.	242	601	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
31	7	64	10	25	5	18	4	.	152	28	.	.	1	2	3	6	2	2	5	4	.	.	11	14
19	6	51	44	15	21	16	10	.	114	82	1	.	.	2	5	.	5	2	7	3	.	.	18	7
48	40	101	108	42	32	37	28	.	204	317	.	.	.	1	1	6	3	5	4	6	1	1	9	19
180	.	347	.	124	.	104	.	.	909	.	1	.	1	.	20	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	38	.
.	313	.	1,504	.	542	.	189	.	.	2,617	.	.	.	8	.	18	.	8	.	15	.	.	.	49
8	4	37	16	13	5	7	2	.	73	28	.	.	1	.	4	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
5	3	50	13	22	10	18	11	.	104	37	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	9	4	.	.	9	6
29	8	29	48	9	16	14	17	1	93	90	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1
44	26	68	30	17	13	20	9	.	179	80	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3
13	42	17	71	2	4	1	3	.	45	122	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	3
16	14	28	67	7	5	2	1	.	69	90	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
8	3	28	2	4	1	10	6	.	54	12	.	.	1	.	4	5	3	1	12	2	.	.	20	8
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
60	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	20	.	.	.	.	11	2	2	4	3	.	.	.	16	6
30	8	46	9	3	1	10	2	.	98	20	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3
28	8	31	36	13	8	7	8	.	109	60	.	.	2	2	5	2	2	5	2	6	.	.	11	15
44	20	66	32	92	30	14	16	.	216	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	18	23	40	10	11	11	9	.	70	81	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	9	3
30	3	33	5	6	2	3	9	.	77	29	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	6	1
10	11	16	70	3	20	5	1	1	30	102	1	.	3	.	3	2	2	2	6	1	.	.	15	5
2	1	5	11	.	3	4	.	.	13	16	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	3	6
45	8	67	10	55	7	37	4	.	234	41	1	1	2	3	7	2	3	6	9	7	.	.	22	19
10	8	17	25	3	2	10	5	.	46	41	.	.	.	.	4	3	3	2	5	2	.	.	12	7
.	.	45	28	5	11	15	15	.	60	54	1	.	.	.	5	1	3	1	1	2	.	.	10	4
10	3	45	9	9	8	7	5	.	81	25	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	7	.
20	13	27	29	8	4	15	1	.	72	51	.	.	2	.	4	.	6	.	1	3	.	.	13	3
20	3	26	3	14	.	9	7	.	77	16	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	4	5	.	.	8	6
21	8	27	18	10	9	8	7	.	86	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
58	38	62	100	20	22	24	15	.	210	181	.	.	.	.	5	1	6	4	4	3	.	.	15	8
56	21	65	24	22	7	30	8	.	197	67	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1
9	0	11	14	5	8	3	7	.	41	37	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
5	3	20	62	4	17	6	11	.	40	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
15	2	85	24	14	9	18	3	.	140	39	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	8	1
8	.	45	23	13	5	10	1	.	91	30	.	.	.	1	4	.	3	1	7	9	.	.	14	8
13	5	25	21	4	2	9	7	.	57	40	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	2	6	1	.	.	8	6
1,130	.	2,222	.	742	.	679	.	1	5,572	.	7	.	19	.	124	.	85	.	125	.	1	.	361	.
.	824	.	3,463	.	1,028	.	528	.	.	6,056	.	2	.	24	.	76	.	56	.	87	.	1	.	246
1,954		5,685		1,770		1,207		1	11,628		9		43		200		141		212		2		607	

(continued.

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TABLE IV. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

County and Town Gaols.	Under Revenue Laws. Ages. 16 Years and under.		Above 16 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Total.		10 Years and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	2	7	1	12	3	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	2	3	6	7	9	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	6	.	6	2	8	4	5	5	25	10	51	19	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin City:																
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	4	.	10	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	3	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	3	1	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	2	10	2	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	.	23	5	32	11	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	8	2	14	3	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	1	7	.	15	8	32	12	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	11	.	15	.	47	.	31	.	108	.	213	.	4	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	11	.	14	.	43	.	71	.	1
Total Males and Females,	1		13		19		58		45		151		287		5	

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several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

Under Poor Law Act.														Courts Martial and Deserters.					
Ages.														Ages.					
Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Total.				Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	21 and under 31 Years.	31 and under 41 Years.	41 Years and upwards.	Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
4	.	1	.	4	2	1	1	3	.	13	3			3	23	64	11	2	103
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.			.	.	33	5	.	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3			2	15	40	.	.	57
2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2			.	2	12	1	.	15
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	2			.	.	4	.	.	4
6	.	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	.	.	.	.
23	14	15	6	4	12	1	2	3	7	51	41			.	.	44	5	.	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	10	25	1	.	36
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			.	2	2	.	.	4
.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	6	3			.	2	2	2	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			1	4	27	3	1	36
.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	7	.			1	63	102	14	1	181
.	21	.	27	.	22	.	5	.	1	.	76			.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4			.	2	8	.	.	10
1	.	3	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	4			.	.	5	.	.	5
2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	7	1			.	1	3	.	.	4
11	.	6	2	.	.	3	2	2	3	22	7			.	3	2	.	.	5
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			3	32	57	6	.	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1			.	12	12	1	1	26
2	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	4	5			1	7	18	2	.	28
5	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2			.	9	4	1	.	14
.	.	.	.	5	8	2	.	.	.	7	8			.	.	6	.	.	6
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			.	.	1	.	.	1
14	6	2	2	.	5	1	.	.	.	15	13			.	8	1	1	.	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	4	8	16	14	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			.	13	11	1	.	25
9	.	1	1	.	3	.	2	.	1	10	7			.	10	13	2	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.			.	17	23	4	.	44
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	2	13	3	.	18
3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	5			.	3	1	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	0	.	6	4			.	7	14	.	1	22
11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	14	.			1	1	6	1	.	9
.	.	.	1	1	4	.	2	1	1	2	8			.	9	22	2	.	33
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	6			.	3	4	3	.	10
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	2			.	10	9	2	.	21
20	.	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	32	5			.	8	2	.	.	10
37	.	26	4	2	5	1	.	2	.	68	9			.	6	9	1	1	17
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	3	1			.	5	7	2	.	14
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	6	2			.	4	1	1	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	4	15	2	.	21
13	2	4	3	1	0	.	.	.	1	18	12			1	.	20	2	.	23
2	.	.	.	2	5	1	.	.	1	6	6			.	7	10	1	.	27
2	.	3	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3			.	2	3	.	.	5
170	.	81	.	42	.	22	.	33	.	352	.			13	310	672	96	21	1,112
.	44	.	54	.	103	.	23	.	20	.	245			.	.	.	.	.	.
214		135		145		45		53		597				1,112					

[continued.

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TABLE IV. *continued.*—AGES and SEXES of the PRISONERS committed to the

County and Town Gaols.	Under Vagrant Acts. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards		Total.		Drunkards. Ages. Above 10 and under 17 Yrs.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	1	1	2	10	11	5	17	48	40	67	71	11	4	1	12	75	342
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	11	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	61	90
Carlow,	2	2	18	.	9	1	4	8	6	2	2	2	41	15	.	.	4	.	45	4
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	..	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	43	65
Clare,	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	8	2	2	2	3	9	18	.	.	.	.	7	12
Cork County,	2	1	70	1	29	1	12	2	1	.	4	3	118	8	.	.	4	.	16	12
„ City,	4	.	101	.	22	4	10	9	13	18	7	.	157	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	1	5	3	8	8	.	.	5	.	9	18
Down,	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	.	2	2	3	7	8	.	.	1	1	20	27
Dublin County,	8	6	48	15	10	14	15	54	14	37	45	57	140	183	4	1	3	7	51	123
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	41	.	428	.	73	.	52	.	45	.	139	.	778	.	14	.	26	.	199	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	39	.	181	.	302	.	580	.	258	.	270	.	1,630	.	19	.	138	.	1,084
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	4	34	27
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	10	.	4	.	2	9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	3	2	7	7	12	.	.	4	1	13	75
Kerry,	1	2	18	2	2	1	1	.	2	3	2	8	26	16	1	.	4	3	39	13
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	4	1	9	2	.	.	5	16	19	48
„ Athy,	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	10	1	1	.	.	1	32	35
Kilkenny County,	.	.	26	.	5	3	1	5	1	3	2	1	38	12	.	.	4	.	16	2
„ City,	.	10	10	45	13	63	7	60	3	26	.	.	33	213	3	31	30	46	20	72
King's,	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	3	12	3	.	.	.	.	38	8
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	2	1	5	4	.	.	5	6	20	4
Limerick County,	1	.	41	1	8	4	.	5	.	2	1	1	51	13	.	.	1	.	20	2
„ City,	7	.	36	14	8	11	4	12	2	2	23	7	80	46	.	.	196	89	86	56
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	4	.	.	1	4	4	9	1	1	21	35	45	130
Longford,	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	23	1	4	3	.	4	57	2	.	10	7	49	11
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	8	2	33	86
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	8	1	1	.	.	1	17	.	.	3	3	14	51
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	5	4	8	.	.	3	1	16	11
Meath,	.	.	4	.	5	.	2	1	1	.	1	2	13	3	.	.	8	.	9	6
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	76	30
Queen's,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	9	1	39	8
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	5	2	17	6
Sligo,	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	2	2	2	5	10	10	20	.	.	7	.	23	8
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	2	41	2	10	3	2	6	2	5	7	3	64	21	4	.	35	15	108	59
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	2	30	4	32	4	3	11	3	3	17	2	92	26	4	1	41	4	152	19
Tyrone,	.	.	.	3	3	11	2	27	4	1	2	8	11	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	15	.	2	7	6	13	3	1	.	1	26	22	.	.	.	3	5	7
„ City,	.	2	15	3	1	.	1	3	1	10	6	23	24	41	.	.	0	.	79	361
Westmeath,	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	90	1	16	10	10	13	122	.	.	2	.	73	23
Wexford,	.	.	6	1	1	.	9	26	1	11	2	9	19	47	2	1	3	.	28	7
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	42	4
Total Males,	72	.	945	.	244	.	176	.	132	.	366	.	1,935	.	51	.	469	.	1,674	.
Total Females,	.	67	.	286	.	482	.	1,014	.	450	.	492	.	2,791	.	58	.	397	.	2,942
Total Males & Females,	139		1,231		726		1,190		582		858		4,726		109		866		4,616	

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several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.								Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial.															
Ages.						Total.		Ages.														Total.	
31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.				10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards		Could not be ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37	46	78	101	.	.	202	505	1	1	21	7	11	8	28	29	15	9	13	7	.	.	89	61
48	49	36	35	.	.	148	174	.	.	3	2	.	1	30	24	26	26	26	26	.	.	85	73
41	8	7	1	.	.	97	13	.	.	4	7	5	3	22	17	7	4	6	4	.	.	47	35
38	1	15	.	.	.	88	66	.	.	11	2	5	5	40	25	8	16	11	7	.	.	81	49
2	3	6	.	.	.	15	15	.	.	11	.	21	4	21	18	13	11	6	9	.	.	72	42
11	1	4	1	.	.	35	14	1	.	8	4	13	5	53	26	5	7	6	7	.	.	86	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	15	21	10	12	2	3	4	2	.	.	38	46
.	.	.	.	.	.	45	44	.	1	4	1	13	6	27	7	8	4	6	2	.	.	56	21
13	18	18	8	.	.	55	41	.	.	6	.	2	.	48	47	8	5	9	7	.	.	73	59
17	13	17	4	.	.	165	179	1	.	12	5	7	5	17	17	14	7	14	1	.	1	65	36
108	.	145	.	.	.	492	.	1	.	50	.	65	.	164	.	86	.	53	.	24	.	357	.
.	425	.	266	.	.	.	1,926	.	.	.	13	.	47	.	136	.	59	.	35	.	7	.	267
11	5	1	.	.	.	46	36	.	.	7	1	7	9	45	21	8	4	5	2	.	.	72	37
7	11	.	4	.	.	7	15	.	.	3	.	.	.	23	2	7	5	6	14	.	.	38	21
13	8	16	5	.	.	49	36	.	.	13	2	14	2	12	13	9	4	4	2	.	.	52	23
12	3	16	.	.	.	72	19	.	.	10	3	18	11	20	20	6	8	9	4	.	.	63	46
15	2	11	2	.	.	50	68	.	1	6	1	8	7	23	17	6	5	13	5	.	.	56	36
13	12	13	3	.	.	50	51	.	.	5	4	5	6	15	33	8	5	8	1	.	.	39	46
6	.	14	.	.	.	40	2	.	.	8	2	4	4	15	11	3	8	7	.	.	.	37	25
23	42	.	10	.	.	76	201	.	.	31	35	53	27	71	26	25	5	10	.	.	.	196	94
6	3	2	1	.	.	46	12	.	.	2	.	1	.	40	8	16	7	3	.	.	.	56	15
11	1	4	1	.	.	40	12	.	.	4	.	11	1	24	4	9	2	6	4	.	.	54	11
.	1	14	.	.	.	36	3	1	.	14	7	17	12	34	14	12	15	4	1	.	.	82	49
116	46	363	236	.	.	701	427	18	6	198	52	118	184	184	78	119	68	83	19	308	275	938	686
33	22	22	14	.	.	122	202	1	.	20	12	21	12	18	20	9	4	6	9	.	.	75	63
15	6	16	2	.	.	102	20	5	1	17	2	32	12	75	8	10	2	15	9	.	.	151	34
23	27	22	11	.	.	86	126	.	1	11	1	6	6	16	7	7	.	6	6	.	.	49	21
12	4	13	6	.	.	42	64	.	.	8	2	12	3	22	8	3	2	7	5	.	.	52	20
17	4	16	4	.	.	52	20	.	.	20	2	34	37	21	94	11	40	3	18	148	26	237	187
4	2	7	2	.	.	28	10	.	.	4	.	12	2	18	26	6	2	6	6	.	.	46	30
45	26	53	21	.	.	175	71	.	.	1	.	5	1	25	8	10	13	5	1	.	.	48	23
9	6	10	2	.	.	73	17	.	3	5	2	18	2	22	10	14	9	8	.	16	9	86	35
5	1	6	3	.	.	33	12	.	.	8	.	6	1	19	4	4	.	5	1	.	.	42	8
16	5	6	3	.	.	46	16	.	.	7	2	24	10	14	7	20	7	15	7	.	.	80	33
41	1	39	6	.	.	230	81	.	.	17	1	57	7	85	6	22	4	7	5	.	.	188	26
160	16	83	6	.	.	389	40	1	.	20	10	78	43	111	66	42	28	15	9	.	.	267	156
.	.	.	.	66	40	66	46	.	.	9	3	13	5	27	12	4	5	7	4	.	.	60	26
1	.	.	5	.	.	6	15	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	7	4	4	6	.	.	.	16	12
83	37	56	35	23	.	250	433	.	.	22	1	7	1	12	10	7	11	5	11	.	2	53	45
23	5	22	16	.	.	120	38	.	.	10	.	4	2	35	28	5	2	10	4	.	.	64	36
18	2	12	2	.	.	63	12	1	.	16	4	17	6	36	26	16	7	24	15	.	.	110	61
9	3	9	.	.	.	60	7	.	.	2	.	1	3	4	9	4	1	3	1	.	.	14	11
1,01[illegible]	.	1,150	.	89	.	4,449	.	28	.	547	.	766	.	1,472	.	584	.	466	.	499	.	4,862	.
.	882	.	823	.	46	.	5,148	.	14	.	196	.	522	.	950	.	422	.	264	.	820	.	2,688
1,898		1,973		135		9,597		42		743		1,288		2,422		1,006		730		816		7,656	

[Summary.

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SUMMARY of TABLE IV.—AGES and SEXES of the Prisoners Committed
the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF CRIME.		AGES.					
		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	3	2	190	68	305	210
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	1	.	49	1	144	10
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary.	47	10	1,096	330	564	358
Misdemeanants,	Summary.	13	4	785	209	1,130	324
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary.	.	.	7	2	10	24
Under Revenue Laws,		1	.	11	2	15	4
Under Poor Law Act,		4	1	170	44	81	54
Courts Martial and Deserters,		.	.	13	.	310	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		72	67	945	286	214	482
Drunkards,		.	.	51	58	469	397
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1856,		28	14	517	196	766	522
Total Males,		169	.	3,864	.	4,047	.
Total Females,		.	98	.	1,196	.	2,894
Total Males and Females,		267		5,060		6,941	

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to the several County and Town Gaols, from the 1st of January to 1856, by Classes of Crime.

Ages.									
21 and under 31 Years.		31 and under 41 Years.		41 Years and upwards.		Could not be ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
338	351	133	176	119	88	6	.	1,007	895
457	75	143	42	113	13	25	4	932	154
2	1	2	.	4	.	.	.	8	1
482	832	295	412	252	344	.	.	2,786	2,286
2,222	3,463	742	1,028	679	528	1	.	5,572	6,056
124	76	85	56	125	87	1	1	301	246
47	11	31	14	108	43	.	.	213	74
42	103	22	23	33	20	.	.	352	245
672	.	96	.	21	.	.	.	1,112	.
176	1,014	132	450	366	492	.	.	1,986	2,791
1,674	2,942	1,016	882	1,156	823	86	46	4,449	5,143
1,472	956	584	422	466	264	409	326	4,362	2,688
7,708	9,818	3,281	3,505	3,436	2,702	624	371	23,129	20,584
17,526		6,786		6,138		995		43,713	

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TABLE V.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to the

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted at Assizes — Felons. Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Know Spelling.		Know Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	8	3	8	6	1	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	25	14
Armagh,	8	3	6	9	.	2	.	2	4	10	.	.	18	26
Carlow,	12	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	7	12	.	.	21	17
Cavan,	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	11	14
Clare,	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	9	[illegible]
Cork County,	40	14	28	11	15	5	18	9	30	38	.	.	131	[illegible]
" City,	39	15	20	26	10	21	4	5	6	41	6	9	75	1[illegible]
Donegal,	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	.	8	[illegible]
Down,	19	1	10	8	3	.	.	.	4	10	.	.	36	[illegible]
Dublin County,	13	3	3	4	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	19	[illegible]
Dublin City:														
Richmond Bridewell,	72	.	15	.	12	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	129	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	35	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	12[illegible]
Fermanagh,	5	1	.	3	.	2	2	.	3	4	.	.	10	1[illegible]
Galway County,	2	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	23	5	.	.	29	[illegible]
" Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Kerry,	10	2	3	1	5	3	4	7	7	12	.	.	29	2[illegible]
Kildare, Naas,	11	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	23	1[illegible]
" Athy,	5	2	2	4	.	1	.	.	8	14	.	.	15	21
Kilkenny County,	5	.	4	2	2	1	4	.	4	7	.	.	19	1[illegible]
" City,	3	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	23	1[illegible]
King's,	4	.	2	.	4	1	5	1	5	9	.	.	21	11
Leitrim,	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	9	9
Limerick County,	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	1
" City,	6	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	10	.	.	20	21
Londonderry,	15	.	4	15	5	5	2	2	2	8	.	.	[illegible]	30
Longford,	6	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	3	8	.	.	13	12
Louth, Dundalk,	6	2	3	2	3	1	.	.	4	4	.	.	17	9
" Drogheda,	1	3	3	.	4	.	2	.	1	8	.	.	11	11
Mayo,	3	.	3	2	3	1	1	1	31	19	.	.	41	23
Meath,	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	7	.	.	16	14
Monaghan,	8	1	4	2	9	6	.	2	.	2	.	.	21	13
Queen's,	8	3	2	6	2	3	1	2	4	5	9	.	26	19
Roscommon,	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	1[illegible]	15
Sligo,	1	1	.	4	1	.	1	1	4	8	.	.	7	14
Tipperary, Nenagh,	10	.	5	1	4	.	1	2	8	5	.	.	2[illegible]	8
Tipperary, Clonmel,	9	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	38	21	.	.	54	3[illegible]
Tyrone,	11	1	5	5	2	1	.	.	7	12	.	.	25	19
Waterford County,	6	2	.	4	7	1	10	5	13	20	.	.	36	32
" City,	4	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	10	6
Westmeath,	9	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	8	9	.	.	21	11
Wexford,	6	4	7	10	2	3	.	2	8	13	.	.	23	32
Wicklow,	8	2	6	3	7	2	2	0	.	.	.	.	23	1[illegible]
Total Males,	385	.	181	.	118	.	64	.	334	.	15	.	1,097	.
Total Females,	.	114	.	200	.	64	.	49	.	453	.	9	.	895
Total Males and Females,	499		387		182		113		787		24		1,992	

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several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Misdemeanants.														Criminal Lunatics.					
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	32	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	8	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	3	9	5	3	4	2	2	7	8	.	.	27	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	6	.	2	.	3	.	11	2	.	.	37	2	1	.	1	.	2	.
2	3	3	5	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	.	.	29	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	57	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	1	.
33	.	11	.	2	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	60	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	11	2	3	.	3	.	10	2	.	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	12	13	.	.	16	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	1	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	4	.	6	.	10	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	12	17	.	.	31	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	6	.	3	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	11	1	11	2	.	.	128	6	.	.	160	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	25	4	48	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	1	.	1	.
24	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	49	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	7	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	4	1	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
343	.	147	.	55	.	25	.	337	.	25	.	932	.	5	.	3	.	8	.
.	16	.	36	.	10	.	6	.	82	.	4	.	154	.	.	.	1	.	1
359		183		65		31		419		29		1,086		5		4		9	

[*continued.*

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TABLE V. *continued.* —STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

County and Town Gaols.	Offenders under Larceny Act.														Summary			
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	45	18	59	53	8	7	.	.	36	80	.	.	148	158	200	51	147	14[illegible]
Armagh,	6	2	12	20	4	1	2	2	10	15	.	.	34	40	41	8	32	29
Carlow,	2	3	2	9	.	.	.	.	10	21	.	.	14	33	9	.	6	6
Cavan,	5	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	8	13	.	.	13	18	54	[illegible]	9	5
Clare,	4	1	5	4	3	.	5	2	5	14	.	.	22	21	11	.	9	2
Cork County,	28	6	24	8	8	10	11	14	49	68	.	.	120	112	125	20	41	23
„ City,	45	4	50	5	22	2	15	1	21	40	6	.	159	52	56	32	65	84
Donegal,	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	8	31	.	21	6
Down,	7	4	4	6	5	.	.	.	9	10	.	.	25	20	51	9	27	29
Dublin County,	25	13	9	21	8	3	4	.	20	18	1	.	69	55	128	87	58	[illegible]
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	343	.	110	.	55	.	9	.	247	.	.	.	773	.	479	.	90	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	151	.	171	.	.	.	.	.	307	.	.	.	632	.	81[illegible]	.	1,06[illegible]
Fermanagh,	5	3	3	1	1	1	.	2	3	5	.	.	12	12	25	2	19	7
Galway County,	5	.	4	.	10	3	.	.	20	15	.	.	48	18	8	.	2	1
„ Town,	8	.	10	.	1	1	.	2	20	28	.	.	39	31	24	14	12	5
Kerry,	11	2	5	3	8	5	8	10	6	10	.	.	38	30	83	11	13	11
Kildare, Naas,	4	4	7	7	3	.	.	.	18	21	.	.	32	32	14	11	12	27
„ Athy,	1	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	17	17	.	.	21	22	11	11	14	31
Kilkenny County,	3	1	6	1	8	1	6	.	15	24	.	.	38	27	14	1	9	3
„ City,	6	16	21	22	13	50	18	22	34	.	.	.	92	110	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	1	4	4	5	3	7	12	9	19	.	.	25	39	6	3	9	4
Leitrim,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	2	50	.	10	7
Limerick County,	12	5	6	7	.	.	.	.	29	40	.	.	47	52	32	4	18	8
„ City,	36	8	42	6	51	4	22	6	305	242	.	.	459	266	18	2	26	4
Londonderry,	.	.	4	.	3	17	5	11	7	4	6	8	25	40	32	.	15	32
Longford,	3	4	2	3	2	3	.	2	1	9	.	.	8	21	34	[illegible]	17	4
Louth, Dundalk,	5	1	3	.	4	1	.	.	3	7	.	.	15	9	17	4	7	13
„ Drogheda,	1	.	3	1	4	3	3	1	8	8	.	.	19	13	2	.	3	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	17	3	13	1
Meath,	6	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	10	15	.	.	19	18	13	.	4	9
Monaghan,	.	1	1	1	3	6	.	1	.	2	.	.	4	11	28	.	30	17
Queen's,	6	1	7	6	4	3	2	3	9	14	.	.	28	30	25	1	19	8
Roscommon,	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	12	8	35	3	8	6
Sligo,	1	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	5	7	33	1	14	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	14	2	10	8	7	4	11	.	18	26	.	.	60	40	25	4	17	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	25	12	38	12	.	.	.	.	107	85	.	.	170	109	51	20	39	35
Tyrone,	4	1	5	7	1	3	.	.	3	8	.	.	13	19	77	5	51	27
Waterford County,	1	1	4	0	3	1	7	6	15	25	.	.	30	39	2	3	2	1
„ City,	5	.	9	1	1	.	1	.	8	12	.	.	24	13	20	4	4	17
Westmeath,	3	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	9	.	.	10	13	47	1	19	4
Wexford,	6	4	6	28	6	4	9	20	9	20	.	.	36	76	28	1	19	5
Wicklow,	5	.	4	8	0	0	7	12	.	.	.	.	22	26	13	4	7	4
Total Males,	692	.	496	.	262	.	167	.	1,116	.	13	.	2,736	.	1,976	.	911	.
Total Females,	.	279	.	446	.	150	.	129	.	1,274	.	8	.	2,286	.	1,1[illegible]	.	1,696
Total M. and F.	971		942		412		286		2,390		21		5,022		3,113		2,607	

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the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

CONVICTIONS.

Misdemeanants.										Dangerous Lunatics.													
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	7	.	.	90	165	.	.	458	365	2	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	3
12	23	9	18	41	76	.	.	135	149	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	3
.	.	.	.	16	23	.	.	31	29	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
1	.	.	.	45	9	.	.	109	17	7	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	11	6
6	3	7	6	26	26	.	.	59	37	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	12	8
33	22	27	15	76	88	.	.	304	168	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	9	6
18	67	17	20	80	392	6	6	242	601	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	.	.	100	22	.	.	152	28	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	9	12	.	.	11	14
7	2	.	.	29	42	.	.	114	82	8	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	18	7
29	15	12	4	80	143	1	.	294	317	6	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	11	9	19
19	.	3	.	318	.	.	.	609	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	38	.
.	.	.	.	.	802	.	.	.	2,617	.	25	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	49
9	5	7	2	19	12	.	.	73	28	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	2
1	.	1	2	92	34	.	.	101	37	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	6	6
3	1	1	3	53	67	.	.	93	90	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
19	13	30	16	31	29	.	.	179	86	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
2	12	.	.	17	73	.	.	45	122	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3
.	3	.	.	44	51	.	.	69	66	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
.	.	4	.	19	8	.	.	54	12	11	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	20	8
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1
12	2	11	4	38	5	4	2	83	20	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	16	6
.	1	.	.	38	12	.	.	98	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	3
.	.	.	.	59	54	.	.	109	60	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	11	.	.	11	15
6	2	4	4	162	86	.	.	216	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	25	4	7	12	17	.	.	70	81	1	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	9	3
5	1	1	1	20	11	.	.	77	20	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1
6	12	.	.	6	72	.	1	39	102	9	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	15	5
4	2	1	.	3	11	.	.	13	16	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	6
16	1	10	2	184	34	.	.	234	41	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	19	.	.	22	19
.	4	.	2	29	26	.	.	46	41	5	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	12	7
10	29	.	1	1	7	.	.	69	54	.	1	5	.	4	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	10	4
6	2	3	1	28	13	.	.	81	27	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.
6	.	5	.	18	42	.	.	72	51	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	13	3
9	1	3	.	18	12	.	.	77	16	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	8	6
9	6	5	4	30	29	.	.	86	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	120	126	.	.	210	181	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	15	8
26	4	.	.	43	31	.	.	197	67	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
.	.	.	.	37	33	.	.	41	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
.	5	.	.	10	67	.	.	40	93	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	74	34	.	.	140	36	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	8	1
16	6	11	8	23	10	.	.	91	30	9	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	14	8
18	12	19	20	.	.	.	.	57	40	5	2	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
329	.	198	.	2,148	.	11	.	5,572	.	162	.	52	.	7	.	1	.	112	.	27	.	391	.
.	288	.	135	.	2,790	.	9	.	6,056	.	56	.	45	.	2	.	.	.	117	.	26	.	246
617		333		4,938		20		11,628		218		97		6		1		229		53		637	

[*continued.*

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TABLE V. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

County and Town Gaols.	Under Revenue Laws.												Under Poor Law Act.											
	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5		5	2					2	1	12	3	5		3						5	3	13	3
Armagh,																	2						2	
Carlow,	1										1		2	2	2								4	
Cavan,	2										2		2								1		4	
Clare,	2								3		5		3		4		1				1	2	9	2
																					4	2	12	2
Cork County,	4	1							3	8	7	9	14	4	11	7	11	1	3	3	12	24	51	41
" City,																								
Donegal,	8	1	5	2					36	16	51	19									1		1	
Down,													3		1	1					2	2	6	3
Dublin County,	1										1				1								1	
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	6		1						3		10		6		1									
Grangegorman P.														25		29		3				7		76
Fermanagh,	1		1						1		3					1						19		
Galway County,			2						1	3	3	3				1	2					3	4	4
" Town,										1		1	1				1				2	3	4	4
																					5	1	7	1
Kerry,	1								1	2	2	2	10		3		4	1	2	1	3	5	22	7
Kildare, Naas,	1										1										2		2	
" Athy,																						1		1
Kilkenny County,	1		1								2		2		1	1					1	4	4	5
" City,				1								1	6		2			2					8	2
King's,															1		1		2		3	8	7	8
Leitrim,	1								2	1	3	1									1		1	
Limerick County,			1						1		2		5	2	3	3					7	8	15	13
" City,																								
Londonderry,	3		2		1	2	1		3		10	2	1										1	
Longford,									1		1		4	1	1	1	1			2	1	3	10	7
Louth, Dundalk,										1		1	1								1		2	
" Drogheda,																								
Mayo,	5	1	6		1			1	20	9	32	11					1	1			2	4	3	5
Meath,				1						1		2	2		2	1		1			2	2	6	4
Monaghan,	1			1					1		2	1	4		3		5						14	
Queen's,																3					2	5	2	8
Roscommon,	1										1										1	6	1	6
Sligo,	3		2	1			2		7	2	14	3	1		1					1		1	2	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2								1		3		10	1	11	1	6				5	5	32	3
Tipperary, Clonmel,									4		4		13	1	11	1					35	7	68	9
Tyrone,	11		7	4	4				10	8	32	12	1		1						1	1	3	1
Waterford County,	2								2		4		2	1							4	1	6	2
" City,																								
Westmeath,													12	3	6	2	1				1	7	18	12
Wexford,	1	1	3		1	1				1	6	3	1			2	1		2		2	4	6	6
Wicklow,													3		1	1	2	1	2	1			8	3
Total Males,	63		38		7		3		102		213		120		74		41		11		106		352	
Total Females,		4		12		3		1		51		71		40		55		12		8		130		245
Total M. and F.	67		50		10		4		156		287		160		129		53		19		236		597	

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the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Courts Martial and Deserters.							Under Vagrant Acts.													
Read and Wrote.	Read imperfectly.	Knew Spelling.	Knew Alphabet.	Wholly illiterate.	Not ascertained.	Total.	Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	21	1	.	24	.	103	10	1	15	22	.	.	.	.	42	48	.	.	67	71
5	15	2	.	16	.	38	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	17	5
14	11	.	.	32	.	57	13	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	15	11	.	.	41	15
5	1	.	.	9	.	15	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	3
1	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	6	14	.	.	9	18
24	9	.	1	15	.	49	42	2	10	1	24	2	14	.	22	3	.	.	118	8
29	8	4	1	.	3	36	28	1	42	2	24	2	21	.	36	26	6	.	157	31
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	8	8
2	1	.	.	3	.	6	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	7	8
18	3	1	.	14	.	36	59	60	24	36	8	7	3	2	46	78	.	.	140	183
84	22	.	.	75	.	181	323	.	131	.	91	.	.	.	233	.	.	.	778	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	356	.	175	.	.	.	.	.	799	.	.	.	1,630
2	3	1	2	2	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	2
1	2	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	16	9	16
1	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	12	.	.	7	12
1	1	2	1	.	.	5	5	.	2	2	4	.	9	6	6	8	.	.	26	16
51	17	2	.	28	.	98	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	9	2
11	4	.	.	11	.	26	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	1
7	8	2	1	10	.	28	9	1	8	4	8	.	1	.	12	7	.	.	38	12
2	7	.	.	5	.	14	.	5	10	10	2	3	.	.	21	165	.	.	33	213
2	2	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	5	.	12	3
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	5	4
8	1	.	.	1	.	10	10	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	26	10	.	.	51	13
8	6	4	2	22	.	42	4	.	6	3	4	3	8	1	61	36	.	.	86	46
9	12	3	.	1	.	25	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	3	2	5	.	.	4	9
9	7	2	.	7	.	25	1	.	.	22	.	6	.	4	3	25	.	.	4	57
10	9	1	.	15	.	44	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
9	3	1	3	2	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	16	.	.	3	17
.	2	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	4	8
11	2	1	.	5	.	22	7	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	13	3
2	5	1	.	1	.	9	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	10	1
9	7	1	1	15	.	34	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	3
6	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	12
9	6	2	3	2	.	21	1	.	2	1	3	.	1	1	3	18	.	.	10	20
4	1	.	.	5	.	10	12	2	13	4	14	.	8	.	17	15	.	.	64	21
2	1	.	.	14	.	17	28	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	40	22	.	.	92	26
4	6	.	.	4	.	14	2	2	6	27	.	2	.	.	3	29	.	.	11	60
1	.	.	.	5	.	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	22	.	.	20	22
9	2	.	.	10	.	21	5	2	4	4	.	.	.	2	10	32	5	1	24	41
13	1	.	.	9	.	23	3	5	.	16	.	2	.	.	10	99	.	.	13	122
12	3	2	2	8	.	27	2	4	2	15	1	5	2	10	12	13	.	.	19	47
2	.	2	1	.	.	5	1	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2
457	211	38	17	386	3	1,112	584	.	354	.	191	.	73	.	708	.	25	.	1,935	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	415	.	698	.	34	.	37	.	1,560	.	17	.	2,791
1,112							1,000		1,052		225		110		2,268		42		4,726	

[*continued.*

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TABLE V. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the Prisoners committed to

County and Town Gaols.	Drunkards.													
	Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	88	61	62	184	.	.	.	.	52	200	.	.	202	505
Armagh,	30	9	42	30	15	21	10	16	51	98	.	.	148	174
Carlow,	21	1	17	2	.	.	.	.	59	10	.	.	97	13
Cavan,	24	1	10	6	1	.	.	.	53	56	.	.	88	64
Clare,	5	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	7	12	.	.	15	15
Cork County,	10	3	3	3	6	2	4	.	12	6	.	.	35	14
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	4	2	2	11	.	.	.	.	39	31	.	.	45	44
Down,	28	5	9	14	.	.	.	.	17	22	.	.	55	41
Dublin County,	52	63	8	43	1	2	.	.	44	71	.	.	105	179
Dublin City,														
Richmond B.,	292	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	171	.	.	.	492	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	712	.	426	.	.	.	.	.	788	.	.	.	1,92[illegible]
Fermanagh,	12	4	17	8	4	5	5	7	11	12	.	.	49	3[illegible]
Galway County,	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	13	.	.	7	15
„ Town,	14	1	9	7	3	1	2	1	21	79	.	.	49	8[illegible]
Kerry,	39	4	4	4	4	1	10	6	15	4	.	.	72	1[illegible]
Kildare, Naas,	14	6	11	10	.	.	.	.	25	52	.	.	50	[illegible]
„ Athy,	12	1	9	9	.	.	.	.	38	41	.	.	59	51
Kilkenny County,	14	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	40	[illegible]
„ City,	25	10	15	20	10	16	.	8	17	147	.	.	70	201
King's,	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	36	8	4	2	46	1[illegible]
Leitrim,	20	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	17	10	.	.	40	12
Limerick County,	19	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	35	3
„ City,	81	14	78	22	92	18	48	21	402	352	.	.	701	427
Londonderry,	40	.	28	57	18	61	20	35	16	49	.	.	122	202
Longford,	40	.	15	3	12	5	.	2	20	16	.	.	102	26
Louth, Dundalk,	42	9	6	10	4	19	1	.	33	88	.	.	86	12[illegible]
„ Drogheda,	10	1	10	2	8	7	2	5	6	49	.	.	42	[illegible]
Mayo,	5	2	4	1	7	1	3	1	33	15	.	.	52	2[illegible]
Meath,	6	1	2	2	.	1	.	2	20	4	.	.	28	10
Monaghan,	54	1	69	14	21	23	6	3	25	31	.	.	175	71
Queen's,	22	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	35	10	.	.	73	17
Roscommon,	13	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	33	12
Sligo,	15	4	5	.	1	.	3	1	22	11	.	.	46	16
Tipperary, Nenagh,	121	47	21	10	6	4	.	.	79	20	.	.	230	81
Tipperary, Clonmel,	128	5	28	6	.	.	.	.	233	29	.	.	389	40
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	40	60	40
Waterford County,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	13	.	.	6	15
„ City,	73	48	48	63	9	3	.	.	97	319	23	.	250	433
Westmeath,	54	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	60	32	.	.	120	38
Wexford,	33	2	4	1	4	.	4	4	18	5	.	.	63	12
Wicklow,	6	1	13	2	0	2	23	.	9	2	.	.	60	7
Total Males,	1,477	.	823	.	247	.	145	.	1,864	.	93	.	4,449	.
Total Females,	.	1,027	.	982	.	194	.	115	.	2,782	.	48	.	5,148
Total M. and F.,	2,504		1,805		441		260		4,646		141		9,597	

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the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.													
Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly illiterate.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
43	7	22	32	.	.	.	.	24	22	.	.	89	61
12	5	17	21	9	9	7	9	40	23	.	.	85	73
18	4	9	6	.	.	.	.	20	25	.	.	17	35
27	4	7	6	.	1	.	.	47	38	.	.	81	49
11	5	8	7	8	3	7	2	38	25	.	.	72	42
26	4	18	11	3	1	2	1	37	32	.	.	86	49
17	5	13	12	4	7	3	9	1	13	.	.	38	46
25	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	18	.	.	56	21
31	4	21	12	2	.	.	.	19	33	.	.	73	59
32	5	9	9	3	5	.	.	21	16	.	1	65	36
199	.	41	.	13	.	.	.	79	.	25	.	357	.
.	100	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	122	.	7	.	297
23	5	11	7	6	2	4	5	28	18	.	.	72	37
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	16	18	5	38	21
10	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	33	18	.	.	52	23
21	5	10	8	7	8	12	12	12	13	.	.	63	46
13	9	7	2	2	.	.	.	34	25	.	.	56	36
10	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	22	40	.	.	39	48
8	.	8	4	5	1	.	1	16	19	.	.	37	25
13	11	23	20	16	10	7	.	131	53	.	.	190	94
2	.	3	.	2	.	9	1	14	6	26	8	56	15
24	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	27	10	.	.	51	11
25	4	11	7	.	.	.	.	45	37	1	1	82	49
88	16	102	54	118	26	88	17	331	292	208	275	938	680
25	.	10	21	16	20	15	8	9	14	.	.	75	63
56	3	38	6	13	5	3	1	41	19	.	.	151	34
25	2	10	7	1	.	.	.	13	11	.	.	49	21
10	2	14	2	12	3	7	1	9	12	.	.	52	20
7	1	4	9	2	5	6	3	70	143	148	26	237	187
19	5	5	6	3	5	.	4	19	16	.	.	46	36
15	2	22	8	6	8	.	.	3	5	.	.	46	23
14	3	16	9	1	2	2	1	32	10	21	10	86	35
23	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	.	.	42	6
29	1	12	3	6	4	4	3	23	22	.	.	80	33
88	4	37	12	10	1	5	.	48	9	.	.	188	26
59	14	23	22	.	.	.	.	185	127	.	.	267	156
24	4	15	11	6	1	.	.	16	13	.	.	60	29
6	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	16	12
26	5	13	9	3	.	.	.	11	22	.	9	53	45
25	1	11	2	.	1	.	.	28	32	.	.	64	36
35	0	29	11	8	5	10	3	37	30	.	.	110	61
2	.	4	5	2	1	6	5	.	.	.	.	14	11
1,163	.	614	.	292	.	199	.	1,617	.	447	.	1,362	.
.	258	.	443	.	135	.	87	.	1,423	.	342	.	2,688
1,421		1,057		427		286		3,070		789		7,050	

[Summary.

SUMMARY of TABLE V.—STATE of EDUCATION on Committal of the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

CLASSES OF CRIME.		EDUCATION.			
		Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	385	114	181	206
Misdemeanants,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	313	16	147	36
Criminal Lunatics,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	5	.	.	.
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary	692	279	490	449
Misdemeanants,	Summary	1,975	1,158	911	1,606
Dangerous Lunatics,	Summary	102	56	52	45
Under Revenue Laws,		93	4	38	12
Under Poor Law Act,		120	40	74	55
Courts Martial and Deserters,		457	.	211	.
Under Vagrant Acts,		581	445	354	698
Drunkards,		1,477	1,027	623	982
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, Discharged, and remaining for Trial,		1,103	258	614	443
Total Males,		7,426	.	3,701	.
Total Females,			3,377		4,619
Total Males and Females,		10,803		8,320	

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the Prisoners committed to the several County and Town Gaols, from 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Education.									
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		Totals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
118	64	64	49	334	453	15	9	1,097	895
55	10	25	6	337	82	25	4	932	154
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	1
262	150	157	129	1,116	1,274	13	8	2,736	2,286
329	288	198	135	2,148	2,790	11	9	5,572	6,056
7	2	1	.	112	117	27	26	361	246
7	3	3	1	102	54	.	.	213	74
41	12	11	8	106	130	.	.	352	245
38	.	17	.	386	.	3	.	1,112	.
101	34	73	37	708	1,560	25	17	1,935	2,791
247	194	145	115	1,864	2,782	93	48	4,449	5,148
292	135	199	87	1,647	1,423	447	342	4,362	2,688
1,587	.	893	.	8,863	.	659	.	23,129	.
.	892	.	567	.	10,666	.	463	.	20,584
2,479		1,460		19,529		1,122		43,713	

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TABLE VI.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter — Felons. Protestant. M.	Protestant. F.	Presbyterian. M.	Presbyterian. F.	Roman Catholic. M.	Roman Catholic. F.	Not ascertained. M.	Not ascertained. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Misdemeanants. Protestant. M.	Protestant. F.	Presbyterian. M.	Presbyterian. F.	Roman Catholic. M.	Roman Catholic. F.	Not ascertained. M.	Not ascertained. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.
Antrim,	11	9	6	1	8	4	.	.	25	14	7	2	14	2	11	3	.	.	32	1
Armagh,	6	11	4	.	8	15	.	.	16	26	3	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	7	2
Carlow,	2	2	.	.	19	15	.	.	21	17	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1
Cavan,	1	3	.	.	10	11	.	.	11	14	2	.	1	.	14	2	.	.	17	2
Clare,	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	9	9	.	1	.	.	27	21	.	.	27	22
Cork County,	3	3	.	.	128	74	.	.	131	77	.	.	.	.	37	2	.	.	37	2
„ City,	4	6	.	.	71	111	.	.	75	117	.	1	.	.	6	10	.	.	6	11
Donegal,	1	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	8	10	.	1	1	.	23	1	.	.	29	2
Down,	11	2	11	5	14	12	.	.	36	19	16	1	17	.	24	1	.	.	57	2
Dublin County,	1	3	.	.	18	9	.	.	19	12	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	6	3
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	17	.	.	.	112	.	.	.	129	.	11	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	60	.
Grangegorman Pen.	.	17	.	.	.	110	.	.	.	127	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	9
Fermanagh,	6	5	.	.	4	5	.	.	10	10	3	2	1	.	37	2	.	.	41	4
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	29	6	.	.	29	6	.	.	.	.	16	13	.	.	16	13
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	29	25	.	.	29	25	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	13	1
Kildare, Naas,	2	.	1	.	20	16	.	.	23	16	4	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	21	.
„ Athy,	2	2	.	.	13	19	.	.	15	21	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	19	10	.	.	19	10	.	1	.	.	11	2	.	.	11	3
„ City,	1	.	.	.	22	11	.	.	23	11	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	12	1
King's,	2	1	.	.	19	10	.	.	21	11	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	23	.
Leitrim,	.	1	.	.	9	8	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	16	.
Limerick County,	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	31	21	.	.	31	21
„ City,	2	1	.	.	18	20	.	.	20	21	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	5	4
Londonderry,	11	6	2	9	15	15	.	.	28	30	2	1	1	.	15	.	.	.	18	1
Longford,	3	.	.	.	10	12	.	.	13	12	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.
Louth, Dundalk,	2	1	.	.	14	8	.	.	16	9	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	1	6
„ Drogheda,	1	1	.	.	10	10	.	.	11	11	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1
Mayo,	2	3	.	.	39	20	.	.	41	23	2	2	.	.	158	7	.	.	160	9
Meath,	3	.	.	1	13	13	.	.	16	14	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
Monaghan,	7	4	.	.	14	9	.	.	21	13	5	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	10	3
Queen's,	1	1	.	.	16	18	9	.	26	19	3	.	.	.	20	3	25	4	48	7
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	10	15	.	.	10	15	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	27	1
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	6	14	.	.	7	14	1	1	1	.	12	1	.	.	14	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	28	8	.	.	28	8	1	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	49	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	1	.	.	53	29	.	.	54	30	.	.	.	.	30	2	.	.	30	2
Tyrone,	12	5	1	.	12	14	.	.	25	19	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	36	32	.	.	36	32	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	15	.
„ City,	.	1	.	.	10	5	.	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	21	11	.	.	21	11	1	.	1	.	31	1	.	.	33	1
Wexford,	2	4	.	.	21	28	.	.	23	32	1	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	24	1
Wicklow,	6	1	.	.	17	12	.	.	23	13	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	6	3
Total Males,	124	.	25	.	939	.	9	.	1,097	.	65	.	30	.	803	.	25	.	932	.
Total Females,	.	95	.	16	.	781	.	.	.	892	.	17	.	5	.	128	.	4	.	154
Total Males & Fem.	219		41		1,723		9		1,992		82		44		931		29		1,086	

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County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

SESSIONS.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.																			
CRIMINAL LUNATICS.						OFFENDERS UNDER LARCENY ACT.										MISDEMEANANTS.									
Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.		TOTAL.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	77	67	25	11	46	80	.	.	148	158	155	160	75	30	223	175	.	.	453	365
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	22	31	.	.	34	40	45	61	13	5	77	83	.	.	135	149
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	13	33	.	.	14	33	2	.	.	.	29	29	.	.	31	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	13	14	.	.	13	18	9	1	.	.	100	16	.	.	109	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	22	20	.	.	22	21	2	1	.	.	57	36	.	.	59	37
.	.	2	.	2	.	9	5	.	.	111	107	.	.	120	112	70	13	2	.	232	155	.	.	304	168
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	154	51	.	.	159	52	7	26	.	.	235	575	.	.	242	601
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	8	3	1	4	.	145	27	.	.	152	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	4	3	12	14	.	.	25	20	27	26	30	17	57	39	.	.	114	82
1	.	.	.	1	.	8	6	.	1	60	48	1	.	69	55	30	43	2	2	259	272	3	.	294	317
1	.	.	.	1	.	61	.	.	.	712	.	.	.	773	.	97	.	2	.	810	.	.	.	909	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	1	.	586	.	.	.	632	.	369	.	.	.	2248	.	.	.	2617
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	5	10	.	.	12	12	17	10	.	.	56	18	.	.	73	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	47	18	.	.	48	18	.	.	.	.	104	37	.	.	104	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	31	.	.	39	31	2	2	.	.	91	88	.	.	93	90
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	38	29	.	.	38	30	3	1	.	.	176	79	.	.	179	80
.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	30	31	.	.	32	32	3	1	.	.	42	121	.	.	45	122
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	21	18	.	.	21	22	2	14	.	.	67	82	.	.	69	96
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	36	27	.	.	38	27	1	1	.	.	53	11	.	.	54	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	91	107	.	.	92	110	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	39	.	.	25	39	2	1	.	.	81	19	.	.	83	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	.	3	.	.	93	17	.	.	93	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	52	.	.	47	52	.	.	.	.	109	66	.	.	109	66
.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6	.	.	428	260	.	.	459	266	16	8	.	.	200	90	.	.	216	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	1	3	19	27	.	.	25	40	9	22	11	10	56	49	.	.	76	81
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	20	.	.	8	21	.	1	.	.	77	19	.	.	77	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	8	.	.	15	9	2	8	.	1	37	93	.	.	39	102
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	13	.	.	19	13	.	.	.	.	13	16	.	.	13	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	7	.	2	.	225	41	.	.	234	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	18	.	.	19	18	.	1	.	.	46	40	.	.	46	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	10	.	.	4	11	12	10	3	1	54	43	.	.	69	54
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	25	29	.	.	28	30	4	1	.	.	77	24	.	.	81	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	.	.	12	8	.	3	.	.	72	49	.	.	72	51
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	6	.	.	5	7	3	2	.	.	74	14	.	.	77	16
.	.	1	1	1	1	4	1	.	.	56	39	.	.	60	40	1	.	.	.	85	43	.	.	86	43
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	168	109	.	.	170	109	1	1	.	.	209	180	.	.	210	181
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	2	.	0	11	.	.	13	19	38	14	15	2	144	51	.	.	197	67
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	39	.	.	30	39	.	.	.	.	41	37	.	.	41	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	13	.	.	24	13	1	3	.	.	39	90	.	.	40	93
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	13	.	.	10	13	1	.	.	.	139	39	.	.	140	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	.	.	34	70	.	.	36	79	5	1	.	.	86	29	.	.	91	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	20	25	.	.	22	26	6	4	.	.	51	36	.	.	57	40
2	.	6	.	8	.	250	.	32	.	2,453	.	1	.	2,736	.	583	.	159	.	4,827	.	3	.	5,572	.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	196	.	19	.	2,071	.	.	.	2,286	.	812	.	68	.	5,176	.	.	.	6,056
2		7		9		446		51		4,524		1		5,022		1,395		227		10,003		3		11,628	

[*continued.*

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TABLE VI. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

County and Town Gaols.	Summary Convictions. Dangerous Lunatics. Protestant. M.	Protestant. F.	Presbyterian. M.	Presbyterian. F.	Roman Catholic. M.	Roman Catholic. F.	Not ascertained. M.	Not ascertained. F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Under Protestant. M.	Under Protestant. F.	Under Presbyterian. M.	Under Presbyterian. F.
Antrim,	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	7	3	.	1	4	1
Armagh,	2	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	1	1	.	6	5	1	.	11	6	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	12	8	.	.	12	8	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	11	14	.	.	11	14	1	.	5	1
Down,	2	2	6	.	10	5	.	.	18	7	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	2	.	.	8	14	.	3	9	19	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:														
Richmond B.,	7	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	38	.	5	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	10	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	1	1	.	1	10	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	9	6	.	.	9	6	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	20	8	.	.	20	8	1	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.
King's,	3	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	16	6	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	1	.	.	11	14	.	.	11	15	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	4	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	14	4	.	1	15	5	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	3	.	.	.	19	19	.	.	22	19	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	1	11	6	.	.	12	7	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	1	2	.	8	3	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	1	.	.	15	7	.	.	15	8	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	6	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	2	.	.	13	6	.	.	14	8	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	40	.	17	.	303	.	1	.	361	.	14	.	15	.
Total Females,	.	27	.	5	.	210	.	4	.	246	.	3	.	2
Total M. and F.,	67		22		513		5		607		17		17	

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several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Revenue Laws.				Under Poor Law Act.								Courts Martial and Deserters.			
Roman Catholic.		Total.		Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Total.		Protestant.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.
2	1	12	3	2	.	5	1	6	2	13	3	48	13	42	103
				2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	2	21	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	3	3	.	54	57
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	2	3	.	12	15
2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	12	2	12	2	1	.	3	4
5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.								
7	9	7	9	1	1	.	.	50	40	51	41	33	1	15	49
												10	1	25	36
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	4
45	18	51	19	.	.	2	.	4	2	6	3	3	.	3	6
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	1	23	36
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.								
												52	3	126	181
5	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.				
				.	4	.	.	.	72	.	76	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	1	6	10
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	4	.	.	5	5
3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	5	1	7	1	1	.	3	4
.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.								
								22	7	22	7	.	.	5	5
2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	37	3	56	93
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	1	6	.	20	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	4	5	9	5	14	28
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	2	3	.	11	14
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.								
								7	8	7	8	.	.	6	6
				.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	13	15	13	1	.	9	10
3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.					20	.	22	42
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	15	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.				
10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.							25	25
								10	7	10	7	.	.	32	44
	1		1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	12	.	14	18
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.					4	.	2	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	22
32	11	32	11	.	.	.	.	3	5	3	5	5	1		
.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	6	3	6	4				
												1	.	8	9
2	1	2	1	5	.	1	.	8	.	14	.	8	1	24	33
								2	8	2	8	1	1	8	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	6	6	.	15	21
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	.	8	10
14	3	14	3	.	.	.	.	32	5	32	5	2			
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.							15	17
								68	9	68	9	2	.	12	14
4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	2	6	6
26	11	32	12	1	.	1	.	6	2	6	2	.	.	17	21
3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.					4	.	15	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	18	12	7	1		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.							23	27
								6	6	6	6	4	.	4	5
5	3	5	3	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	1	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
184	.	213	.	14	.	10	.	328	.	352	.	328	37	747	1,112
.	69	.	74	.	7	.	1	.	237	.	245	.	.	.	
253		287		21		11		565		597		1,112			

[*continued.*

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TABLE VI. *continued.*—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the

County and Town Gaols.	Under Vagrant Acts. Protestant. M.	F.	Presbyterian. M.	F.	Roman Catholic. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.	Drunkards. Protestant. M.	F.	Presbyterian. M.	F.
Antrim,	17	24	7	10	43	37	67	71	70	213	36	40
Armagh,	4	1	.	.	13	4	17	.	68	52	10	2
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	41	15	41	15	2	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	5	3	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	9	16	9	16	.	.	.	2
Cork County,	12	.	.	.	116	8	118	8	1	4	.	.
,, City,	22	1	.	.	155	30	157	31	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	2	1	.	7	6	8	8	1	2	.	.
Down,	.	1	.	3	7	4	7	8	18	16	2	.
Dublin County,	3	12	.	.	137	171	140	183	12	22	5	6
Dublin City:											1	2
Richmond B.,	39	.	1	.	733	.	773	.	40	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	110	.	6	.	1,514	.	1,630	.	226	4	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	20	12	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	9	16	9	16	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	.	.	.	.	7	12	7	12	.	3	.	.
Kerry,	2	.	.	.	24	16	26	16	9	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	9	2	9	2	2	.	.	.
,, Athy,	.	.	.	.	10	1	10	1	5	4	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	30	12	30	12	.	.	.	.
,, City,	4	3	.	.	29	210	33	213	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	.	11	3	12	3	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	5	4	5	4	.	1	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	51	13	51	13	.	.	.	.
,, City,	4	2	.	.	82	44	86	46	84	12	.	.
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	4	7	4	9	27	49	34	9
Longford,	.	.	.	.	4	57	4	57	5	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	7	9	.	2
,, Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	17	1	17	3	.	.	.
Mayo,	2	.	.	.	2	8	4	8	.	1	.	.
Meath,	3	.	.	.	10	3	13	3	.	1	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	.	.	8	1	10	1	15	23	13	1
Queen's,	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	3	5	2	.	.
Roscommon,	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	12	1	1	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	.	.	9	20	10	20	4	1	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	1	.	.	59	20	64	21	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	3	1	.	.	89	25	92	26	7	2	.	.
Tyrone,	3	12	.	.	8	48	11	60	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	26	22	26	22	.	2	.	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	24	41	24	41	6	3	.	.
Westmeath,	.	1	.	.	13	121	13	122	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	19	47	19	47	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	2	.	.	.
Total Males,	97	.	9	.	1,829	.	1,935	.	424	.	105	.
Total Females,	.	174	.	20	.	2,597	.	2,791	.	664	.	64
Total M. and F.,	271		29		4,426		4,726		1,088		169	

SUMMARY—TABLE VI.

Classes of Crime.		Protestant. M.	F.	Presbyterian. M.	F.	R. Catholics. M.	F.	Not ascertained. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.
Felons,	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	124	95	25	16	939	784	9	.	1,097	895
Misdemeanants,		65	17	39	5	803	128	25	4	932	154
Criminal Lunatics,		2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	8	1
Offenders under Larceny Act,	Summary,	250	196	32	19	2,453	2,071	1	.	2,736	2,286
Misdemeanants,		583	812	159	68	4,827	5,176	3	.	5,572	6,056
Dangerous Lunatics,		40	27	17	5	303	210	1	4	361	246
Under Revenue Laws,		14	3	15	2	184	69	.	.	213	74
Under Poor Law Act,		14	7	10	1	328	237	.	.	352	245
Courts Martial and Deserters,		328	.	37	.	747	.	.	.	1,112	.

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several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, by Sexes and Classes of Crime.

Drunkards.				Total.		Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and Untried.								Total.	
Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.				Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Not ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
96	252	.	.	202	505	42	32	22	11	25	18	.	.	89	61
70	120	.	.	148	174	27	22	2	1	56	50	.	.	85	73
95	13	.	.	97	13	7	1	.	.	40	34	.	.	47	35
83	61	.	.	88	66	5	11	.	.	76	38	.	.	81	49
15	15	.	.	15	15	3	.	.	.	69	42	.	.	72	42
34	10	.	.	35	14	.	2	.	.	86	47	.	.	86	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	32	45	.	.	38	46
42	42	.	.	45	44	2	2	2	1	52	18	.	.	56	21
32	19	.	.	55	41	16	13	19	11	38	35	.	.	73	59
92	155	.	.	105	179	13	3	3	.	49	32	.	1	65	36
448	.	.	.	492	.	39	.	5	.	250	.	63	.	357	.
.	1,700	.	.	.	1,926	.	35	.	.	.	249	.	13	.	297
29	24	.	.	49	36	24	18	2	.	46	19	.	.	72	37
7	15	.	.	7	15	1	.	.	.	37	21	.	.	38	21
49	80	.	.	49	89	1	.	.	.	51	23	.	.	52	23
63	19	.	.	72	19	.	.	.	.	63	46	.	.	63	46
43	68	.	.	50	68	7	.	.	.	49	36	.	.	56	36
54	47	.	.	59	51	4	4	.	.	35	45	.	.	39	49
40	2	.	.	40	2	.	.	.	.	37	25	.	.	37	25
76	201	.	.	76	201	6	.	.	.	184	94	.	.	190	94
46	12	.	.	46	12	2	.	.	.	54	15	.	.	56	15
40	11	.	.	40	12	1	.	.	.	53	11	.	.	54	11
35	3	.	.	35	3	.	1	.	.	82	48	.	.	82	49
617	415	.	.	701	427	94	24	.	.	526	381	318	275	938	680
61	144	.	.	122	202	11	11	8	6	56	46	.	.	75	63
97	26	.	.	102	26	4	1	2	.	145	33	.	.	151	34
79	115	.	.	86	126	5	1	.	.	44	20	.	.	49	21
39	64	.	.	42	64	4	2	.	.	48	18	.	.	52	20
52	19	.	.	52	20	5	2	.	.	84	159	148	26	237	187
26	9	.	.	28	10	2	4	.	.	44	32	.	.	40	36
147	47	.	.	175	71	11	5	2	.	32	18	.	.	40	23
68	15	.	.	73	17	7	3	.	.	58	22	21	10	86	35
32	11	.	.	33	12	1	1	.	.	41	5	.	.	42	6
42	15	.	.	46	16	3	1	.	.	72	32	.	.	80	33
228	81	.	.	230	81	5	2	.	.	183	24	.	.	188	26
302	38	.	.	309	40	4	5	.	.	263	151	.	.	267	156
.	.	66	46	66	46	13	7	7	2	40	20	.	.	60	29
6	13	.	.	6	15	1	.	.	.	15	12	.	.	16	12
221	430	23	.	250	433	6	.	.	.	47	45	.	.	53	45
120	38	.	.	120	38	3	1	.	.	61	35	.	.	64	36
60	12	.	.	63	12	6	1	.	.	104	60	.	.	110	61
58	7	.	.	60	7	1	2	.	.	13	9	.	.	14	11
3,931	.	89	.	4,449	.	397	.	74	.	3,341	.	550	.	4,362	.
.	4,374	.	46	.	5,148	.	218	.	32	.	2,113	.	325	.	2,688
8,205		135		9,597		615		106		5,454		875		7,050	

Summary—Table VI.—*continued.*

Classes of Crime.	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		R. Catholic.		Not ascertained.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under Vagrant Acts,	97	174	9	20	1,829	2,597	.	.	1,935	2,791
Drunkards,	424	664	105	64	3,831	4,374	89	46	4,449	5,148
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination and Trial, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial,	397	218	74	32	3,341	2,113	550	325	4,362	2,688
Total Males,	2,338	.	522	.	19,591	.	678	.	23,129	.
Total Females,	.	2,213	.	232	.	17,760	.	379	.	20,584
Total Males and Females,	4,551		754		37,351		1,057		43,713	

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TABLE VII.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several County

County and Town Gaols.	Fever, Typhus, &c.		Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections.		Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.		Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c.		Dropsy.		Apoplexy.		Epilepsy.		Paralysis.		Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow.		Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	6	.	20	4	16	19	1	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	4	.	3	4
Armagh,	19	15	8	15	5	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	1
Carlow,	1	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	7	4	10	7	3	1	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	.
Clare,	3	2	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	47	21	10	.	19	.	5	.	5	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
,, City,	17	7	7	5	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	1	7	3	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	1	1
Dublin County,	.	.	11	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond Bridewell,	45	.	50	.	47	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	30	.	14	.
Grangegorman Pen.,	.	35	.	61	.	36	.	10	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	1	2	1	20	13	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	5	14	.	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
,, Athy,	.	.	2	4	13	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	3	2	7	4	26	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	3	4	15	16	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Leitrim,	2	2	2	1	6	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	6	2	3	4	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	8	5	4	4	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	2	.
Londonderry,	.	.	2	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	3	6	4	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	2	1	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
,, Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	6	7	1	.	6	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	2	17	1	3	2	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	2	6	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Queen's	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	3	4	.	6	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	51	31	68	24	24	14	.	.	.	.	6	7	.	.	13	1	21	20
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	42	32	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tyrone,	3	2	3	6	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	6	1	3	7	12	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	2	5	5	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	26	13	9	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	6	6	12	40	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	.	.	2	1	.	.
Wicklow,	2	3	22	12	32	42	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	6	2	1	3
Total Males,	189	.	351	.	430	.	39	.	16	.	3	.	41	.	5	.	66	.	61	.
Total Females,	.	159	.	268	.	334	.	31	.	9	.	.	.	28	.	2	.	24	.	35
Total M. and F.,	348		619		764		70		25		3		69		7		90		96	

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and Town Gaols during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

IN OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Venereal Diseases.		Hysteria and other Nervous Diseases.		Hæmorrhages.		Erysipelas.		Eruptive Fevers.		Cutaneous Diseases.		Scrofula.		Varicose Veins.		Hæmorrhoids.		Anthrax.		Hernia.		Tumours. Simple.		Tumours. Malignant.		Abscesses.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	6	1	6	2	3	2	1	1	.	11	3	2	6	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	1
3	5	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	4	2	1	.	3	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	12	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
129	.	2	.	2	.	20	.	.	.	126	.	97	.	8	1	.	.	19	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	23	.	5	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	16	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	12	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	19	1	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	3	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
16	19	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	24	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
16	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	48	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	8	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	4	.	.	.
14	32	3	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	56	42	23	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	3	9	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
319	.	10	.	17	.	29	.	14	.	364	.	191	.	9	.	32	.	36	.	22	.	30	.	5	.	21	.
.	344	.	36	.	16	.	22	.	21	.	107	.	47	.	1	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	1
663		46		33		51		35		471		238		10		39		40		22		42		6		22	

[*continued.*

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TABLE VII. *continued.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASES in the several

County and Town Gaols.	Diseases Classified, Treated: Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations.		Diseases of Joints.		Burns and Scalds.		Ulcers.		Disease of Heart.		Diseases of Eye.		Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth.		Parturition.	Disease of Uterus and Appendages.	Abortion.	Delirium Tremens.		Gout and Rheumatism.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	15	1	4	2	3	.	11	7	3	.	10	1	10	4	4	.	.	.	.	37	9
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	3	2	1	1	5	1	.	2	.	5	15
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	2	.	2	.	5	2	1	.	3	2	2	1	2	.	1	2	.	4	1
Clare,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	2	16	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	11	1	1	1	2	3	2
„ City,	2	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	4
Dublin County,	4	2	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																					
Richmond B.,	16	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	2	.	22	.	5	.	.	.	.	6	.	31	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	14	.	7	.	2	.	17	.	3	.	13	.	2	13	6	4	.	.	.	15
Formanagh,	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Galway County,	2	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	4	.	2	.	1	.	14	1	1	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	2
Leitrim,	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.
„ City,	6	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	1	1
Longford,	12	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	1
„ Drogheda,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	4	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	13	8
Queen's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	23	8	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	3	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	6
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	3
Westmeath,	10	3	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	6	8	16	5	.	.	.	1	.	6	2
Woxford,	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	5	10	6	.	.	.	.	7	5
Wicklow,	4	4	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	3	4	.	1	.	2	3
Total Males,	105	.	20	.	10	.	217	.	15	.	121	.	49	.	.	.	.	20	.	149	.
Total Females,	.	34	.	13	.	6	.	75	.	5	.	65	.	27	103	16	9	.	2	.	91
Total M. and F.,	139		33		16		292		20		186		76					22		240	

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County and Town Gaols during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

IN OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

Attempt at Suicide.		Other Diseases.		Malingering.		Total.		Slight cases of indisposition prescribed for out of Hospital, but not included in foregoing classification.		Number of cases admitted into Hospital.		Lunatics. Criminals.		Lunatics. Dangerous.		Daily average Number. Under treatment in Hospital.		Daily average Number. Prescribed for out of Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	38	8	252	89	.	.	22	27	.	.	7	3	1	1·3	2·5	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	57	96	24	65	57	96	.	.	4	3	2·2	3·4	0·0	0·2
.	.	.	5	.	.	5	16	199	274	5	18	1	.	1	2	0·1	1·1	0·0	0·8
2	1	4	2	.	.	81	35	10	16	13	10	.	.	11	6	1	1	.	.
.	.	8	7	.	.	17	26	99	160	17	26	.	.	1	1	1	1	4	2
.	1	22	.	8	.	175	57	1,746	401	175	57	.	.	.	.	8	7	5	1
.	.	8	7	2	1	50	46	600	586	50	47	.	.	3	.	3	3	2	1
1	.	3	1	.	.	16	1	94	8	16	1	.	.	11	14	1	.	0·3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	38	37	112	50	30	37	.	.	18	7	3	3·5	0·3	0·2
1	.	14	20	.	.	54	35	297	87	54	35	1	.	9	19	5·5	7·9	3·8	1
.	.	96	.	14	.	864	.	2,678	.	064	.	1	.	38	.	25	.	7	.
.	1	.	53	.	10	.	386	.	2,369	.	386	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	6·5
.	.	.	.	.	.	45	23	32	29	56	25	.	.	11	2	5	6	1	1
.	.	13	11	.	.	34	47	.	.	34	46	.	.	3	1	2	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	12	28	2	10	.	.	3	1	.	.	0·1	0·5
.	.	4	6	.	.	38	33	18	6	38	38	.	.	.	.	2	3	0·2	0·1
.	.	1	1	.	.	15	20	79	71	16	23	.	.	1	3	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·2
1	.	4	1	.	.	35	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	3	1	1	110	38	60	35	9	5	.	.	20	0	1	0·5	0·5	0·2
.	.	20	10	.	.	54	55	10	20	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	1	.	65	48	50	30	8	7	.	.	16	6	1	1	2	1
.	.	.	.	2	1	36	16	270	140	36	16	.	.	2	3	2	1·1	5	3
.	1	4	6	6	3	48	37	103	74	40	37	.	.	.	3	1	3	2	1
1	.	.	.	.	.	70	42	236	184	70	42	.	.	.	.	3	2	0·7	0·5
.	.	3	3	.	.	17	17	77	106	17	17	.	.	9	3	0·5	0·5	0·2	0·3
.	.	.	.	.	.	33	40	23	19	33	40	.	.	6	1	3·4	4·3	0·1	0·1
.	1	7	4	.	.	*44	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	6	.	.	13	15	37	42	9	11	.	.	3	6	0·5	1·8	0·8	0·6
.	1	19	5	.	.	81	32	304	139	60	32	.	.	22	19	2·3	2·7	1	0·7
.	.	1	2	.	.	25	37	27	43	25	37	.	.	12	7	1·3	4·8	1	1·4
.	.	.	2	.	.	62	31	46	11	16	0	.	.	10	4	4	3	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	19	11	13	6	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	1
.	.	.	.	1	1	7	23	43	38	7	23	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	4	2	3	34	22	104	92	34	22	1	.	8	6	4	4	3	2
.	.	.	.	16	7	311	152	.	.	24	27	.	1	5	4	3 0	3·4	0·8	0·4
.	.	14	13	1	.	89	80	215	222	89	80	.	.	.	.	2·3	2·2	0·6	0·6
.	.	.	.	.	.	19	26	180	195	19	26	.	.	2	1	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5
.	.	4	2	.	.	55	42	50	32	55	42	.	.	4	.	1·8	1·4	0·1	0·1
.	.	5	.	.	.	36	36	15	20	7	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	49	.	.	217	189	.	.	14	21	.	.	8	1	0·8	1·3	0·5	0·5
.	.	.	.	.	.	93	99	120	60	24	31	.	.	5	3	2·2	2·8	1	1
.	.	.	.	4	1	100	08	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	0·8	.	.
6	.	301	.	97	.	3,410	.	7,909	.	2,074	.	4	.	291	.	96·9	.	50·4	.
.	8	.	223	.	36	.	2,220	.	5,714	.	1,413	.	1	.	151	.	97·6	.	31·4
12		524		183		5,630		13,703		2,487		5		442		194·5		81·8	

* All treated in their cells.

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TABLE VIII.—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, in the County and

County and Town Gaols in which Deaths occurred.	Fever.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Apoplexy.		Paralysis.		Insanity.		Epilepsy.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Heart.		Consumption.		Bronchitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	†3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																						
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penit.,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	4	.	2	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.
Total Males & Females,	1		5		2		2		1		1		2		6		3		8		2	

TABLE IX.—ESCAPES from January to December,

Gaols from which Escapes were effected.	Sex.	Age.	Offence of Prisoner.
Kilkenny County,	Male,	30	Burglary.
„ City,	Do.,	18	Larceny.
Limerick City,	Do.,	25	Do.
Meath County,	Do.,	26	Bullock stealing.

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Town Gaols in the Year ending the 31st of December, 1856.

Asthma.		Inflammation of Lungs.		Congestion of Lungs.		Disease of Liver.		Inflammation of Bowels.		Dropsy.		Scrofula.		Wounds.		Hemorrhage.		Mortification.		Suicide.		Childbed.	Debility and Old Age.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*1	.	1	.
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1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	†2	.	3	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	.	2
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	38	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	23
3		2		1		2		1		1		1		1		1		2		2		1	10		61	

* Lunatics. † Idiots. ‡ Infants.

1856, from the County and Town Gaols.

Convicted or Unconvicted.	Whether Confined separately, or with others.	Whether Retaken or not.
Convicted.	Separately.	Not.
Do.	With others.	Retaken.
Do.	Do.	Not.
Do.	Separately.	Not.

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TABLE X.—PUNISHMENT for PRISON OFFENCES, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1856, in the several County and Town Gaols.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Dark Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Whipping Boys.	Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	.	.	308	104	.	.	.	308	104	412
Armagh,	.	.	22	24	9	.	.	31	24	55
Carlow,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Cavan,	15	.	11	7	.	.	.	26	7	33
Clare,	.	.	5	9	.	10	6	15	15	30
Cork County,	75*	21	.	.	.	.	.	75	21	96
„ City,	.	.	83	16	.	.	.	83	16	99
Donegal,	28	3	50	.	.	.	.	78	3	81
Down,	.	.	20	2	.	1	.	21	2	23
Dublin County,	58	37	34	30	.	.	.	92	67	159
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	401	.	480	.	.	67	.	948	.	948
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	36	.	127	.	.	49	.	212	212
Fermanagh,	16	.	19	5	.	9	1	44	6	50
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	5	11	16
„ Town,	.	.	47	11	.	7	10	54	21	75
Kerry,	22	23	.	.	.	.	.	22	23	45
Kildare, Naas,	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
„ Athy,	21	15	13	9	3	.	1	37	25	62
Kilkenny County,	21	3	37	30	4	.	.	62	33	95
„ City,	7	12	21	52	.	.	.	28	64	92
King's,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10
Leitrim,	1	.	7	12	.	.	.	8	12	20
Limerick County,	11	6	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	17
„ City,	46	40	.	.	.	.	.	46	40	86
Londonderry,	48	3	.	.	.	.	.	48	3	51
Longford,	16*	13	10	.	.	.	.	26	13	39
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	2	.	.	8	.	10	.	10
„ Drogheda,	17	4	7	2	.	.	.	24	6	30
Mayo,	41	16	13	8	.	.	.	54	24	78
Meath,	.	.	.	4	1	5	6	6	10	16
Monaghan,	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
Queen's,	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	16
Roscommon,	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	4	11
Sligo,	19	18	.	.	.	1	.	20	18	38
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	77	1	.	10	.	87	1	88
Tipperary, Clonmel,	48	11	42	32	.	.	.	90	43	133
Tyrone,	25*	6	15	15	.	.	.	40	21	61
Waterford County,	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	9	10	19
„ City,	21*	10	.	.	.	.	.	21	10	31
Westmeath,	30	18	.	.	.	.	.	30	18	48
Wexford,	6	1	13	12	3	.	.	22	13	35
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	18	11	18	11	29
Total Males,	1,012	.	1,336	.	20	141	.	2,539	.	3,466
Total Females,	.	346	.	516	.	.	95	.	927	
Total Males and Females,	1,358		1,852		20	236		3,466		

* On bread and water.

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TABLE XI.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1856 (both in Use and Store).

County and Town Gaols.	Bedding.						Clothing.											
							For Males.					For Females.						
	Pairs of Blankets.	Pairs of Sheets.	Rugs.	Hammocks or Cots.	Bedticks.	Iron or Wooden Bedsteads.	Shirts.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Caps.	Shifts.	Jackets or Gowns.	Petticoats.	Aprons.	Neckerchiefs.	Caps.	Clogs and Shoes (pairs).
Antrim,	418	797	417	356	416	71	401	218	35	243	257	92	81	82	82	.	101	308
Armagh,	119	104	112	61	138	128	87	60	79	56	61	61	88	81	100	.	118	123
Carlow,	161	73	.	16	119	99	87	90	101	126	112	50	61	64	42	76	198	97
Cavan,	166	84	.	.	103	103	30	62	62	62	120	16	38	43	46	25	28	12
Clare,	300	366	230	320	52	14	406	280	230	180	164	80	50	54	49	72	96	50
Cork County,	370	361	289	91	385	316	208	184	234	396	525	105	146	172	141	189	108	361
" City,	204	178	318	47	230	74	113	132	146	147	126	100	100	100	100	100	100	217
Donegal,	151	131	121	.	142	123	116	127	123	151	140	36	42	47	48	63	46	118
Down,	220	68	280	6	254	216	202	156	120	132	130	152	121	134	112	60	92	102
Dublin County,	230½	131	189	.	180	113	213	230	116	173	187	51	68	88	70	52	70	170
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	185	106	650	438	220	98	699	682	354	655	667	.	.	.	.	.	.	480
Grangegorman P.,	474	37	451	.	500	265	.	.	.	.	.	1529	816	1207	1976	1665	2955	273
Fermanagh,	122	184	102	1	133	103	119	22	26	29	4	48	35	38	.	.	.	9
Galway County,	358	.	220	.	315	212	103	40	40	40	38	20	30	30	10	10	.	18
" Town,	103	.	.	.	77	99	50	25	25	25	25	23	16	16	16	16	.	35
Kerry,	246½	11½	11	.	256	238	93	86	0	35	.	28	10	15	.	4	4	25
Kildare, Naas,	109	.	3	.	75	77	81	62	.	63	43	71	60	60	50	25	43	140
" Athy,	72½	72	28	.	82	10	60	40	49	56	45	51	58	50	51	85	40	72
Kilkenny County,	205	114	258	100	131	112	204	26	18	18	14	37	40	42	47	33	20	80
" City,	50	76	4	.	40	50	35	18	20	17	.	20	14	18	.	.	.	18
King's,	208	171	16	10	230	150	112	68	57	73	62	40	35	35	80	80	80	69
Leitrim,	96	104	97	7	222	127	132	43	23	41	21	41	51	25	2	.	.	37
Limerick County,	284	178	26	111	219	101	162	118	72	256	102	30	30	42	31	30	27	92
" City,	102	160	114	74	112	123	114	66	.	72	40	41	20	24	.	.	.	76
Londonderry,	320	169	22	.	231	210	200	80	80	80	100	85	45	98	100	99	100	230
Longford,	156	131	111	67	92	69	95	91	57	62	45	30	30	30	42	48	.	140
Louth, Dundalk,	132½	125	114	111	120	25	60	71	105	112	80	37	31	49	46	50	71	93
Drogheda,	20	23	25	.	30	36	20	12	10	16	12	20	15	13	9	.	.	26
Mayo,	101½	157	106	.	325	230	205	180	230	123	.	12	21	24	.	.	.	37
Meath,	187	16½	109	.	165	138	81	60	51	61	30	38	70	98	75	70	48	48
Monaghan,	141	80	15	.	139	118	117	50	50	50	26	44	33	42	47	21	45	46
Queen's,	220	71	245	136	206	160	107	86	79	87	118	100	87	64	76	102	134	86
Roscommon,	123	207	181	.	121	123	81	109	96	110	120	56	52	78	.	.	15	102
Sligo,	148	342	132	.	147	112	157	142	50	110	60	116	100	97	96	.	20	130
Tipperary, Nenagh,	305	143	308	12	311	201	75	109	96	109	112	57	92	87	65	18	45	75
Tipperary, Clonmel,	210	300	350	.	350	388	120	130	110	110	120	85	60	60	80	50	60	230
Tyrone,	168	65	167	51	111	86	135	152	92	119	109	48	75	91	40	82	80	34
Waterford County,	183	80	141	.	168	154	119	180	60	263	80	69	75	62	87	53	132	75
" City,	88	67	48	40	77	.	70	42	17	27	43	56	54	99	74	40	98	60
Westmeath,	136	146	136	.	140	128	116	60	10	56	61	67	60	64	52	65	.	80
Wexford,	355	30	20	.	230	210	206	103	137	95	147	220	127	138	109	195	28	215
Wicklow,	100	98	90	.	90	2	70	100	100	75	65	80	40	80	80	80	80	70
Total,	9014½	5,763	6,649	2,064	7,711	5,492	6,342	4,078	3,432	4,723	4,298	4,011	3,107	3,746	4,149	3,533	5,226	4,857

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TABLE XII.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION, &c., in the several

County and Town Gaols.	Wards.		Yards.		Day Rooms.		Solitary Cells.		Single Cells. Not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or containing 432 cubic feet.		Single Cells. Of Larger Size.		Single Cells. Of Smaller Size.		Cells to contain 3 Persons.		Sleeping Rooms.		No. of Beds in such Rooms.		Hospital Rooms.		Water Closets and Baths in Hospital Rooms.		Chapels.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim,	11	2	23	15	4	1	8	8	.	.	329	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	.	1		
Armagh,	3	2	15	3	2	2	3	.	.	.	61	38	.	.	11	9	7	3	12	2	1	1	1	2	1
Carlow,	4	1	9	5	10	2	3	.	.	22	.	.	47	19	.	.	13	.	4	.	2	2	1	1	1
Cavan,	.	.	8	2	10	3	4	2	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	1	12	3	2	1	1	1	1
Clare,	8	2	8	2	7	2	4	2	103	12	.	.	.	.	107	14	9	.	9	.	2	2	1	1	1
Cork County,	12	9	13	9	16	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	74	86	87	3	2	.	6	.	4	2	1	.	1
„ City,	9	9	7	5	9	9	.	8	54	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	18	1	7	4	1	1	2
Donegal,	6	3	8	2	10	3	7	2	.	.	2	.	73	10	.	.	8	3	24	12	2	2	2	2	1
Down,	7	3	9	5	7	4	14	.	117	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	14	4	28	4	7	1	.	1
Dublin County,	5	3	7	3	6	2	2	1	40	8	23	20	1	.	.	.	6	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dublin City,																									
Richmond B.,	15	.	20	.	34	.	10	.	152	.	.	.	.	.	115	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	2
Grangegorman P.,	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	3	.	164	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	70	.	5	.	4	2
Fermanagh,	7	2	5	3	3	1	1	.	66	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	8	.	4	3	3	3	.
Galway County,	7	3	6	3	7	3	.	.	59	13	8	1	.	.	2	2	6	4	12	12	2	2	.	.	1
„ Town,	6	2	5	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	7	4	2	2	4	8	16	1	1	.	.	1
Kerry,	6	2	6	2	5	4	2	1	78	15	78	15	.	.	.	.	4	2	12	6	4	1	.	.	1
Kildare, Naas,	7	2	8	3	3	2	4	.	17	2	.	.	40	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	2	1
„ Athy,	.	.	4	2	4	2	2	1	20	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	1
Kilkenny County,	14	8	3	2	4	.	8	4	.	.	151	88	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	2	2	3	1	1	1
„ City,	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	3	4	13	.	.	.	.	1
King's,	6	2	6	2	6	2	3	1	30	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	1	1
Leitrim,	5	3	9	5	14	3	5	2	56	19	.	2	.	.	.	2	7	.	12	.	3	3	.	1	1
Limerick County,	9	5	16	5	8	5	4	.	121	54	111	50	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	1
„ City,	6	4	7	4	6	4	6	4	33	20	.	.	.	.	17	.	20	6	84	14	2	2	2	2	1
Londonderry,	5	4	9	4	7	4	7	3	84	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	1
Longford,	7	4	7	4	7	4	3	4	.	.	2	.	48	13	2	.	6	5	17	25	3	1	4	1	2
Louth, Dundalk,	3	1	9	9	1	1	2	2	37	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	2	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	8	3	3	2	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1
Mayo,	8	3	8	3	7	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	98	30	14	4	4	2	8	4	2	2	2	2	1
Meath,	.	.	12	4	6	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	60	20	12	4	10	1	16	1	4	1	4	2	1
Monaghan,	6	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	50	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	32	3	3	2	3	1	1
Queen's,	6	2	13	5	8	4	4	4	67	50	.	.	.	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1
Roscommon,	7	1	7	1	6	2	3	.	58	18	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	3	8	6	4	3	1	.	1
Sligo,	8	1	12	4	12	2	5	1	74	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	8	13	2	2	.	.	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	8	4	10	6	4	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	122	18	37	14	14	5	14	5	6	1	2	1	2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	34	4	18	3	10	4	8	2	100	40	39	.	.	.	57	.	6	4	25	20	10	4	1	1	1
Tyrone,	5	2	7	2	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	7	2	6	2	2	.	57	16	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	1	9	3	5	4	.	.	1
„ City,	6	3	6	3	6	3	2	1	16	.	.	.	10	30	.	.	6	.	12	.	2	1	1	1	1
Westmeath,	.	.	10	7	9	2	4	2	80	14	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	6	.	12	3	2	2	1	1
Wexford,	.	.	11	7	7	4	4	2	.	.	97	64	.	.	2	4	7	2	7	7	3	2	.	.	1
Wicklow,	.	.	6	2	4	2	1	.	56	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
Total Males,	259	.	365	.	303	.	156	.	1,802	.	907	.	657	.	532	.	192	.	408	.	129	.	50	.	
Total Females,	.	116	.	173	.	130	.	73	.	795	.	391	.	246	.	92	.	90	.	287	.	89	.	43	
Total M. and F.	375		538		433		229		2,597		1,298		903		624		282		695		218		93		2

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County and Town Gaols on the 31st of December, 1856.

School Rooms.		Work-shops.		Work-sheds.		Kitchens.	Bakery.	Store Rooms.		Laundries.	Lava-tories.		Baths.		Fumigating Rooms.		Reception Rooms.		Pumps and Wells.	Tread Wheels.	Capston Mill.	Crank Mill.	Other Machines for Labour.	Total No. of Beds, including those for Debtors.		Number Gaol can accommodate. Debtors.		Criminals.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	1	.	102	.	1	.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	328	108	41	1	287	107
.	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	107	75	14	2	93	73
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	8	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	58	46	7	.	53	41
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	77	26	24	12	216	72
1	1	3	.	4	.	1	1	4	1	1	2	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	11	1	.	.	1	157	.	12	.	115	*12
1	1	1	.	9	6	1	1	4	.	1	16	9	1	1	1	.	2	2	1	2	1	.	2	174	182	17	3	320	107
1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	9	9	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	141	56	24	2	162	116
4	1	4	1	4	.	1	.	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	111	26	12	1	99	25
.	.	15	.	24	.	1	1	6	.	1	7	4	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	7	120	67	16	8	106	69
.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	10	80	45	10	1	72	36
1	.	3	.	5	.	1	1	14	.	1	10	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	562	.	.	.	563	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	5	.	267	.	.	.	400
.	.	1	.	20	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	81	45	8	4	66	36
.	.	1	.	.	13	1	.	7	3	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	39	29	14	.	82	29
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	40	23	6	.	40	25
1	1	4	.	7	.	1	1	2	1	1	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	96	30	12	6	84	24
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	52	20	3	2	57	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	27	20	2	2	20	12
1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	179	58	12	6	151	88
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	21	14	12	2	30	30
1	.	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	90	50	10	.	80	50
.	.	1	.	24	.	2	.	2	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	76	22	21	2	72	29
1	.	20	1	58	.	1	1	4	3	1	9	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	30	133	66	10	6	111	48
1	1	1	.	33	.	1	.	7	1	1	1	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	126	52	17	4	109	48
1	1	2	.	36	.	1	.	3	3	1	.	.	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	84	56	12	2	72	54
1	1	3	1	16	.	2	1	3	2	1	.	1	8	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	18	70	29	16	4	76	31
.	.	3	.	24	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	87	35	5	2	87	31
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	12	2	1	42	24
.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	8	3	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	†	148	40	8	4	140	36
1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	110	50	18	1	114	32
1	1	2	.	33	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	91	27	32	4	59	23
.	.	10	4	12	.	2	1	2	1	‡2	6	12	2	1	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	†	126	58	20	4	106	54
.	.	3	.	8	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	76	24	8	.	106	30
1	.	6	.	8	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	119	23	36	6	82	49
2	2	8	2	3	.	1	1	8	1	2	1	.	7	4	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	1	1	166	58	18	6	215	54
1	1	10	4	27	.	1	.	5	.	2	8	2	7	1	.	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	196	52	10	.	212	44
.	.	5	.	29	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	56	29	10	2	56	38
1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	3	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	87	24	8	2	87	30
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	†	43	30	18	.	28	30
1	1	7	.	6	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	4	1	.	1	.	105	29	10	4	105	49
1	1	10	.	2	1	1	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	1	.	113	34	16	.	108	86
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	2	.	2	2	1	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	64	26	8	2	50	23
25	.	149	.	508	.			141	.		101	.	92	.	12	.	32	.						4,691	.	559	.	4,733	.
.	17	.	16	.	22			.	39		.	50	.	36	.	4	.	20						.	1,943	.	108	.	2,216
42		165		530		46	13	180		46	159		128		16		52		115	33	5	8	68	6,634		667		6,943	
																										7,610			

* Ennis Gaol female accommodation is but 12 single cells, but to provide for any higher number part of the male prison is allocated. † Shot drill. ‡ Including drying room.

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TABLE XIII.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

County and Town Gaols.	Males.																Females.		
	Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat Making.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers and Bone-breakers.	Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Needlework and Weaving.	Knitting, Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Washing, Ironing, and Mangling.
Antrim,	1	1	7	5	13	.	.	3	.	30	.	62	.	15	20	127	29	1	25
Armagh,	.	.	2	3	3	.	.	2	.	10	.	14	.	3	2	31	12	14	3
Carlow,	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	6	3	10	23	10	.	4
Cavan,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	14	9	9	6	42	8	5	2
Clare,	.	1	2	2	6	.	.	1	1	13	6	.	7	6	1	33	2	15	.
Cork County,	.	1	2	3	11	1	.	3	10	31	38	5	42	26	13	155	8	48	10
„ City,	.	.	2	2	10	1	.	9	4	28	15	17	29	19	10	118	14	52	4
Donegal,	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	22	.	14	18	57	4	2	6
Down,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	3	.	6	.	3	.	13	12	34	6	.	3
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	6	1	12	5	9	11	10	10	57	4	.	10
Dublin City:																			
Richmond B.,	1	2	2	.	15	1	.	23	7	51	31	.	54	43	49	228	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	37	46
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	5	5	3	17	33	6	5	2
Galway County,	.	.	1	3	2	1	.	3	.	10	.	.	.	13	25	48	2	6	4
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	2	11	4	1	2
Kerry,	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	9	7	7	20	4	5	52	.	13	6
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	12	4	21	.	7	.	6	.	34	5	4	3
„ Athy,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	5	3	6	.	4	1	19	2	10	3
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	2	3	12	.	.	9	3	12	36	7	1	.
„ City,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	3	3	18	9	.	3
King's,	1	1	4	3	5	.	4	.	.	18	.	14	.	6	2	40	2	2	3
Leitrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	10	19	9	4	44	4	.	3
Limerick County,	.	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	2	9	9	.	13	5	6	42	4	15	3
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	20	12	8	22	70	4	3	3
Londonderry,	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	25	.	3	.	33	2	15	5
Longford,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	3	4	20	4	5	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	8	2	2	15	2	10	2
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	8	16	.	.	4
Mayo,	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	5	.	11	.	13	39	15	6	84	11	.	9
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	6	9	22	9	.	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	8	2	27	6	4	2
Queen's,	.	1	3	4	5	.	1	5	1	20	.	.	5	2	2	29	5	5	3
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	8	8	.	27	10	7	4
Sligo,	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	14	.	9	8	34	.	.	12
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	1	2	3	4	1	.	6	.	19	6	12	22	8	16	83	2	2	10
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	1	1	2	3	1	.	.	4	12	.	12	50	14	17	105	7	7	16
Tyrone,	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	.	.	10	.	4	11	11	3	39	16	3	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	2	17	1	.	15
„ City,	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	10	10	27	6	15	6
Westmeath,	.	1	2	2	3	.	1	2	.	11	.	.	19	6	2	38	5	9	8
Wexford,	.	1	1	3	4	1	2	.	.	13	18	5	10	9	18	73	5	14	8
Wicklow,	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	9	4	2	19	4	.	3
Total,	7	18	57	52	108	12	16	94	41	401	149	353	413	354	360	2,060	288	355	229

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Town Gaols on the 31st December, 1856, also the Cost of Work during the year, derived therefrom.

Females. Sentenced to Prison Hard Labor.	Unemployed or Sick	Total Convicts.	Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Works on hand. Males.	Females.	Amount of Return of Work during the Year. Males.	Females.	Profit on Works during the Year. Males.	Females.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol	Treadwheel. Number of feet Ascent per day	Total Number of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
2	12	60	454 5 0½	135 16 10	702 6 1½	584 8 3	616 12 6	16	-		
4	8	40	32 15 4	4 17 7	70 1 3	22 3 1	72 11 5	10			4
4	3	19	60 7 7	3 8 4	46 7 8	5 12 11	21 4 8	8	12,774		6
12	12	24	3 15 0	—	6 13 3	—	2 18 7		399		4
6	4	23	3 1 0	5 7 9	34 15 6	64 9 7	90 15 4	2	10,240		3
19	12	94	54 5 8	—	76 2 9	—	23 17 1	47	15,480		6
9	3	82	135 7 6	68 4 6	247 0 8	70 15 6	100 4 8	47	10,320		8
9	14	14	153 11 10	7 8 8	150 0 3	51 2 4	40 3 6	1			1
9	4	13	55 14 7	0 5 4	90 1 10	15 12 0	30 13 11	12			4
6	15	43	144 15 0	1 9 7	101 18 11	3 17 5	39 11 10	12			3
			2,108 7 2½	—	2,726 17 1½	—	618 9 11	112	8,480		3
26	67	251	—	517 15 2½	—	674 8 3	156 13 0½				5
11	6	93	85 3 8	—	145 19 9	—	60 16 1	3			2
2	7	22	305 19 2	66 5 5	422 7 6	63 2 3	33 5 3	26	5,130		4
1	3	13		—		8 8 11½	8 8 11½		1,000		
6	5	40	159 3 11½	3 4 10½	176 3 9	6 15 6	22 10 5	12	2,560		8
5	1	15	38 0 8	2 19 6	19 9 4	1 5 7	18 12 10	49			5
4	1	10	25 3 9½	1 10 0	40 6 4	2 13 4½	16 5 3½				5
6	3	17	63 15 10	20 14 6	134 0 2	44 1 5	63 11 3	4	73,752		4
2	1	18	—	—	—	—	—				
12		9	55 14 7	14 10 0	66 5 4	14 16 0	9 10 9	11			3
1	2	6	11 17 5	10 1 7½	14 13 7	18 10 11½	13 13 6		7,640		2
7	20	29	256 1 11	47 9 6	269 8 10	66 5 6	23 0 18	19	4,520		6
5	8	50	2 6 9	5 19 3	15 18 6	10 12 10	13 5 4		1,000		1
		25	120 19 7	—	203 16 6½	—	82 16 11½	3			1
4	2	13	79 2 4½	—	136 17 3½	—	57 14 11	1	9,600		
2	4	30	4 4 0	—	72 5 0	0 16 10	68 13 4	6			1
1	5	10	14 9 10	—	23 0 1	—	8 10 3				
10	3	36	—	—	0 4 4½	—	0 4 4½	6	3,400		4
2	3	17	1 16 0	6 11 8	8 16 6	22 7 5	23 7 3	1	11,520		1
4	3	19	2 17 3	3 2 7	4 15 7½	18 16 6½	17 12 4	2	3,840		2
1	1	14	50 11 2	15 6 0	70 8 10	20 10 0	32 19 11	37	11,520		13
2	4	27	15 4 3	—	27 2 0	—	11 17 9	1	9,600		1
3	4	19	10 2 4½	—	39 17 8	—	29 14 7½	11	6,400		4
3	7	24	670 2 5	55 12 3	708 11 5	106 2 3½	169 2 0½	12			8
9	8	47	542 1 10	179 2 4	605 13 4½	211 13 6	156 2 10½	17	11,520		12
3	4	30	252 11 4	71 3 9	160 10 8	25 5 11	—	4	6,160		6
2	2	20	219 0 9	158 3 9	241 9 7	221 1 5	192 6 6	11	5,400		3
2	4	33	2 1 8	0 7 4	5 19 6	12 12 5	14 2 11	2	7,640		2
4		26	123 12 6	3 1 6	199 16 8	5 8 1	73 12 7	4			6
5	14	46	254 13 0	—	322 8 1	—	67 14 7	27			8
6	3	21	51 1 9½	29 13 9	68 8 6	45 4 6	32 17 5½	5	6,400		3
9	130	260	1869 6,741 19 0¾	1,438 1 10½	8,672 3 6½	2,317 3 9¾	3,185 2 1	546	-		-

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TABLE XIV.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

County and Town Gaols.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison.	Cost of Fuel, for use of Prison.	Cost of Soap, Candles, Gas, &c., for same.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	932 8 6	3·7	5 13 0	Coal.	17	117 2 2	94 9 3
Armagh,	Do.	316 3 9½	2·7	4 2 2·45	Do.	11	108 3 0	43 19 1
Carlow,	Do.	150 4 10	3·17	4 16 8·80	Turf and Coal.	11	67 11 9	52 12 1
Cavan,	Do.	300 12 8	3·56	5 9 3·75	Turf.	23	92 5 5	28 19 10
Clare,	Do.	397 17 5	3	4 10 5	Coal and Turf.	31	170 3 4	34 10 1
Cork County,	Do.	860 16 8	2·44	3 14 2·52	Coal.	32	181 4 4	95 14 2
„ City,	Do.	622 15 7½	2·62	3 19 9·62	Do.	42	33 5 2	29 1 11
Donegal,	Do.	324 16 3	2·9	4 8 2	Do.	33	64 3 0	12 16 7
Down,	Do.	337 6 6	3	4 11 2	Do.	34	101 12 1	42 12 5
Dublin County,	Do.	473 17 11½	3·85	4 6 1·96	Do.	25	74 7 0	46 0 10½
Dublin City:								
Richmond B.,	Do.	980 8 5	2·66	4 0 9·23	Do.	20	159 5 11	102 19 1
Grangegorman P.,	Do.	1,333 3 10	3·16	4 16 3	Do.	39	184 2 9	74 12 11
Fermanagh,	Do.	176 1 2	2·18	3 6 5·24	Coal and Turf.	14	92 12 2	19 15 10
Galway County,	Do.	211 0 6	2·23	3 7 11·33	Turf.	15	97 12 7	41 11 1
„ Town,	Do.	96 12 6¾	2·34	3 8 11·2	Do.	12	30 11 2½	11 6 6½
Kerry,	Do.	183 1 0	1·67	2 13 10·06	Do.	23	118 19 8	10 5 9
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	303 7 2	3·07	5 10 3·75	Coal.	23	174 12 3	27 16 0
„ Athy,	Do.	239 12 4	3·93	5 19 3·25	Turf.	12	47 3 8½	5 10 7
Kilkenny County,	Do.	277 8 3	3	4 10 11·26	Turf and Coal.	7	182 18 3	30 12 4
„ City,	Do.	169 3 8	3·01	4 12 2·35	Do.	7	28 8 11	7 4 0
King's,	Do.	247 7 2	3	4 11 6	Turf.	25	133 16 7	15 16 7
Leitrim,	Do.	148 13 0½	2·76	4 4 1·01	Turf and Coal.	35	101 5 9	13 8 3
Limerick County,	Do.	338 10 2	2·55	3 17 9	Coal.	28	119 5 7	31 5 3
„ City,	Do.	505 13 11	2·91	4 10 6	Do.	21	87 18 5	26 12 0
Londonderry,	Do.	475 8 1	3·25	4 17 10·25	Do.	25	28 5 5½	46 11 5
Longford,	Do.	143 0 3	2·38	3 11 9·88	Coal and Turf.	27	95 12 1½	25 2 2
Louth, Dundalk,	Do.	382 3 2½	4·16	6 13 2	Coal.	*	68 3 9½	23 8 0
„ Drogheda,	Do.	65 11 7	2·43	3 15 1·43	Do.	0	14 11 8	7 14 2½
Mayo,	Do.	431 19 4½	2·57	3 18 3·19	Turf.	40	62 14 6½	20 16 1½
Meath,	Do.	152 5 2	3·75	5 14 4½	Turf and Coal.	38	39 10 9	47 6 3
Monaghan,	Do.	177 4 0¼	2·37	3 1 1·35	Coal.	15	48 8 9	3 15 0
Queen's,	Do.	196 16 0	2·12	3 4 4	Coal and Turf.	20	131 15 1	31 12 8
Roscommon,	Do.	276 10 4	2·98	4 10 8·96	Do.	20	107 6 6	18 8 4
Sligo,	Do.	261 5 8	3·72	5 15 3·04	Coal.	21	76 19 11½	20 11 6
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	468 0 11½	2·93	4 9 3·11	Coal and Turf.	24	171 12 10	25 16 1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	Do.	770 1 2	3·16	4 16 7	Coal.	54	159 5 4	124 3 3
Tyrone,	Do.	412 13 1	3·00	5 11 6·34	Coal and Turf.	26	211 2 6	58 6 1
Waterford County,	Do.	320 17 8	3·69	6 12 7·01	Coal.	21	62 7 6	57 3 10
„ City,	Do.	284 10 1	3·67	5 11 8·5	Do.	15	52 12 7	25 2 9
Westmeath,	Do.	208 17 7	2·47	4 2 9·5	Turf and Coal.	23	93 19 4	19 2 1
Wexford,	Do.	637 3 0	3·79	5 15 7·44	Coal.	10	76 2 0½	72 7 2½
Wicklow,	Do.	169 10 11	3·25	4 18 10	Do.	14	93 7 1	45 2 8
Total, 1856,		15,867 4 6½	2·93	4 9 3·99	—	954	4,162 11 3¾	1,570 16 4¾
Total, 1855,		20,334 18 4⅝	3·07	4 13 3·97	—	957	4,361 9 8	1,601 11 0¼

* Dundalk Goal heated by hot water.

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County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856.

COST OF							
Medicine, &c. 10.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital. 11.	Extra Diet of Prisoners not in Hospital. 12.	Printing and Stationery. 13.	Male Clothing. 14.	Female Clothing. 15.	Furniture, Bedding and Straw. 16.	Repairs of the Gaol. 17.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11 4 1	13 3 5	8 5 9	10 16 6	54 3 0	3 17 0	141 3 11	152 12 7
21 7 10	33 14 2	—	10 0 9	16 3 1	10 11 7	21 2 8	49 19 4
16 17 9	—	—	17 9 2	22 6 8	11 3 4	39 12 7	29 18 1
13 8 4	10 16 5	—	19 10 11	31 12 10	24 16 11	44 13 2	64 10 6
7 14 6	5 16 10	—	14 15 0	4 0 11	—	—	21 2 1
31 0 9	109 14 8	23 17 0	32 3 5	87 10 11	30 17 6	123 1 9	193 13 0
11 5 10	62 11 6	25 1 9½	35 16 4	92 7 6	61 4 0	80 0 2	308 12 11
1 19 9	8 17 6	43 14 2	18 15 0	20 5 8	—	77 5 0	94 14 2
1 17 3	9 14 10	15 14 7	17 9 1	39 0 6	1 4 0	51 15 9	79 8 1
16 16 7	105 6 1½	16 6 5½	26 14 1	57 13 8	28 0 7	76 16 1	59 6 6
113 8 3	234 8 11	20 15 2	49 4 1	110 15 0	—	111 16 5	222 3 0
122 7 1	116 7 0	86 10 5	43 0 5	—	195 8 4	63 16 4	236 10 3
34 12 7	59 14 2	—	6 10 0	13 13 0	7 3 4	26 15 6	15 0 0
7 11 10	33 2 4	—	11 19 0	32 0 0	3 3 6	4 14 0	86 17 4
1 10 0	4 11 3	9 17 2	7 14 2	33 16 7	7 15 10	1 17 2	34 0 0
5 8 11	21 2 2	6 18 0	13 4 0	8 10 0	1 16 0	20 16 5	164 16 8½
16 9 7	2 7 7½	—	27 7 7½	38 15 10½	20 11 9	47 15 5	185 6 4½
15 14 9½	—	10 16 3½	16 16 10	15 17 6½	4 2 3	24 12 8½	94 4 5
20 15 4	18 8 9	25 19 11	26 12 6	21 19 8	4 12 10	18 0 2	22 0 7
14 3 1	—	3 9 4	7 19 3	29 5 6	9 5 2	26 19 6	4 10 0
9 3 11	7 12 0	8 7 2	11 12 6	40 1 9	14 10 0	32 0 3	157 0 0
17 14 7	31 15 11	16 14 10	30 16 4	28 15 10	0 17 7	41 0 8	10 12 6½
12 0 2	42 18 8	—	11 6 5	23 0 9	3 17 6	9 10 0	270 10 8
30 0 0	10 2 0	—	14 15 8	19 12 6	11 7 11	57 3 5	78 3 0
23 4 6	5 18 7½	6 3 8¾	43 6 5	35 12 1	26 1 1½	70 7 11½	104 6 7½
20 0 0	34 14 0	9 3 8½	21 6 9	20 6 10½	14 14 4	2 16 8	252 13 7
9 7 10	—	0 1 11	18 16 1	—	6 8 2	14 19 11½	40 6 9½
5 12 5	18 11 7	11 19 3½	4 4 1½	3 12 9	4 1 9	8 11 9½	14 1 0
3 15 10	42 2 6	7 2 6	39 5 2	2 6 8	16 4 4	64 2 7	102 0 9½
20 0 0	44 8 11	23 10 10	14 11 3	13 7 8	25 1 8	15 14 2	28 8 11
14 16 10½	42 12 11½	—	4 5 4	30 1 1	4 0 3	26 4 3½	45 13 0½
8 12 8	17 2 2	15 18 3	17 1 11	18 12 6½	16 5 3	73 6 8½	89 5 3
42 9 0	6 16 10	4 18 8	8 9 4	—	4 16 8	21 11 0	42 11 0
11 18 3	44 1 6	3 17 2	21 12 0	30 10 3½	18 0 1	57 8 9½	41 3 3½
9 6 3	65 7 0¼	23 1 2	22 8 5	3 16 8	—	8 10 4	112 6 6
13 9 0	57 13 2	—	52 5 0	111 0 2	28 16 0	131 15 7	183 18 0
10 17 8	29 0 3	3 9 4	5 9 5	115 0 5	9 8 3	94 4 2	833 2 4
15 4 4	10 15 8	—	13 11 0	17 12 4	39 5 6	22 11 1	29 0 9
7 3 3	6 5 1	—	13 10 4	8 19 1	10 10 8	31 14 0	40 18 9
2 16 2	9 7 8	10 7 11	16 12 6	37 5 4	19 17 0	36 9 6	332 0 4
17 5 3	70 9 0	5 1 5½	13 9 1	—	3 10 7	24 12 2	161 13 0
2 17 1	29 13 7	8 12 1½	23 5 3	34 12 0½	12 12 4½	31 1 0	38 12 7
793 0 2	1,480 16 3½	455 16 7	845 1 5	1,325 2 9	713 4 8	1,879 0 6¼	5,129 5 2
815 4 9¼	1,665 0 0½	430 15 8½	920 13 7½	1,446 16 4½	878 9 6½	1,526 8 6	8,725 12 10¼

[*continued.*

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TABLE XIV. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

County and Town Gaols.	Cost of: Conveyance of Prisoners. 18.	Cost of: Contingencies, Postage, &c. 19.	Cost of: Superannuation Allowances. 20.	Salary of: Local Inspectors. 21.	Salary of: Male Department, Chaplains: Protestant. 22.	Salary of: Male Department, Chaplains: Presbyterian. 23.	Salary of: Male Department, Chaplains: R. Catholic. 24.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	87 6 1	61 7 1	130 18 10	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Armagh,	30 11 4	29 6 11	—	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carlow,	31 13 3	11 11 10	—	60 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Cavan,	—	27 12 11½	—	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Clare,	21 11 3	106 3 9	—	50 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Cork County,	85 2 7	66 17 9	—	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
„ City,	25 13 4	20 4 0	—	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Donegal,	104 18 3	24 13 5	—	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Down,	33 9 0	49 5 10	—	50 0 0	37 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin County,	7 6 10	89 12 1	49 15 0	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
Dublin City:							
Richmond B.,	24 10 0	304 16 8	421 4 10	150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Grangegorman P.,	63 12 6	104 12 6	188 18 1	150 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Fermanagh,	8 19 1	3 12 0	—	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Galway County,	15 15 6	26 0 9	15 0 0	133 16 10	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
„ Town,	2 11 1	23 13 6½	—	37 18 0	27 13 10	—	50 0 0
Kerry,	—	17 2 2½	195 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Kildare, Naas,	73 4 3	260 3 8	171 13 4	28 8 9	20 15 4½	—	20 15 4½
„ Athy,	77 10 0	60 1 7½	—	27 10 0	27 10 0	—	27 10 0
Kilkenny County,	40 5 0	41 18 3	30 0 0	80 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
„ City,	—	9 0 0	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
King's,	52 13 1	24 9 10	16 13 4	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Leitrim,	13 8 0½	95 11 5	67 0 0	118 0 0	30 0 0	—	15 0 0
Limerick County,	24 19 9	160 19 4	—	85 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
„ City,	3 14 0	123 0 8	195 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Londonderry,	46 0 5½	91 8 0	92 0 0	90 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1
Longford,	31 14 1	3 7 10	37 0 0	75 0 0	36 18 0	36 18 6	36 18 6
Louth, Dundalk,	—	21 7 3	—	50 0 0	30 18 0	36 18 6	36 18 6
„ Drogheda,	2 8 9	6 10 10½	—	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
Mayo,	67 15 1	14 4 11	—	100 0 0	37 10 0	30 0 0	37 10 0
Meath,	37 0 7	14 8 0	—	25 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Monaghan,	—	0 8 7	—	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Queen's,	25 13 8	16 6 11	—	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Roscommon,	42 5 6	6 10 9	—	92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
Sligo,	16 3 2	20 7 8½	11 11 8	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	65 0 2	29 6 1	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Tipperary, Clonmel,	57 11 0	10 9 4	—	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Tyrone,	97 3 5	51 4 1	47 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Waterford County,	6 12 3	10 10 9	—	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
„ City,	—	3 3 7	24 13 4	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Westmeath,	31 15 0	10 10 6	55 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Wexford,	140 9 10	10 9 8	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
Wicklow,	25 12 0½	3 5 1	16 13 4	60 0 0	10 3 1	—	46 3 1
Total, 1856,	1,507 19 11½	1,920 5 9	1,650 2 3	3,189 18 7	1,066 6 6½	578 19 7	1,746 2 8½
Total, 1855,	1,575 7 9½	1,770 15 11½	—	3,217 12 0	1,615 18 10	578 19 7	1,763 5 0

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the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856.

SALARY OF

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officers. Physicians. 25.	Medical Officers. Surgeons. 26.	Medical Officers. Apothecaries. 27.	Governors. 28.	Clerks. 29.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys. 30.	Turnkeys. No. 31.	Turnkeys. Total Amount of Salary. 32.	Schoolmasters. 33.	Other Prison Officers. 34.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
74 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	—	75 0 0	13	495 0 0	40 0 0	93 4 0
—	—	20 0 0	170 0 0	—	45 0 0	6	188 0 0	35 0 0	—
—	—	—	150 0 0	—	50 0 0	5	123 0 0	—	—
—	—	—	200 0 0	—	55 7 8	5	175 7 8	—	—
—	—	—	300 0 0	32 8 0	—	7	201 13 2	32 8 0	28 8 0
54 0 0	—	20 0 0							
74 0 0	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	—	50 0 0	12	395 0 0	40 0 0	151 15 0
—	55 0 0	10 0 0	183 6 8	—	63 0 0	11	324 17 3	30 0 0	—
—	—	20 0 0	150 0 0	—	—	6	165 0 0	24 0 0	—
—	—	27 13 10	200 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	337 10 0	40 0 0	—
—	80 0 0	—	250 0 0	—	80 0 0	0	336 0 0	—	—
100 0 0	150 0 0	—	400 0 0	142 0 0	80 0 0	17	733 6 8	00 0 0	517 16 8
100 0 0	150 0 0	—	200 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	—	—	326 2 9
—	—	—	150 0 0	—	35 0 0	5	132 18 4	25 0 0	29 3 4
—	74 0 0	—	375 7 8	—	50 0 0	5	177 10 0	30 0 0	50 0 0
56 0 0	—	—	138 9 2	—	30 — 0	3	70 0 0	2 10 0	—
73 16 11	—	30 0 0	200 0 0	45 0 0	—	11	380 18 4	35 0 0	64 0 0
—	30 0 0	22 10 0	160 0 0	—	31 4 6	6	114 17 9	15 0 0	—
25 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	30 0 0	3	65 0 0	—	—
65 0 0	—	—	240 0 0	—	37 0 0	6	180 0 0	30 0 0	—
30 0 0	—	—	65 0 0	—	—	2	42 10 0	—	—
45 0 0	—	20 0 0	184 12 2	—	60 0 0	6	165 0 0	30 0 0	15 5 0
—	45 0 0	20 0 0	198 7 2		36 0 0	7	200 11 3½	—	—
44 0 0	—	30 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0	—	10	360 0 0	—	—
—	40 0 0	10 0 0	130 0 0	60 0 0	—	7	186 0 0	—	—
—	—	—	130 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	—
—	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	—	40 0 0	5	150 0 0	12 0 0	35 0 0
—	—	15 0 0	176 15 6	—	45 0 0	4	140 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
—	—	—	80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	—
—	50 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	9	275 0 0	—	40 0 0
—	74 0 0	—	231 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	5	167 10 0	25 0 0	90 10 0
73 16 10	—	—	138 9 2	—	—	7	200 0 0	—	—
—	20 0 0	—	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	220 0 0	—	80 0 0
—	74 0 0	—	200 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	8	215 0 0	—	7 0 0
65 0 0	—	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	9	200 0 0	20 0 0	—
—	50 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0	—	100 0 0	10	325 0 0	—	31 0 0
—	74 0 0	—	250 0 0	*130 0 0	120 0 0	11	485 18 11½	—	—
—	—	20 0 0	200 0 0	—	45 0 0	8	173 10 0	22 0 0	—
65 0 0	—	—	200 0 0	80 0 0	—	5	147 10 0	30 0 0	68 5 0
56 6 0	—	—	180 0 0	—	—	4	100 0 0	—	—
—	—	35 0 0	150 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	225 0 0	—	—
—	—	30 0 0	100 0 0	—	65 0 0	9	225 5 0	30 0 0	10 0 0
65 0 0	—	—	150 0 0	—	40 0 0	5	148 5 0	—	—
1,059 13 9	966 0 0	452 3 10	8,241 7 0	765 8 0	1,787 12 2	294	9,118 19 5	692 18 0	1,642 10 3
920 13 9	1,095 0 0	489 13 10	8,226 7 0	930 11 5	1,541 12 11	315	9,051 12 11½	740 7 6	1,620 7 0

* Clerk, £100; and Secretary to Board, £130.

[*continued.*

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TABLE XIV. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

County and Town Gaols.	Salary of Female Department: Matrons. 35.	Salary of Female Department: Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys. 36.	Salary of Female Department: Hospital Nursetenders. 37.	Salary of Female Department: Other Prison Officers. 38.	Officers' Rations, Total Cost of. 39.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	45 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	55 9 10	51 13 4
Armagh,	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	31 8 0
Carlow,	50 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	—	184 7 8
Cavan,	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	85 3 6
Clare,	40 0 0	51 1 0	24 0 0	—	—
Cork County	60 0 0	82 0 0	40 0 0	13 0 0	111 3 6
„ City,	35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	25 0 0	87 9 7
Donegal,	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	154 16 6
Down,	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	—	55 0 8
Dublin County,	40 16 8	14 11 8	12 0 0	—	124 8 4½
Dublin City:					
Richmond Bridewell,	—	—	—	—	420 4 8
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	200 0 0	602 16 4	—	140 1 10	422 8 6
Fermanagh,	31 10 0	—	18 10 0	—	61 8 4
Galway County,	30 0 0	20 0 0	14 3 4	—	34 7 8
„ Town,	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	30 3 9
Kerry,	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	83 14 0
Kildare, Naas,	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	83 8 0
„ Athy,	20 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	124 3 1
Kilkenny County,	30 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	—	—
„ City,	15 0 0	—	—	—	33 2 0
King's,	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	46 9 3
Leitrim,	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	56 15 3
Limerick County,	40 0 0	51 4 0	25 0 0	—	—
„ City,	40 0 0	30 6 6	16 18 0	—	—
Londonderry,	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	149 1 2½
Longford,	40 0 0	18 0 0	—	—	—
Louth, Dundalk,	35 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	49 12 9
„ Drogheda,	10 0 0	—	—	—	84 3 9
Mayo,	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	106 13 10
Meath,	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	08 8 0
Monaghan,	21 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	42 4 6
Queen's,	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	—	40 9 8
Roscommon,	32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	37 5 0
Sligo,	20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	207 9 4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	40 0 0	42 0 0	21 0 0	—	170 4 [illegible]
Tipperary, Clonmel,	50 0 0	42 8 4	17 5 0	—	62 14 2
Tyrone,	25 0 0	—	34 0 0	—	170 18 11
Waterford County,	40 0 0	—	20 0 0	25 0 0	24 18 0
„ City,	25 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	50 17 0
Westmeath,	30 0 0	14 5 6	14 5 6	—	58 6 0
Wexford,	45 0 0	26 11 3	12 0 0	0 16 8	219 19 8½
Wicklow,	30 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Total, 1855,	1,515 10 9	1,475 10 7	552 8 2	306 8 4	3,825 8 2½
Total, 1856,	1,514 15 2½	1,588 11 6½	555 11 5½	107 11 0	4,044 5 5½

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County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856.

OFFICERS' Total Cost of Clothing. 40.	OFFICERS' Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing. 41.	Total Expense of Gaol. 42.	Deduct Profit on Works. 43.	Net Expenditure. 44.	Average Number of Prisoners per day dieted. 45.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day. 46.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per Annum. 47.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
2 7 0	1,454 15 10	3,273 12 9	696 12 6	2,577 0 3	165	0 10	15 5 0
36 17 8	736 6 5	1,416 16 6	72 11 5	1,344 5 1	77	0 11·44	17 19 1·88
26 18 0	720 8 8	1,183 10 0	21 4 8	1,162 5 4	31·07	1 10·53	34 17 3·6
—	751 18 10	1,410 18 9½	2 18 3	1,408 0 6½	55	1 4·78	25 12 0·01
15 6 7	941 10 9	1,725 5 11	90 16 4	1,634 9 7	88	1 0·18	18 11 5·67
93 11 9	1,562 16 3	3,484 16 9	23 17 1	3,461 2 8	232	0 8·97	13 13 7·28
57 16 9	1,086 18 7	2,497 18 8	100 4 8	2,397 14 0	156	0 9·25	14 5 5·29
33 6 7	787 3 1	1,584 2 7	40 2 6	1,544 0 1	72	1 2	21 8 10·6
34 15 0	998 9 6	1,778 19 11	20 13 11	1,758 6 0	74	1 3	22 14 0
28 8 6	1,232 8 2½	2,360 8 6½	39 11 10	2,320 16 8½	110	1 1·83	21 1 11
98 6 8	3,035 1 4	5,899 17 1	618 9 11	5,281 7 2	245	1 2·18	21 11 1·6
25 7 5	2,652 3 6	5,165 5 2	156 13 0½	5,308 12 1½	292	0 11·92	18 3 7·23
—	653 10 0	1,117 18 10	60 16 1	1,057 2 9	53	1 1·07	19 18 11·04
—	1,081 11 6	1,670 19 11	33 5 2	1,637 14 9	63	1 5·05	25 19 11
—	474 15 3	710 12 4	8 8 11	732 3 5	26·96	1 4·8	25 13 5·5
52 11 6	1,303 0 9	2,070 2 1	22 10 5	2,047 11 8	68	1 6·5	28 3 6·5
46 0 0	598 19 9	1,348 10 8	10 12 10	1,337 17 10	55	1 11·01	35 4 7·84
16 17 5	469 10 6	1,090 13 6¾	16 6 2¾	1,074 7 4	40·18	1 5·53	26 14 9·27
27 8 11	811 14 11	1,582 12 9	63 11 3	1,519 1 6	61	1 4·34	24 18 2
6 5 6	281 17 0	585 5 5	—	585 5 5	30·63	0 10·5	15 9 7·13
29 6 6	890 13 5	1,662 9 7	9 10 9	1,652 18 10	54	1 8·12	30 12 2
22 9 6	812 3 2½	1,372 18 9	13 13 6	1,359 5 3	35·36	2 0·85	37 17 10·19
36 17 2	1,132 1 2	2,120 10 11	23 0 10	2,097 10 1	87	1 3·75	24 2 2
22 15 0	677 19 6	1,780 12 6	18 5 4	1,762 7 2	111·75	0 10	15 4 0
43 6 2	867 16 7½	1,842 11 10½	82 16 11½	1,759 14 11	86·34	1 1·38	20 6 9·75
—	700 15 6	1,412 1 10½	47 14 11	1,364 6 11½	39·82	1 10·45	34 4 9
30 15 0	747 18 9	1,333 1 9	68 18 6	1,264 3 3	57·4	1 2·60	22 0 6·15
—	364 3 9	473 10 9½	3 19 3	468 10 9½	21·2	1 2·52	22 2 0·22
28 10 0	1,090 3 10	1,959 3 3	0 4 4½	1,958 18 10½	109·85	0 11·63	17 13 7
34 5 8¼	965 13 8¼	1,441 7 7¼	23 7 3	1,418 0 4¼	38·75	1 11·75	36 4 4·5
35 0 4	713 6 8	1,111 1 4	17 12 4	1,093 9 0	58	1 0·30	18 17 0·64
25 17 3	825 19 11	1,384 6 0	92 19 8	1,461 6 4	61	1 3·64	23 15 10·09
22 0 0	879 3 1	1,461 17 0	11 17 9	1,449 19 3	61·2	1 3·77	23 13 6·89
43 10 0	1,074 5 6	1,715 15 9½	20 14 7½	1,695 1 2	54·1	1 7·3	29 0 0·75
55 11 5	1,259 15 11¼	2,294 8 11	*169 2 0½	2,294 8 11	111·6	1 0·50	10 1 5·43
68 14 0	1,501 0 5½	3,231 10 5½	156 2 10½	3,075 7 7	160	1 0·07	19 4 5
55 1 1	935 10 0	2,014 0 0	—	2,014 0 0	74	2 1·82	39 7 6·81
42 15 10	903 8 10	1,509 1 6	192 6 6	1,316 15 0	57·25	1 3·00	23 0 0
—	580 17 6	1,092 13 0	14 1 11	1,078 11 1	51	1 1·88	21 2 11·5
27 14 0	709 11 0	1,656 17 5	78 12 7	1,578 4 10	66	1 3·08	23 18 3
30 9 1	1,005 1 8½	2,237 12 0	67 14 7	2,169 17 5	110·21	1 0·09	19 13 8·11
17 7 3	637 18 5	1,173 5 1	32 17 5½	1,140 7 7½	34·5	1 9·5	32 12 2
1,295 18 8¼	40,850 0 1	80,168 7 10½	3,015 18 11¾	77,152 8 10¾	3,541·17	1 2·13	21 10 11·62
1,346 1 4	41,682 17 9⅛	82,736 1 3	2,930 13 11¼	79,805 7 3¾	4,357·39	1 0·04	18 6 3·56

* Profits from work not included in expenditure.

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TABLE XV.—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and

County and Town Gaols.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.												Summary					
	Felons.						Misdemeanants.						Misdemeanants, &c.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	7	1	1	3	150	45	63	49
Armagh,	.	.	1	1	4	3	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	33	5	26	36
Carlow,	.	.	5	2	10	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	13	14	12	12
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	16	4	9	2
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	11	1	.	.	20	.	25	7
Cork County,	.	.	15	5	43	22	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	1	136	39	88	32
" City,	.	.	19	24	24	52	.	.	1	1	2	4	.	.	134	21	136	102
Donegal,	.	.	1	1	3	2	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	21	2	44	11
Down,	.	.	7	1	4	1	.	.	2	.	13	1	2	.	16	4	26	10
Dublin County,	.	.	6	.	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	64	20	67	55
Dublin City:																		
Richmond Bridewell,	1	.	33	.	29	.	1	.	16	.	12	.	25	.	499	.	345	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	1	.	8	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	180	.	578
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	13	12
Galway County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4	.	.	17	.	21	.
" Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	45	3	31	10
Kerry,	.	.	10	1	8	4	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	58	9	62	33
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	1	10	5	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	26	2	22	62
" Athy,	.	.	1	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	12	17	16
Kilkenny County,	.	.	4	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	33	1	21	5
" City,	1	.	3	.	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	28	58	59	80
King's,	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	20	8	60	10
Leitrim,	.	.	1	1	3	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	35	14
Limerick County,	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	10	5	3	.	71	20	39	22
" City,	.	.	.	.	8	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	82	350	173
Londonderry,	.	.	6	2	11	6	.	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	22	14	50	62
Longford,	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	51	16
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	12	.	24	15
" Drogheda,	.	.	4	1	6	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3	11	8
Mayo,	.	.	6	1	11	7	.	.	4	.	15	1	.	.	35	6	51	16
Meath,	.	.	1	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	2	22	13
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	.	.
Queen's,	.	1	1	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	22	2	25	7
Roscommon,	.	.	3	4	2	3	.	.	3	.	8	.	.	.	0	4	30	16
Sligo,	.	.	3	2	1	4	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	0	3	32	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	7	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	.	3	.	66	1	72	37
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	7	.	22	10	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	160	30	175	69
Tyrone,	.	.	3	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	7	61	28
Waterford County,	.	.	7	2	9	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	21	8	23	14
" City,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	9	2	26	6
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3	22	5
Wexford,	.	.	3	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	32	11	14	7
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	11	23	8
Total Males,	3	.	196	.	305	.	2	.	40	.	141	.	61	.	2,120	.	2,278	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	68	.	210	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	15	.	645	.	1,657
Total Males and Females,	5		258		515		2		50		167		79		2,765		3,935	
	778						219						6,779					
	997																8,875	

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Town Gaols in the Year 1856, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

Convictions.						By Courts Martial and Deserters.		Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination; Discharged, and Remaining for Trial.																	
Vagrants.								Felons.						Misdemeanants &c.						For Further Examination, Discharged, Untried, &c.					
Ages.						Ages.		Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	1	1	2	3	23	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	19	7	10	7
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
2	2	18	.	9	1	2	15	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	5	3
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	1	3
.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	20	4
2	1	70	1	29	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	0	2	7	1
.	.	101	.	22	4	.	10	.	.	7	8	14	21	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	2	1
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	8	48	15	10	14	1	4	.	.	4	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	6	4	4	2
41	.	428	.	73	.	1	03	.	.	8	.	24	.	1	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	37	.	33	.
.	39	.	181	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	7	7
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	14	2
1	2	18	2	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	17	9
.	.	1	.	1	.	3	32	.	1	5	1	6	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	7	.	2	.	.	12	.	.	2	2	2	6	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	26	.	5	3	1	7	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	4	2
.	10	10	45	13	63	.	0	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	8	7	10	17	.	.	22	26	34	8
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
1	.	41	1	8	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	14	7	15	12
7	.	36	14	8	11	.	4	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	18	6	103	51	111	182
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	12	21	12
.	.	.	1	.	29	.	10	.	.	4	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	2	29	8
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	8	5
.	.	.	1	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	9	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	0	2	14	20	.	.	3	.	6	3	.	.	8	.	14	14
.	.	4	.	5	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	0	.	3	1	1	5	1	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	3	1	5	1
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	.
1	1	.	2	2	3	.	10	.	.	4	1	7	1	.	.	3	1	15	5	.	.	.	.	2	4
2	2	41	2	10	3	.	8	.	.	7	.	7	2	.	.	9	1	44	4	.	.	1	.	6	1
1	2	36	4	32	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	16	14	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	20	9	02	27
.	.	.	3	8	11	.	9	.	.	2	1	4	2	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	5	1	7	2
.	.	15	.	3	7	.	4	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	15	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	15	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	4	1
.	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	1
.	.	0	1	1	.	.	7	1	.	6	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	11	2
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
72	.	945	.	244	.	13	310	1	.	107	.	104	.	1	.	49	.	123	.	20	.	391	.	476	.
.	67	.	286	.	482			.	5	.	37	.	136	.	.	.	15	.	35	.	9	.	144	.	351
139		1,231		726				6		144		300		1		84		161		35		535		827	
2,096						323		450						226						1,397					
								2,073																	

[continued.

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TABLE XV. *continued.*—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the several County and Town Gaols, in the Year 1856, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

County and Town Gaols.	Total. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Total.		Included in foregoing Columns. Workhouse Offenders. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	4	180	55	107	61	289	120	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	1	.	40	9	33	40	74	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	4	2	41	23	53	17	98	42	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	.
Cavan,	1	.	30	7	21	9	51	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	37	4	66	11	103	18	.	.	11	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	8	2	230	43	174	60	412	105	.	.	28	14	15	6	.	.	12	.	6	.
" City,	4	.	202	54	204	183	410	237	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	1	26	4	72	10	99	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	31	6	47	12	80	18	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dublin County,	12	0	162	19	92	75	266	130	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	69	.	1,025	.	587	.	1,683	.	1	.	23	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	42	.	382	.	948	.	1,372	.	.	.	21	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	24	3	21	23	18	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	20	.	23	4	49	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
" Town,	3	.	61	5	46	13	110	18	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	2	2	97	15	95	51	194	68	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	2
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	30	1	75	74	111	70	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	1	.	43	18	37	26	81	44	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	2	64	3	42	15	105	20	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	8	3
" City,	1	13	72	136	160	173	233	322	.	.	1	.	4	11	.	.	.	2	6	3
King's,	1	2	30	8	70	10	101	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	17	1	49	23	67	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	5	.	136	28	82	44	223	72	.	.	12	6	2	2	1	.	41	1	8	1
" City,	25	6	260	118	488	375	773	531	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	2	.	50	28	103	81	155	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	2	1	36	6	98	50	136	57	.	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	1	26	1	52	24	79	26	.	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda,	.	.	22	7	32	24	54	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	65	9	111	60	174	69	3	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	23	3	53	18	77	21	.	.	9	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	26	2	9	1	35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	4	28	7	57	14	85	25	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	22	8	49	22	71	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	2	22	0	72	21	95	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	5	2	134	4	169	49	308	55	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	10	.	3	3
Tipperary, Clonmel,	0	3	232	41	318	126	550	170	.	.	37	.	20	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	30	13	89	48	120	61	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	1
Waterford County,	.	.	45	10	45	25	90	35	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	2	2	48	6	38	8	88	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Westmeath,	.	.	36	5	34	12	70	17	.	.	13	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	4	.	57	17	48	18	109	35	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	19	12	33	11	52	26	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	169	.	3,864	.	1,017	.	8,050	.	5	.	185	.	94	.	2	.	110	.	38	.
Total Females,	.	98	.	1,196	.	2,891	.	4,184	.	.	.	45	.	69	.	.	.	5	.	19
Total M. and F.	267		5,060		6,941		12,268		5		230		163		2		115		57	
	12,268								398						174					
									572											

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SUMMARY of TABLE XV.—NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS committed to the County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, with their Offences, by Ages and Sexes.

Ages.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.				Summary Convictions.				By Courts Martial and Deserters.	Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial.						Totals.		Included in Preceding Columns.			
	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Misdemeanants, &c.		Vagrants.			Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Further Examination, &c., &c.				Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under,	3	2	2	.	64	15	72	97	.	1	5	1		26	9	169	98	5	.	2	
Above 10 and under 17 years,	190	68	49	1	2,120	845	945	280	13	107	97	49	15	991	144	3,534	1,136	185	45	110	5
17 and under 21 years,	305	210	144	23	2,278	1,037	244	482	910	164	136	126	35	470	351	4,047	2,604	94	69	58	19
Total Males,	498		195	.	4,462	.	1,261	.	923	272	.	176	.	893	.	8,050	.	284		150	
Total Females,	.	280	.	24	.	2,317	.	835	.	.	178	.	50	.	501	.	4,188	.	114		24
General Totals,	778		219		6,779		2,096		923	450		226		1,397		12,268		398		174	
	997				8,875					2,073								572			

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TABLE XVI.—NUMBER of JUVENILES Committed Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders

County and Town Gaols.	Committed Twice in 1856.												Committed Three					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	22	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	4	2
Armagh,	.	.	2	1	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	11	.	6	2	1	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	10	2	[illegible]	3
„ City,	.	.	10	5	7	21	1	.	9	.	2	1	.	.	6	2	3	11
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	13	3	4	7	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dublin City:																		
Richmond Bridewell,	2	.	85	.	49	.	9	.	20	.	3	.	3	.	14	.	8	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	1	.	28	.	81	.	6	.	23	.	51	.	.	.	12	.	52
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
„ Town,	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	13	2	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	4
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
„ Athy,	.	.	4	3	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
Kilkenny County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	3	.	2	.
King's,	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	1	35	9	63	42	1	.	4	2	1	2	.	.	5	2	14	[illegible]
Londonderry,	.	.	4	6	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3
Longford,	.	.	4	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	4	1
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	3	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	12	1	1	2	1	1	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	4	3
„ City,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	5	.	273	.	206	.	6	.	61	.	13	.	3	.	67	.	54	.
Total Females,	.	3	.	72	.	223	.	7	.	29	.	68	.	.	.	26	.	98
Total Males & Females,	8		345		429		13		93		81		3		93		152	
	782						187						248					
	969																	

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Five Times and upwards, within the Year 1856, to the several County and Town Gaols, being distinguished from Vagrants.

Times in 1856. Vagrants. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Committed Four Times in 1856. Criminals. Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Vagrants. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Committed Five Times and Upwards in 1856. Criminals. Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Vagrants. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.
						5	1	2	1							1			1						
							1		1																
						2		1								1			2						
		10		1		3	1	1				4													
		4		1		4	2	2	3			3				4		2	2			3			
									1																
																	1		1					1	1
		2							1																
	2	13	9	2	19	6	7	2	22	1		5	7		8	3	2	3	11	1	1	26	4	5	4
						1		2								1		1							
						1		1	1									1	1						
						1			1										1						
								1																	
					2										1										2
				1																					
		1				2	1	4	3							1	1	1							
						1			2							2	1		2						
									1						1										2
									2									1							
						1													1						
									1																
								1	1										1						
				1																					
						2	1																		
		1			1	4		3	1																
	2	31	9	6	22	33	14	20	42	1		12	7		10	13	5	11	21	1	1	29	4	6	9
2		40		28		47		62		1		19		10		18		32		2		33		15	
70						109				30						50				50					
318						139										100									

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TABLE XVI. *continued.*—NUMBER of JUVENILES Committed Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, &c., in the year 1856.

County and Town Gaols.	Total Number of Individual Juveniles Committed in 1856.											
	Criminals.						Vagrants.					
	Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	3	125	41	85	43	.	.	2	2	1	1
Armagh,	1	.	35	6	32	32	.	.	2	1	.	.
Carlow,	2	.	21	23	42	15	2	2	18	.	9	1
Cavan,	1	.	14	0	9	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	31	.	55	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
Cork County,	5	1	121	35	130	51	1	1	30	1	24	1
" City,	.	.	111	39	154	119	3	.	78	.	18	3
Donegal,	1	1	25	4	72	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	29	5	41	10	.	.	.	1	.	.
Dublin County,	4	.	101	24	78	43	8	6	40	13	6	7
Dublin City:												
Richmond Bridewell,	20	.	454	.	420	.	30	.	179	.	44	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	2	.	110	.	330	.	21	.	97	.	168
Fermanagh,	.	.	23	2	20	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	10	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	1	.
" Town,	1	.	16	5	38	5	2	.	2	.	.	1
Kerry,	1	.	55	0	90	32	1	2	17	2	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	38	2	65	62	.	.	1	.	1	.
" Athy,	1	.	32	13	30	10	.	.	6	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	1	2	35	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
" City,	1	3	54	91	132	110	.	10	16	45	13	42
King's,	1	2	10	8	70	7	.	.	4	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	15	1	16	20	.	.	.	.	.	3
Limerick County,	4	.	91	27	74	40	1	.	39	1	6	3
" City,	17	5	169	111	373	299	6	.	30	12	7	9
Londonderry,	2	.	31	10	97	47	.	.	1	.	1	1
Longford,	2	1	30	5	80	22	.	.	.	1	.	12
Louth, Dundalk,	1	1	23	1	44	13	.	.	2	.	.	.
" Drogheda,	.	.	17	4	26	12	.	.	.	1	.	6
Mayo,	.	.	61	9	110	57	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	10	3	45	14	.	.	4	.	5	.
Monaghan,	.	.	23	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	4	27	5	55	10	.	.	.	1	.	1
Roscommon,	.	.	22	7	47	17	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sligo,	.	2	22	7	68	17	1	1	.	2	2	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	81	1	154	38	1	1	30	2	7	2
Tipperary, Clonmel,	5	1	173	36	286	122	1	2	35	3	32	4
Tyrone,	1	.	59	10	83	32	.	.	.	3	3	11
Waterford County,	.	.	13	6	23	8	.	.	13	1	.	4
" City,	2	.	26	3	35	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	31	3	32	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
Wexford,	4	.	47	16	42	17	.	.	6	1	1	.
Wicklow,	.	.	16	12	32	12	.	.	1	.	1	.
Total Males,	86	.	2,355	.	3,384	.	57	.	664	.	193	.
Total Females,	.	20	.	714	.	1,760	.	48	.	199	.	293
Total Males and Females,	115		3,069		5,144		105		803		486	
	8,328						1,394					
	9,722											

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SUMMARY of TABLE XVI.—NUMBER of JUVENILES Committed Once, Twice, Three Times, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, within the year 1856, to the County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

Ages.	Committed Once in 1856.				Committed Twice in 1856.				Committed Three Times in 1856.				Committed Four Times in 1856.				Committed Five Times and upwards in 1856.				Total Number of Individuals Committed from 1st Jan to 31st Dec., 1856.			
	Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and under,	78	26	46	38	5	3	5	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.		1	1	86	29	57	48
Above 10 and under 17 years,	1,360	597	468	150	273	72	64	20	67	26	31	9	33	14	12	7	13	5	29	4	2,359	714	604	199
17 and under 21 years,	3,008	1,370	168	184	203	225	13	68	54	88	6	22	20	42	.	10	11	21	6	9	3,381	1,760	193	277
Total Males,	5,140	.	680	.	484		83	—	124		37	.	53	.	13	.	24	.	30		5,826	.	854	—
Total Females,		1,999	.	372	.	298		104	—	124		63	.	56	—	17	.	26	.	14	—	2,503	.	540
	7,139		1,057		782		187		248		70		109		30		50		50		8,328		1,394	
General Totals,	8,196				969				318				139				100				9,722			

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TABLE XVII.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISON the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856, with

County and Town Gaols.	Death		Transportation, for Life.				Transportation, for 15 Years.				Transportation, for Other Periods.				Criminal Penal Servitude, 14 Years.				Criminal Penal Servitude, 10 Years.				Criminal Penal Servitude, 6 Years.			
	Ages.		Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.			
	17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin City:																										
Richmond B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	17	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total M. and F.	2		.	.	1		3		4		.	.	11		2		.	.		.	3		5		17	
					1		7						11		2						3		22			
			19												130											

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MENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.																											
FOR								IMPRISONMENT, FOR																			
4 Years.				Other Periods.				3 Years and above 2.				2 Years and above 18 Months.				18 Months and above 12.				12 Months and above 9.							
Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.				Ages.							
Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.		
3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	6	4		
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	2		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.		
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
6	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	11	.		
1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4		
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
3	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.		
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1		
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.		
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2		
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
30	.	54	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	14	.	12	.	1	.	41	.	75	.		
.	2	.	15	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	21		
32		69		.	.	2		3		.	.	1		16		14		15		1		47		96			
101						2		3				17				29				1		143					

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TABLE XVII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

County and Town Gaols.	Criminal Imprison																	
	9 Months and above 6.						6 Months and above 3.						3 Months and above 2.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	6	2	1	.	53	14	13	2
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	2	5	.	.	2	1	2	5
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	5	2
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	3	.	3	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	5	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	6	3	4	3	.	.	15	5	16	6
" City,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	10	19	.	.	23	6	34	16
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	8	.	11	3
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	3	.	2	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	8	5	6	1
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	13	.	3	.	51	.	33	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	8	.	15	.	1	.	14	.	23
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
" Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	6	2
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	3	3	.	.	9	1	5	4
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	5	1
" Athy,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	5	1	2	.
" City,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	6	16	12	.
King's,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	5	2	2	2
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	11	7
" City,	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	12	14	.	.	.	.	8	12
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	3	1	7	4	.	.	9	4	8	2
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	2
" Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	6	2	.	.	5	2	10	4
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	2	1	.	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	1	3	10
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	7	2
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	5	2	1	.	11	1	10	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	15	4	1	.	20	4	30	12
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	5	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	1	3	6
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	4	2	1	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.
Total Males,	.	.	13	.	37	.	1	.	86	.	112	.	11	.	283	.	283	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	1	.	16	.	2	.	27	.	102	.	1	.	91	.	143
Total M and F.	.	.	14		53		3		112		241		12		374		426	
			67				359						812					

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IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.																													
MENT, FOR																													
2 Months and above 1.						1 Month and above 14 Days						14 Days and above 7.						7 Days and above 48 Hours.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	15	4	11	5	.	2	33	11	35	5	.	.	27	10	15	10	.	1	9	4	12	23
.	.	4	.	8	1	.	.	14	2	11	12	1	.	1	3	2	2	.	.	12	1	4	12
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	2	5	5	1	.	6	8	2	2	.	.	6	5	6	3
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	6	1	3	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	11	7	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	3	.
.	.	20	2	16	6	2	1	60	17	40	20	1	.	23	5	15	6	2	.	15	4	5	6
.	.	19	11	18	19	.	.	32	15	32	61	.	.	35	6	25	26	.	.	22	5	18	8
.	.	.	1	9	1	.	.	4	2	16	1	.	.	8	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	2	.
.	.	2	.	10	3	.	.	12	2	18	1	1	.	4	.	7	3	.	.	4	2	4	1
.	.	14	4	8	10	1	.	10	6	20	8	1	.	21	5	9	6	.	.	14	2	10	10
1	.	72	.	59	.	5	.	123	.	78	.	7	.	79	.	52	.	3	.	78	.	32	.
.	.	.	27	.	53	.	.	.	41	.	114	.	.	.	38	.	107	.	.	.	27	.	108
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	6	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	4	.	1	2
.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.	7	.	4	1	.	.	5	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	3	.
.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	12	2	3	.	.	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	6	.	6	3
.	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	29	1	22	14	.	.	9	3	17	4	1	.	10	2	13	11
.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	4	.	8	3	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	11	2	11	10
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	9	4	3	1	.	.	4	2	3	5	1	.	14	6	10	9
.	.	1	.	5	2	.	2	9	.	6	2	.	.	7	.	5	1	.	.	6	.	6	2
.	3	2	2	6	4	.	.	2	4	8	15	.	.	3	10	16	27	.	.	5	18	24	21
.	.	4	1	7	1	.	.	5	4	30	6	1	.	3	.	9	1	.	1	3	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	20	3	.	.	1	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	4	2
.	.	5	1	10	2	1	.	34	7	40	5	1	.	16	6	4	5	.	.	11	2	9	4
.	.	4	6	30	8	.	.	58	44	162	18	.	.	21	21	54	51	.	.	18	5	50	30
.	.	2	3	5	2	.	.	8	3	6	9	.	.	.	.	10	13	.	.	5	3	21	24
.	.	1	.	9	2	.	.	8	1	12	6	.	.	3	1	7	2	.	.	3	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	3	.	7	3	.	.	4	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	8	6
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	7	1	4	2	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	3	1	2	1
.	.	1	2	15	.	.	.	15	1	21	9	.	.	5	1	9	1	.	.	12	.	6	2
.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	6	.	7	8	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	.	4	1	2	2
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	6	2	.	1	3	1	1	2	.	.	7	1	4	.
.	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	4	2	11	6	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	2	2	11	1	.	.	3	2	11	2	.	.	4	.	2	.
.	.	9	.	10	1	2	.	21	.	19	4	.	.	11	.	5	0	.	.	6	.	10	6
.	1	25	3	26	13	.	.	61	8	70	25	1	.	32	6	28	14	1	.	27	5	29	10
.	.	2	.	12	7	.	.	11	3	30	15	1	.	7	2	11	2	.	.	2	.	6	.
.	.	5	2	5	1	.	.	4	2	9	4	.	.	9	2	8	.	.	.	4	3	5	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	1	2	1
.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	7	1	9	3	.	.	6	1	1	2	.	.	6	1	1	1
.	.	4	2	4	2	.	.	14	1	3	3	.	.	2	1	3	.	2	.	9	4	2	2
.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	5	2	7	2	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	6	6	6	4
2	.	239	.	303	.	11	.	693	.	817	.	16	.	388	.	372	.	12	.	366	.	356	.
.	4	.	74	.	160	.	6	.	195	.	412	.	1	.	140	.	324	.	2	.	113	.	358
6		313		523		17		883		1,202		17		528		696		14		479		714	
842						2,129						1,241						1,207					
7,998																							

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TABLE XVII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

County and Town Gaols.	Criminal Imprisonment, for 48 Hours. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	21 Hours. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Unlimited. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Not Convicted, Untried, &c. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	21	7	12	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	7	5	3
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	11	2	5	5
Clare,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	11	.	21	4
Cork County,	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	4	13	5
„ City,	.	.	14	.	4	3	.	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	7	8	15	21
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	1	13	6
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	6	.	2	.
Dublin County,	.	.	13	2	8	12	1	.	6	1	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	5	11	6
Dublin City:																								
Richmond B.,	3	.	70	.	68	.	4	.	37	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	1	.	51	.	66	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	5	.	36	.	.	.	26	.	121	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	13	.	47
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	9	9
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
„ Town,	1	.	8	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	2	14	2
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	4	18	12
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	23	.	.	1	6	1	8	8
„ Athy,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	4	5	7
Kilkenny County,	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	7	2	4	4
„ City,	.	.	.	4	8	6	.	.	.	3	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	33	58	27
King's,	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	11	1
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	7	21	12
„ City,	.	.	12	4	18	18	.	.	3	3	10	27	.	.	.	.	4	.	18	6	108	52	118	184
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	7	10	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	20	12	21	12
Longford,	.	.	3	.	15	3	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	2	1	17	2	32	12
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	10	7
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	16	4
Mayo,	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	21	3	37	38
Meath,	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	4	.	12	2
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
Queen's,	.	.	3	.	10	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	3	5	2	18	2
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	6	1
Sligo,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	24	11
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	6	8	.	.	4	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	60	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	10	78	48
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	16	7
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1
„ City,	.	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	22	1	7	.
Westmeath,	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	4	2
Wexford,	.	.	5	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	17	4	12	6
Wicklow,	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	3
Total Males,	6	.	142	.	291	.	7	.	80	.	168	.	2	.	9	.	164	.	20	.	554	.	794	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	24	.	136	.	.	.	42	.	183	.	1	.	2	.	19	.	12	.	167	.	531
Total M. and F.	6		166		357		7		122		291		3		11		183		12		751		1,325	
	529						420						197						2,118					

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IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OFFENDERS.						VAGRANTS.																	
						IMPRISONMENT, FOR																	
TOTAL.						6 and above 3 Months.						3 and above 2 Months.						2 and above 1 Month.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	177	54	109	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	25	23	44	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	20	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	160	42	145	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	161	54	181	179	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	26	4	72	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	33	5	52	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	114	34	82	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	602	.	517	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	201	.	646	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	3	31	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	59	5	46	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	84	14	94	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	39	4	75	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	36	18	35	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	39	3	37	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	62	91	137	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	27	8	70	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	100	27	79	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	6	221	134	480	360	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	49	28	106	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	24	1	53	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	23	6	34	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	79	11	120	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	22	7	70	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
3	.	93	2	163	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
5	1	196	40	286	122	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	.	39	10	90	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	33	3	37	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	54	16	47	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	.	2,947	.	3,850	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
.	30	.	913	.	2,427	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	9
128		3,860		6,277		.	.	.	.	1				2		7				6		14	
10,265										1				9						20			

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TABLE XVII. *continued.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, and Gaols in the Year 1856, and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

County and Town Gaols.	VAGRANTS. Imprisonment, for 1 Month and above 14 Days. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		14 and above 7 Days. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		7 Days and above 48 Hours. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	2	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	43	.	11	1	1	1	20	.	10	.	.	.	7	1	5	.
" City,	.	.	55	.	15	2	3	.	30	.	6	2	1	.	11	.	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	18	7	2	6	5	5	27	6	5	8	2	1	3	2	3	.
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	7	.	52	.	6	.	30	.	352	.	6	.	1	.	18	.	6	18
Grangegorman P.,	.	18	.	77	.	106	.	11	.	96	.	178	.	5	.	8	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	5	2	.	1	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	2	6	.	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
" Athy,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	1	.
" City,	.	.	6	10	6	1	.	7	1	16	1	27	.	3	.	12	3	2
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Limerick County,	.	.	21	.	6	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	13	1	1	1
" City,	2	.	8	12	2	5	2	.	12	2	3	4	3	.	12	.	1	1
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	10	2	5	1	2	2	15	.	2	2	.	.	14	.	3	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	21	1	10	3	.	.	13	1	13	1	1	1	.	2	3	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	2	7	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	.	9	.	1	1	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	11	.	270	.	77	.	43	.	523	.	111	.	15	.	102	.	30	.
Total Females,	.	18	.	118	.	160	.	29	.	127	.	246	.	13	.	28	.	55
Total M. and F.	29		398		237		72		650		357		28		130		85	
	611						1,079						243					
	2,995																	

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IMPRISONMENT of the JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several County and Town with their Ages and Sexes; Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

VAGRANTS.																							
IMPRISONMENT, FOR												NOT CONVICTED.						TOTAL VAGRANTS.					
48 Hours.						24 Hours.																	
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	5	.	2	2	18	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	18	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	70	1	20	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	101	.	22	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	48	15	10	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	428	.	77	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	181	.	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	5	3
.	2	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	45	13	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	41	1	8	4
.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	36	14	8	11
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	3
.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	41	2	10	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	36	4	39	4
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	2	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	14	.	9	.	2	.	20	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	5	.	8	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	68	.	286	.	482
6		22		13		4		22		12		1		1		.	.	140		1,231		726	
41						38						2						2,097					

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SUMMARY of TABLE XVII.—SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, PENAL SERVITUDE, December, 1856; and also of those *Committed* in 1855, but *Tried* in 1856,

Ages.	Death.		Transportation for						Penal Servitude for										Imprisonment for									
			Life.		15 Years.		Other Periods.		14 Years.		10 Years.		6 Years.		4 Years.		Other Periods.		3 Years and above 2.		2 Years and above 18 Months.		18 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 9.		9 Months and above 6.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Criminals.																												
10 years and under,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 years, .	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	30	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	14	.	41	6	13	1
17 and under 21 years, . .	2	.	1	.	4	.	11	.	.	.	3	.	17	.	54	15	1	1	.	.	13	3	12	3	75	21	87	16
Males, . .	2	.	1	.	7	.	11	.	1	.	3	.	22	.	84	.	1	.	3	.	14	.	26	.	117	.	50	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	27	.	17
Vagrants.																												
10 years and under,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 years, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17 and under 21 years, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males, .	2	.	1	.	7	.	11	.	1	.	3	.	22	.	84	.	1	.	3	.	14	.	26	.	117	.	50	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	27	.	17
General Totals,	2		1		7		11		2		3		22		101		2		3		17		29		144		67	
			10						130																			

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and IMPRISONMENT, of the Juvenile Offenders Committed from 1st January to 31st by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

IMPRISONMENT FOR																		NOT CONVICTED.		TOTAL.	
6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	11	1	2	4	11	6	16	1	12	2	6	.	7	.	2	1	29	13	98	80
85	27	283	91	239	74	600	193	388	140	366	113	142	24	80	42	9	2	554	197	2,947	913
142	102	283	143	363	160	817	412	372	321	350	358	221	136	108	183	164	19	794	531	3,850	2,427
228	.	577	.	604	.	1,518	.	776	.	734	.	369	.	195	.	175	.	1,377	.	9,895	.
.	131	.	235	.	238	.	611	.	465	.	473	.	160	.	225	.	22	.	741	.	3,370
.	.	.		.	.	11	18	43	20	15	13	1	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	72	68
.	.	1		5	1	280	118	523	127	102	28	14	8	20	2	.	.	.	1	945	286
1	.	1	6	5	9	77	160	114	243	30	55	0	4	7	5	.	.	.	.	244	482
229	.	579	.	914	.	1,886	.	1,456	.	881	.	393	.	224	.	175	.	1,377	.	8,156	.
.	131	.	242	.	248	.	907	.	864	.	569	.	177	.	234	.	22	.	743	.	4,206
360		821		862		2,793		2,320		1,450		570		458		197		2,120		12,362	

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TABLE XVIII.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to
Offenders being distinguished

County and Town Gaols.	Both Parents Living. Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Vagrants. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Both Parents Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	2	69	17	52	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	10	24	30
Armagh,	.	.	12	3	15	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	7	8
Carlow,	1	.	6	11	20	8	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	10	7	7	4
Cavan,	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	7	0
Clare,	.	.	6	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	.	26	2
Cork County,	.	.	23	2	19	4	.	.	8	.	4	.	1	.	38	12	60	23
„ City,	.	.	43	6	37	19	1	.	14	.	3	.	.	.	38	23	60	35
Donegal,	1	.	13	1	34	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	8	3
Down,	1	.	15	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	14	6
Dublin County,	.	.	30	7	34	10	.	.	5	4	1	.	1	.	37	11	30	2
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	16	.	219	.	204	.	9	.	21	.	55	.	4	.	173	.	142	.
Grangegorman B.,	.	2	.	51	.	270	.	12	.	86	.	94	.	1	.	65	.	185
Fermanagh,	.	.	10	1	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	12
Galway County,	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.
„ Town,	.	.	12	3	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	13	2
Kerry,	1	.	35	5	45	13	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	15	2	12	18
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	17	2	20	21	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	20	24
„ Athy,	.	.	0	3	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	9	20	9
Kilkenny County,	2	1	10	2	16	3	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	6	1	13	5
„ City,	.	.	10	21	51	93	.	1	2	5	4	8	.	2	12	23	17	37
King's,	1	2	8	1	38	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	4
Leitrim,	1	.	12	.	38	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	8
Limerick County,	1	.	16	8	21	7	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	33	1	19	15
„ City,	10	4	100	92	230	210	5	.	13	8	6	9	4	.	32	18	81	33
Londonderry,	2	.	17	8	37	26	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	3	23	16
Longford,	1	1	8	4	35	9	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	13	.	21	7
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	8	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	8
„ Drogheda,	.	.	11	4	10	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	2
Mayo,	.	.	18	1	49	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	8
Meath,	1	.	6	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	6
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.
Queen's,	.	3	6	1	17	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	14	3
Roscommon,	.	.	11	2	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	9	13
Sligo,	.	1	0	3	38	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	21	2	51	16	.	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	31	.	4	7
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	1	43	5	50	12	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	32	16	101	96
Tyrone,	1	.	19	5	68	15	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	8	7
Waterford County,	.	.	2	6	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	11	6
„ City,	2	.	11	1	13	4	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	7	3
Westmeath,	.	.	7	.	14	3	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	16	1	5	2
Wexford,	3	.	10	7	20	6	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	11	4	7	6
Wicklow,	.	.	12	6	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2
Total Males,	46	.	993	.	1,109	.	18	.	90	.	83	.	15	.	806	.	971	.
Total Females,	.	18	.	286	.	780	.	18	.	113	.	122	.	4	.	247	.	719
Total M. and F.,	64		1,279		2,198		36		203		205		19		1,053		1,690	
	3,541						444						2,762					
	3,985																3,726	

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the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

Dead.						Father Dead.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	.	1	2	1	2	38	12	22	10	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	1	10	12	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	15	.	8	1	.	.	7	5	12	1	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	9	2	.	.	4	4	.	.
.	.	39	.	21	1	4	1	51	23	42	16	2	1	10	1	3	.
.	.	63	.	9	1	.	.	44	10	37	20	.	.	9	.	6	1
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	36	3	6	11	3	.	27	10	8	14	7	6	4	5	2	2
.	.	294	.	2	.	5	.	137	.	122	.	22	.	64	.	10	.
6	.	.	54	.	110	.	.	.	53	.	93	.	14	.	30	.	70
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	18	2	11	9	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	31	14	1	2	5	1	.	.
.	.	8	.	1	1	.	.	5	1	16	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	4	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	8	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	1	1
.	.	18	.	2	.	.	1	16	10	23	18	.	2	2	10	5	24
.	3	6	27	1	19	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	20	5	24	11	.	.	10	.	2	1
1	.	21	1	6	2	3	.	20	18	102	28	.	.	8	2	1	.
2	.	3	.	1	2	2	2	12	9	26	11	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	10	1	29	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	13	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	20	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	3
.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	5	2	15	6	.	1	.	.	3	1
.	.	21	1	4	2	2	.	32	.	37	10	2	2	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	13	1	17	1	2	.	43	16	36	9	.	.	16	1	5	2
.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	9	4	17	8	.	.	.	2	1	3
.	.	3	.	2	4	.	.	6	3	20	5	.	.	10	.	.	2
.	.	10	1	1	.	.	.	12	.	11	1	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	15	3	9	4	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	571	.	96	.	28	.	668	.	854	.	36	.	162	.	39	.
.	8	.	90	.	186	.	8	.	229	.	424	.	28	.	58	.	117
21		661		282		36		627		1,275		64		220		156	
964						2,238						440					
						2,678											

(continued.

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TABLE XVIII. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed
Offenders being distinguished

County and Town Gaols.	Mother Dead.												Could not be Ascertained.							
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages				Ages.			
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under. 17 Years		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	25	15	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	6	3	1	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	6	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	36	4	21	7	.	.	6	.	1	.	9	1	3	7	7	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	19	9	27	84	.	.	15	.	4	2	17	6	20	15	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	4	1	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	1	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	11	6	10	6	1	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	3	.	76	.	46	.	4	.	46	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	32	.	89	.	10	.	12	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	9	1	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	6	1	5	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	0	.	18	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	3	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	31	28	38	22	.	4	.	3	3	12	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	5	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	11	4	10	7	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	2	.	13	6	67	70	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	11	8	10	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	5	.	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	8	.	.	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	5	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	7	2	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	1	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	6	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	12	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	8	2	9	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	3	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	6	.	29	13	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	1	.	18	3	39	5	.	.	6	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	7	1	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1
Waterford County,	.	.	5	2	7	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	6	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	3	1	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	8	.	388	.	503	.	5	.	108	.	26	.	31	.	69	.	14	.	.	.
Total Females,	.	.	.	140	.	415	.	11	.	23	.	56	.	8	.	35	.	2	.	1
Total M. and F.,	8		528		918		10		131		82		42		104		16		1	
	1,181						212						146				17			
	1,716												163							

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to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

Totals.												Included in foregoing Columns. Having Stepfather.											
Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2	.	2	11	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1	.	.	8	3	4	2	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	24	4	.	.	1	1	7	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14	.	.	0	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	596	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.	1	.	24	.	6	.	2	.	9	.	.	.
.	3	.	261	.	616	.	39	.	181	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
1	3	62	61	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63	1	.	3	3	5	7	.	1	.	1	1	.
1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	30	14	8	11	4	1	26	12	34	12	.	.	4	2	.	1
2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	10	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	28	6	57	15	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
5	1	196	41	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4	1	.	16	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	39	10	80	37	.	.	.	3	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	30	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
97	.	2,919	.	3,803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.	7	.	128	.	89	.	2	.	22	.	2	.
.	30	.	610	.	2,412	.	68	.	286	.	482	.	3	.	30	.	58	.	1	.	4	.	3
127		3,529		6,215		140		1,231		720		10		158		147		3		26		5	
10,171						2,097						315						34					
12,268												349											

[*continued.*

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TABLE XVIII. *continued.*—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed Offenders being distinguished

County and Town Gaols.	Having Stepmother. Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Vagrants. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Included in Abandoned by Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	23	1	1
Armagh,	.	.	2	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	4
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	1	.
Clare,	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	1
Cork County,	2	.	11	1	3	3	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	[illegible]	7
„ City,	.	.	1	1	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	2
Down,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Dublin County,	.	.	4	4	3	2	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	5	6	3	4
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	[illegible]	.	2	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Fermanagh,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Galway County,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	4
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.
„ City,	.	.	7	2	2	6	.	.	5	.	2	3	.	.	8	4	3	6
King's,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Limerick County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ City,	2	2	8	3	52	18	.	.	2	8	1	.	.	.	4	.	6	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1
„ Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
Meath,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	4	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	10	6	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	2	15	11
Tyrone,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	4
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Wexford,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	4	.	87	.	99	.	1	.	32	.	7	.	2	.	112	.	71	.
Total Females,	.	2	.	32	.	63	.	.	.	11	.	14	.	3	.	48	.	66
Total M. and F.	6		119		162		1		43		21		5		160		137	
	287						65						302					
	352																366	

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to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

FOREGOING COLUMNS.																											
PARENTS.				ABSCONDED FROM PARENTS.												ILLEGITIMATE.											
Vagrants.				Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.				Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
7	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	4	1	2	1	2	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
3	3	1	.	.	.	13	5	12	9	.	.	5	4	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		
1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
1	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1		
2	.	4	.	.	.	7	1	5	5	.	5	3	10	1	5	.	.	2	7	1	5	1	.	1	.		
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	4	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.		
6	.	4	.	.	.	16	10	19	8	2	.	17	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	6	18	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.		
38	.	14	.	2	.	141	.	147	.	2	.	35	.	18	.	2	.	25	.	51	.	4	.	1	.		
.	7	.	2	.	.	.	41	.	164	.	5	.	10	.	18	.	.	.	9	.	11	.	1	.	1		
45		16		2		183		311		7		54		36		2		34		62		5		2			
61				495						97						98						7					
				592												105											

[*For Summary of Table XVIII., see page* cxxxviii.

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TABLE XIX.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the several distinguished

County and Town Gaols.	Resided in County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.												Resided in					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	4	108	43	83	51	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	5	22	5
Armagh,	1	.	27	6	10	24	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	11	2	14	1
Carlow,	1	.	17	18	23	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	5	24	3
Cavan,	1	.	23	6	20	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	3	.
Clare,	.	.	31	.	48	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	.
Cork County,	4	1	125	41	125	51	.	.	38	1	22	1	2	.	35	1	20	6
" City,	.	.	98	41	139	100	1	.	40	.	15	2	.	.	63	13	42	18
Donegal,	1	.	24	3	61	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	11	3
Down,	2	.	20	5	41	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Dublin County,	4	.	78	21	47	36	6	6	12	12	3	3	.	.	30	10	35	25
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	16	.	367	.	278	.	17	.	96		18	.	12	.	232	.	236	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	74	.	238	.	12	.	50	.	101	.	2	.	127	.	405
Fermanagh,	.	.	10	1	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	3
Galway County,	.	.	23	.	18	4	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.
" Town,	1	.	37	3	36	8	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	10	4
Kerry,	1	.	74	13	91	49	1	2	13	2	1	1	.	.	5	.	2	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	1	21	.	24	31	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	52	40
" Athy,	1	.	14	5	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	13	28	20
Kilkenny County,	1	2	27	1	20	10	.	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	9	2	17	2
" City,	1	3	20	13	80	27	.	4	2	12	3	2	.	.	33	78	57	83
King's,	1	2	17	7	62	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	8	2
Leitrim,	1	.	15	.	41	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	8	11
Limerick County,	4	.	81	23	68	37	.	.	33	.	6	3	.	.	14	4	6	3
" City,	38	6	188	123	420	200	7	.	29	10	7	0	.	.	36	11	60	70
Londonderry,	2	.	32	20	78	16	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	8	24	34
Longford,	1	.	25	3	60	22	.	.	.	1	.	26	1	1	11	2	29	8
Louth, Dundalk,	1	1	16	.	27	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	21	12
Drogheda,	.	.	18	5	23	0	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	4	1	7	8
Mayo,	.	.	50	9	89	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	25	12
Meath,	1	.	17	2	23	12	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	21	6
Monaghan,	.	.	20	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	1
Queen's,	.	1	20	6	30	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	8	.	21	5
Roscommon,	.	.	16	6	30	17	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	0	2	13	3
Sligo,	.	.	20	5	52	11	1	1	.	1	2	3	.	1	2	2	18	7
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2	.	68	2	101	31	.	.	16	1	6	1	1	.	25	.	55	15
" Clonmel,	5	1	146	35	234	106	1	2	36	4	32	4	.	.	50	5	53	10
Tyrone,	1	.	32	10	75	26	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	7	.	11	11
Waterford County,	.	.	13	3	10	8	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	7	27	10
" City,	1	.	22	2	20	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	1	8	3
Westmeath,	.	.	28	3	27	5	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	8	.	5	3
Wexford,	3	.	43	11	30	15	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	8	2	8	3
Wicklow,	.	.	10	10	22	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	10	3
Total Males,	78	.	2,144	.	2,706	.	36	.	335	.	120	.	10	.	775	.	1037	.
Total Females,	.	23	.	591	.	1,578	.	28	.	110	.	174	.	7	.	319	.	894
Total M. and F.,	101		2,735		4,284		64		445		294		26		1,094		1,931	
	7,120						803						3,051					
	7,923																	

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County and Town Gaols in 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders being from Vagrants.

Other Localities						Total.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	3	1	1	.	2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.
2	2	18	.	9	1	2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
2	1	32	.	7	.	6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1
3	.	61	.	7	2	.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	22	4
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.
2	.	36	3	7	11	4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14
24	.	332	.	55	.	28	.	599	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	27	.	122	.	201	.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	60	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1
.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.
.	.	22	.	4	1	1	.	30	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
.	6	8	33	10	61	1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	.	8	1	2	1	4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4
.	.	7	4	1	2	18	6	224	134	489	306	7	.	36	14	8	11
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	36	5	98	30	.	.	.	1	.	29
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	3
2	2	25	1	4	2	3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	106	40	286	123	1	2	36	4	32	4
.	.	.	1	3	5	1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	12	.	2	7	.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7
.	1	15	3	1	.	2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	8	1	.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.
36	.	610	.	124	.	97	.	2,019	.	3,803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	40	.	176	.	308	.	30	.	910	.	2,412	.	68	.	286	.	482
76		786		472		127		3,829		6,215		140		1,231		726	
1,294						10,171						2,097					
4,345						12,268											

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SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of JUVENILE by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders

AGES.	PARENTAGE.									
	Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.										
10 Years and under, . .	16	18	15	4	28	8	8	.	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	993	286	806	247	608	220	388	140	34	8
17 and under 21 Years. .	1,109	789	971	719	851	424	503	445	69	35
Males, ...	2,118	.	1,792	.	1,577	.	899	.	103	.
Females, ...	.	1,093	.	970	.	661	.	585	.	43
VAGRANTS.										
10 Years and under, . .	18	18	13	8	36	28	5	14	.	.
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	90	113	571	90	162	58	108	23	14	2
17 and under 21 Years, .	83	122	96	186	39	117	26	56	.	1
Total Males, . . .	2,639	.	2,172	.	1,811	.	1,038	.	117	.
Total Females, . .	.	1,346	.	1,254	.	864	.	678	.	46
Total Males and Females,	3,985		3,426		2,678		1,716		163	

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of JUVENILE 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders

AGES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.					
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.						
10 Years and under, . .	78	23	19	7	97	30
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	2,144	591	775	319	2,919	910
17 and under 21 Years, .	2,766	1,518	1,037	894	3,803	2,412
Total Males, . . .	4,988	.	1,831	.	6,819	.
Total Females, . .	.	2,132	.	1,220	.	3,352
Total Males and Females,	7,120		3,051		10,171	

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OFFENDERS Committed to the County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, being distinguished from Vagrants.

Totals.		Included in foregoing.									
		Having Stepfather.		Having Stepmother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Illegitimate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
97	30	7	3	4	2	2	3	2	.	2	.
2,919	910	128	30	87	32	112	48	141	41	25	9
3,803	2,412	89	58	99	63	71	66	147	164	51	11
6,819	.	224	.	100	.	185	.	290	.	78	.
.	3,352	.	91	.	97	.	117	.	205	.	20
72	68	2	1	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	.
945	286	22	4	32	11	38	7	35	19	4	1
244	482	2	3	7	14	14	2	18	18	1	1
8,080	.	250	.	230	.	237	.	345	.	83	.
.	4,188	.	99	.	122	.	126	.	247	.	22
12,268		310		352		363		592		105	

OFFENDERS Committed to the County and Town Gaols in being distinguished from Vagrants.

Ages.	Previous Residence.					
	In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs.		In other Localities.		Totals.	
VAGRANTS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	36	28	36	40	72	68
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	335	110	610	176	945	286
17 and under 21 Years, .	120	174	124	308	244	482
Total Males, . . .	491	.	770	.	1,261	.
Total Females, . .	.	312	.	524	.	836
Total Males and Females,	803		1,294		2,097	

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TABLE XX.—STATE of EDUCATION, on COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to
Offenders being distinguished

County and Town Gaols.	Read and Wrote. Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Vagrants. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.	Read Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under. M.	F.	Above 10 and under 17 Years. M.	F.	17 and under 21 Years. M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	56	.	69	11	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	61	9	21	19
Armagh,	.	.	7	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	7	11
Carlow,	.	.	8	2	15	5	.	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	5	4	7	4
Cavan,	.	.	4	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.
Clare,	.	.	4	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	15	3
Cork County,	.	.	30	6	31	8	.	.	24	.	8	.	1	1	36	11	14	12
„ City,	.	.	30	12	27	16	.	.	26	.	3	.	.	.	16	9	42	21
Donegal,	.	.	6	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	13	6
Down,	.	.	9	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	11	1
Dublin County,	1	.	48	6	37	18	.	.	17	3	7	11	.	.	11	6	11	16
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	1	.	256	.	257	.	1	.	183	.	32	.	3	.	93	.	64	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	53	.	153	.	6	.	41	.	97	.	2	.	71	.	235
Fermanagh,	.	.	21	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	5
Galway County,	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1
„ Town,	.	.	18	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	9	3
Kerry,	.	.	28	3	37	8	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	13	7
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	7	.	30	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	16	19
„ Athy,	.	.	6	1	5	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	6	9
Kilkenny County,	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	2
„ City,	1	.	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	4	7	16	6
King's,	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	13	2
Leitrim,	.	.	7	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	5
Limerick County,	.	.	18	3	25	4	.	.	8	.	2	.	1	.	27	8	16	7
„ City,	.	.	36	4	48	8	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	48	6	56	1
Londonderry,	.	.	8	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	23	21
Longford,	1	.	11	.	30	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	28	8
Louth, Dundalk,	1	.	8	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	8
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	.
Mayo,	.	.	18	.	25	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	.
Meath,	.	.	5	1	15	2	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	8	3
Monaghan,	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	5	.
Queen's,	.	.	7	.	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	16	3
Roscommon,	.	.	10	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	4
Sligo,	.	.	5	.	30	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	2	15	4
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	25	.	40	7	1	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	29	1	26	6
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	5	1	25	8	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	12	6	41	11
Tyrone,	.	.	5	1	36	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	7	24	16
Waterford County,	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	11	2
„ City,	.	.	10	.	14	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	14	3	5	5
Westmeath,	.	.	18	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	6	2
Wexford,	.	.	9	3	21	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	8	5
Wicklow,	.	.	5	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	4
Total Males,	5	.	755	.	1,060	.	2	.	304	.	68	.	13	.	554	.	618	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	104	.	298	.	6	.	46	.	110	.	4	.	17	.	511
Total M. and F.,	6		859		1,358		8		349		178		17		732		1,129	
	2,223						535						1,878					
	2,758																	

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the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal from Vagrants.

Imperfectly						Knew Spelling.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	10	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	0	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	5	.	3	.	31	5	16	8	1	.	14	.	3	.
2	.	21	.	6	.	.	.	18	11	21	26	.	.	19	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	20	5	1	1	1	.	33	8	6	14	2	.	7	4	1	.
2	.	70	.	10	.	8	.	73	.	21	.	9	.	82	.	.	.
.	12	.	50	.	121	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	27	22	.	.	9	1	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	7	1	.	.	2	.	2	1
.	1	.	3	3	16	.	.	3	10	4	11	.	2	7	3	2	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	14	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	4	.	2	.	18	4	62	18	2	.	8	.	2	6
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	14	7	14	0	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	1	.	18	.	.	8	2	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	5
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	2	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	.	2	.	2	.	12	.	20	4	.	.	8	.	2	1
.	.	7	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	11	1	7	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	2	3	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	2	2	.	.
.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	9	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	5	10	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	.	196	.	50	.	22	.	381	.	369	.	14	.	163	.	19	.
.	13	.	70	.	174	.	1	.	84	.	180	.	2	.	12	.	18
17		260		224		23		465		540		16		175		37	
507						1,037						228					
2,768						1,265											

[*continued.*

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TABLE XX. *continued.*—STATE of EDUCATION, on COMMITTAL, of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Sexes, Criminal Offenders being

County and Town Gaols.	Knew Alphabet.												Wholly					
	Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.					
	Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	40	35	19	24
Armagh,	.	.	3	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	7	6	12
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	17	21	7
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	4	10	8
Clare,	.	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	21	8
Cork County,	1	.	20	7	40	6	.	.	11	.	2	.	1	.	40	13	44	23
" City,	.	.	20	6	11	7	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	77	16	80	109
Donegal,	.	.	3	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	3	22	9
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	12	11
Dublin County,	2	.	16	4	6	3	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	5	10	19	16
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	.	.	11	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	166	.	171	.
Grangegorman P.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	255
Fermanagh,	.	.	6	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	6	4
Galway County,	.	.	8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	2
" Town,	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	4	26	5
Kerry,	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	15	12
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	6	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	13	2	20	30
" Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	16	24	14
Kilkenny County,	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	2	20	1	17	8
" City,	.	.	7	5	16	7	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	3	42	68	104	81
King's,	1	1	5	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	20	4
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	27	19
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	50	16	30	20
" City,	4	.	41	11	58	22	3	.	1	4	.	.	0	6	81	110	250	302
Londonderry,	.	.	8	2	15	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	9	20	50
Longford,	.	.	2	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	5	2	18	5
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	15	13
" Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	11
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	9	70	56
Meath,	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	24	9
Monaghan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	3	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	2	10	3
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	17	15
Sligo,	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4	19	18
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	6	.	11	11	1	2	7	1	1	.	1	.	21	1	56	16
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	179	83	220	103
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	19	16
Waterford County,	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	14	11
" City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	2
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	17	4
Wexford,	1	.	13	6	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	3	7	.
Wicklow,	.	.	2	6	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	9	.	207	.	221	.	5	.	40	.	8	.	48	.	1,015	.	1,528	.
Total Females,	.	1	.	57	.	108	.	2	.	8	.	7	.	23	.	487	.	1,315
Total M. and F.,	10		264		329		7		48		15		71		1,502		2,843	
	603						70						4,416					
	673																	

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Committed to the several County and Town Gaols in the Year 1856, by Ages and distinguished from Vagrants.

Illiterate.						Could not be Ascertained.				Totals.											
Vagrants.						Criminals.				Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.				Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	177	54	100	59	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.
2	2	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	21	23	43	16	2	2	18	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	92	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
1	1	14	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	70	1	29	1
2	.	25	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	161	54	181	170	4	.	101	.	22	4
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.
5	6	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	48	15	10	14
29	.	87	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	599	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	21	.	84	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.
2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1
1	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	79	13	93	56	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.
.	.	8	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
.	7	3	37	6	41	.	.	.	.	1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	19	45	13	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	40	21	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	.	23	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	8	4
2	.	10	10	2	5	.	.	.	.	18	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	36	14	8	11
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	49	28	102	80	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	30	5	98	30	.	.	.	1	.	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	24	1	53	24	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	1	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	.
.	.	11	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	93	2	159	40	2	2	41	2	10	3
1	2	29	4	17	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	190	40	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4
.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	8	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7
.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	51	19	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.
47	.	243	.	99	.	7	.	7	.	97	.	2,919	.	3,803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	45	.	150	.	178	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	910	.	2,412	.	68	.	286	.	482
92		393		272		7		7		127		3,829		6,215		140		1,231		726	
757						14				10,171						2,097					
5,173										12,268											

[*For Summary of Table XX., see page* cxlvi.

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TABLE XXI.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in the Year being distinguished

County and Town Gaols.	Protestant. Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Vagrants. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		Presbyterian. Criminals. Ages. 10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2	1	100	19	38	29	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	20	1	22	3
Armagh,	1	.	12	1	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Carlow,	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	.	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	6	1	5	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Down,	2	.	11	2	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	1	8	.
Dublin County,	1	.	5	6	6	9	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City,																		
Richmond B.,	1	.	37	.	59	.	10	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	1	.	16	.	24	.	3	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	9	1	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Athy,	.	.	2	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	18	2	30	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	2	9	7
Londonderry,	.	.	8	3	26	22	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	1	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	1	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	6	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	1	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	10	3	18	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Waterford County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	8	.	212	.	309	.	10	.	17	.	7	.	.	.	34	.	56	.
Total Females,	.	4	.	63	.	147	.	3	.	7	.	8	.	2	.	4	.	14
Total M. and F.	12		305		456		13		24		15		2		38		70	
	773						52						110					
	825																	

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1850 to the several County and Town Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal Offenders from Vagrants.

Roman Catholic.												Totals.											
Criminals.						Vagrants.						Criminals.						Vagrants.					
Ages.						Ages.						Ages.						Ages.					
10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.		10 Years and under.		Above 10 and under 17 Years.		17 and under 21 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	57	34	46	25	.	.	3	1	1	1	2	4	177	54	106	59	.	.	3	1	1	2
.	.	26	7	18	29	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	38	8	33	40	.	.	2	1	.	.
2	.	25	23	34	16	2	2	18	.	9	1	2	.	24	23	43	16	2	2	18	1	9	1
1	.	29	6	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	29	7	23	9	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	33	.	62	13	.	.	4	4	1	1
6	.	158	40	141	59	2	1	63	1	23	1	6	1	160	42	145	59	2	1	79	1	29	1
.	.	155	53	176	175	4	.	101	.	20	4	.	.	161	54	181	179	4	.	101	.	22	4
1	.	24	4	69	16	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	4	72	19	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	2	24	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	5	47	12	.	.	.	1	.	.
3	.	109	23	76	52	8	6	47	13	10	14	4	.	114	34	82	61	8	6	40	15	10	14
27	.	562	.	434	.	31	.	416	.	73	.	28	.	599	.	514	.	41	.	428	.	73	.
.	2	.	185	.	622	.	36	.	177	.	296	.	3	.	201	.	646	.	39	.	181	.	302
.	.	15	2	14	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	24	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	.	21	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	24	.	22	4	.	.	2	.	1	.
1	.	58	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	59	5	46	12	2	.	2	.	.	1
1	.	79	13	90	49	1	2	18	2	2	1	1	.	79	13	93	50	1	2	18	2	2	1
.	1	30	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	38	4	74	74	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	.	34	17	30	25	.	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	36	18	35	26	.	.	7	.	2	.
1	2	34	3	36	11	.	.	26	.	5	3	1	2	36	3	37	12	.	.	26	.	5	3
1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63	1	3	62	91	137	110	.	10	10	45	13	63
1	2	24	8	69	10	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	2	25	8	70	10	.	.	5	.	.	.
1	.	17	.	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	17	1	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	2
4	.	95	27	74	39	1	.	41	1	3	4	4	.	95	27	74	40	1	.	41	1	3	4
18	6	206	132	450	356	7	.	34	14	8	11	10	6	224	134	480	366	7	.	36	14	8	11
2	.	36	23	67	51	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	49	20	102	00	.	.	1	.	1	1
2	1	36	5	95	29	.	.	.	1	.	29	2	1	36	5	98	36	.	.	.	1	.	29
1	1	23	1	42	20	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	24	1	52	24	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	22	0	31	17	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	22	6	32	17	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	.	64	9	105	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	9	114	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	19	2	41	17	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	19	3	48	18	.	.	4	.	5	.
.	.	18	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	3	28	6	45	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	28	6	57	13	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	22	8	49	20	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	1	19	6	65	16	1	1	.	2	2	3	.	1	22	7	70	18	1	1	.	2	2	3
3	.	92	2	153	46	2	2	41	2	8	5	3	.	93	2	159	46	2	2	41	2	10	3
3	1	196	46	205	122	1	2	36	4	32	4	5	1	196	40	286	122	1	2	36	4	32	4
1	.	29	7	62	27	.	.	.	2	3	11	1	.	39	10	86	37	.	.	.	3	3	11
.	.	29	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7	.	.	30	10	43	18	.	.	15	.	2	7
2	.	33	2	34	8	.	2	15	3	1	.	2	.	33	3	37	8	.	2	15	3	1	.
.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	36	3	33	8	.	.	.	2	1	4
3	.	50	15	44	18	.	.	6	1	1	.	4	.	51	16	47	18	.	.	6	1	1	.
.	.	17	12	27	13	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	18	12	32	14	.	.	1	.	1	.
89	.	2643	.	3438	.	62	.	929	.	237	.	97	.	2913	.	3803	.	72	.	945	.	244	.
.	24	.	843	.	2251	.	65	.	279	.	474	.	30	.	91	.	2412	.	68	.	236	.	482
113		3,486		5,689		127		1,207		711		127		3,829		6,215		140		1,231		726	
9,280						2,045						10,171						2,097					
11,333												12,268											

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SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—STATE of EDUCATION, on COMMITTAL, of in the Year 1856, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal

Ages.	Education			
	Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
CRIMINALS.				
10 Years and under,	5	1	13	4
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	755	104	554	178
17 and under 21 Years,	1,060	298	618	511
Males,	1,820	.	1,185	.
Females,	.	403	.	693
VAGRANTS.				
10 Years and under,	2	6	4	15
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	303	46	196	70
17 and under 21 Years,	68	110	56	174
Total Males,	2,193	.	1,435	.
Total Females,	.	565	.	950
Total Males and Females,	2,758		2,385	

SUMMARY of TABLE XXI.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILE Gaols, by Ages and Sexes, Criminal

Ages.	Religion.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Totals.	
CRIMINALS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under,	8	4	.	2	89	24	97	30
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	242	63	34	4	2,643	843	2,919	910
17 and under 21 Years,	309	147	56	14	3,438	2,251	3,803	2,412
Total Males,	559	.	90	.	6,170	.	6,819	.
Total Females,	.	214	.	20	.	3,118	.	3,352
Total Males and Females,	773		110		9,288		10,171	

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JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed to the County and Town Gaols Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

OF COMMITTAL.									
Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Could not be ascertained.		TOTALS.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
22	1	9	1	48	23	.	.	97	30
381	84	207	57	1,015	487	7	.	2,919	487
360	180	221	108	1,528	1,315	7	.	3,803	2,412
772	.	437	.	2,591	.	14	.	6,819	.
.	265	.	166	.	1,825	.	.	.	3,352
14	2	5	2	47	45	.	.	72	68
163	12	40	8	243	150	.	.	945	286
19	18	8	7	99	173	.	.	244	482
968	.	490	.	2,980	.	14	.	8,080	.
.	297	.	183	.	2,193	.	.	.	4,188
1,265		673		5,173		14		12,268	

OFFENDERS Committed in the Year 1856, to the County and Town Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

AGES.	RELIGION.							
	Protestant.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		TOTALS.	
VAGRANTS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 Years and under, . .	10	3	.	.	62	65	72	68
Above 10 and under 17 Years,	17	7	.	.	928	279	945	286
17 and under 21 Years, .	7	8	.	.	237	474	244	482
Total Males, . . .	34	.	.	.	1,227	.	1,261	.
Total Females, . .	.	18	.	.	.	818	.	836
Total Males and Females, .	52		.	.	2,045		2,098	

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TABLE XXII.—Showing the Number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS Committed in 1856, who times, Twelve to Sixteen Times, and Twenty-one to Twenty-six Times and upwards, could be ascertained from the records of the Gaols, or other reliable sources, Criminal

County and Town Gaols.	How many had Twice. Criminals. M.	F.	Vagrants. M.	F.	Three Times. Criminals. M.	F.	Vagrants. M.	F.	Four Times. Criminals. M.	F.	Vagrants. M.	F.	Five Times. Criminals. M.	F.	Vagrants. M.	F.	Six Times. Criminals. M.	F.	Vagrants. M.	F.
Antrim,	23	14	1	.	10	1	.	.	9	3	.	.	5	8	.	.	4	2	.	.
Armagh,	7	9	.	.	3	3	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Carlow,	3	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,[a]	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	8	4	1	.	6	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Cork County,	38	11	13	1	22	3	7	1	12	1	7	.	7	.	5	.	6	.	2	.
" City,	21	26	12	1	15	13	5	.	8	6	3	.	5	4	.	.	4	4	.	.
Donegal,	6	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	8	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	25	12	7	1	9	7	6	2	2	.	6	2	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	1
Dublin City:																				
Richmond B.,	124	.	32	.	40	.	20	.	31	.	15	.	31	.	7	.	12	.	6	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	122	.	59	.	92	.	45	.	47	.	28	.	32	.	25	.	24	.	2
Fermanagh,	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,[a]	2	1	1	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Town,	14	5	.	.	6	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Kerry,	25	11	4	.	11	1	2	.	6	2	1	.	5	3	1	.	11	5	1	1
Kildare, Naas,[a]	7	10	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Athy,	6	8	2	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	11	3	6	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	31	18	6	36	16	5	2	7	10	.	7	23	4	1	.	11	.	.	.	.
King's,	21	3	1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	6	2	.	.	2	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Limerick County,	9	5	4	1	9	.	2	.	7	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
" City,	86	40	6	4	31	15	3	2	14	9	1	1	10	6	.	.	7	4	.	.
Londonderry,[a]	7	18	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
Longford,	20	3	.	2	6	2	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Louth, Dundalk,	12	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Drogheda,	4	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	4	5	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Meath,	6	4	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Monaghan,[a]	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	7	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	3	8	.	.	3	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sligo,	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	14	3	6	2	9	4	5	1	4	1	3	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, Clonmel,	15	1	1	1	11	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	9	2	.	.	3	2	.	.
Tyrone,	4	7	.	4	9	9	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	.
Waterford County,[a]	6	3	3	1	5	4	1	1	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wexford,	10	2	.	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Wicklow,	4	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	624	.	103	.	274	.	45	.	164	.	49	.	103	.	18	.	65	.	9	.
Total Females,	.	394	.	110	.	108	.	63	.	88	.	58	.	71	.	38	.	51	.	26
Total M. and F.	1,018		226		462		108		252		207		174		56		116		35	
	1,244				578				459				230				151			

[a] From those Gaols marked (*) the returns received only embraced the committals in 1856.

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had been in Gaol Twice, Three Times, Four Times, Five Times, Six Times, Seven to Eleven from their first Committal *in any year* to the 31st December, 1856, by Sexes, so far as Offenders being distinguished from Vagrants.

BEEN COMMITTED.																Number of INDIVIDUAL Juveniles Committed in 1856.				Number of COMMITTALS of Juveniles in 1856.			
7 to 11 Times.				12 to 16 Times.				17 to 20 Times.				21 to 26 Times and upwards.				Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.	
Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.		Criminals.		Vagrants.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	6	.	.	10	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	212	87	3	3	285	117	4	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	38	2	1	72	46	2	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	38	29	3	69	39	29	3
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	15	1	.	53	16	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	13	5	5	95	13	5	5
3	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	256	87	55	3	311	102	101	3
4	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	265	158	99	3	342	233	127	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	18	.	.	99	23	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	15	.	1	80	17	.	1
3	1	3	4	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	183	67	54	26	200	95	66	35
39	.	19	.	20	.	14	.	9	.	11	.	5	.	30	.	903	.	253	.	1,141	.	542	.
.	17	.	18	.	9	.	9	.	1	.	6	.	1	.	2	.	442	.	266	.	850	.	522
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	23	.	.	48	25	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	2	.	46	4	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	10	4	1	106	17	4	1
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	41	20	5	173	63	21	5
6	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	65	2	.	112	79	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	29	7	.	72	44	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	17	31	3	74	17	31	3
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	187	204	23	97	200	204	23	118
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	17	4	.	96	20	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	21	.	2	67	22	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	169	67	46	4	173	67	50	5
5	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	559	418	43	21	722	506	51	25
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	63	2	1	153	109	2	1
1	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	28	.	13	136	36	.	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	15	2	.	77	26	2	.
3	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	16	.	7	54	23	.	8
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	66	.	.	179	69	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	17	9	.	68	21	9	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	1	.	34	3	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	19	.	2	85	23	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	24	.	2	71	28	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	26	3	6	92	26	3	6
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	237	39	44	5	255	43	53	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	464	159	68	9	487	163	69	10
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	42	3	14	126	47	3	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	14	13	5	73	28	17	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	11	16	5	72	11	16	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	11	1	6	69	11	1	6
7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	33	7	1	102	34	7	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	24	2	.	50	26	2	.
166	.	26	.	40	.	18	.	19	.	11	.	14	.	34	.	5,825	.	354	.	6,819	.	1,261	.
.	41	.	30	.	20	.	12	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	5	.	2,503	.	540	.	3,352	.	836
147		56		60		30		22		17		15		39		8,328		1,394		10,171		2,097	
203				98				39				54				9,722				12,268			

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TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Town Gaols, *at Lockings*, on the evening of the 31st of December, 1856, by Classes, and the Number Sick in Hospital.

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Debtors.		Tried Criminals.		Untried Criminals.		Convicts.		Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatics.		TOTAL CONFINED.			No. of Sick in Hospital, (included in foregoing).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	18	2	96	42	13	18	.	.	.	8	.	.	127	60	187	2	1
Armagh,	1	.	17	31	13	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	31	38	69	1	4
Carlow,	1	.	10	7	8	5	.	.	2	7	2	.	23	19	42	.	1
Cavan,	.	.	26	10	14	11	.	.	.	1	2	2	42	24	66	1	2
Clare,	1	.	23	19	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	33	23	56	1	1
Cork County,	3	.	107	52	36	15	3	.	5	27	1	.	155	94	249	8	4
„ City,	8	.	95	66	15	7	.	1	.	8	.	.	118	82	200	6	3
Donegal,	3	.	32	10	11	3	.	.	.	1	11	.	57	14	71	3	.
Down,	4	2	21	14	7	4	.	.	1	3	1	.	34	23	57	5	5
Dublin County,	7	1	36	25	12	4	2	.	.	.	.	13	57	43	100	3	1
Dublin City:																	
Richmond B.,	.	.	186	.	29	.	1	.	5	.	7	.	228	.	228	18	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	.	.	210	.	14	.	.	.	1	.	26	.	251	251	.	15
Fermanagh,	7	1	20	9	5	3	.	.	.	7	1	.	33	20	53	9	5
Galway County,	1	.	28	15	18	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	48	22	70	2	4
„ Town,	1	1	4	8	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	11	22	.	2
Kerry,	5	1	35	20	12	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	52	30	82	.	5
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	25	11	7	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	34	15	49	.	1
„ Athy,	.	.	16	11	2	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	19	19	38	1	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	20	3	6	6	.	.	2	7	8	1	36	17	53	3	.
„ City,	1	.	9	11	6	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	18	16	34	.	.
King's,	.	.	21	7	18	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	40	9	49	.	.
Leitrim,	4	.	32	2	8	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	44	9	53	4	2
Limerick County,	6	.	26	12	8	6	.	.	.	6	2	5	42	29	71	.	5
„ City,	10	2	52	39	8	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	70	50	120	6	2
Londonderry,	2	.	28	17	2	6	.	.	.	2	1	.	33	25	58	.	.
Longford,	2	.	17	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	15	35	2	2
Louth, Dundalk,	.	.	10	16	4	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	15	20	35	.	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	11	5	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	16	10	26	.	2
Mayo,	1	2	69	10	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	2	84	38	122	1	4
Meath,	1	.	11	10	8	4	2	.	.	3	.	.	22	17	39	.	3
Monaghan,	3	.	16	10	8	4	.	1	.	4	.	.	27	19	46	2	1
Queen's,	1	.	23	7	4	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	29	14	43	2	1
Roscommon,	.	.	21	22	6	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	27	27	54	.	3
Sligo,	3	.	19	8	12	4	.	.	.	6	.	1	34	19	53	5	3
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	.	65	12	7	3	.	.	.	4	10	5	83	24	107	7	4
Tipperary, Clonmel,	1	.	63	26	33	14	.	.	.	1	8	6	105	47	152	7	2
Tyrone,	3	.	23	22	8	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	39	30	69	1	1
Waterford County,	2	2	15	8	.	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	17	20	37	.	2
„ City,	3	.	14	25	10	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	27	33	60	3	.
Westmeath,	3	.	27	23	8	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	38	26	64	2	.
Wexford,	1	.	31	19	23	16	.	.	.	6	18	5	73	46	119	1	4
Wicklow,	.	.	17	13	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	19	21	40	.	.
Total Males,	109	.	1422	.	424	.	8	.	17	.	80	.	2060	.	.	106	.
Total Females,	.	14	.	913	.	222	.	4	.	137	.	79	.	1369	.	.	96
Total M. and F.,	123		2,335		646		12		154		159		3,429		3429	202	

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TABLE XXIV—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

Counties and Bridewells.	Number of Committals.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number supported at Public Expense.		Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals.			Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c.			Incidental Expenses.			Total.			Cost of Dietary per head per day.	Keeper's Salary.			Total Charge to the County.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ANTRIM:																										
Antrim,	264	91	105	9	278	31	973	10	3	11½	7	3	8	0	6	8	17	14	4½	5	20	0	0			
Ballymena,	501	122	324	34	501	122	1,310	15	10	5½	6	2	8		—		21	18	10½	5	20	0	0			
Ballymoney,	259	67	156	42	144	56	1,527	15	17	8½	6	0	0	6	10	10	28	8	6½	5	20	0	0			
	1024	280	585	105	908	269	4,023	41	18	1½	19	6	2	6	17	6	68	1	3½	—	60	0	0	128	1	9½
ARMAGH:																										
Ballybot,	180	46	104	18	179	46	910	9	16	10	6	0	0	7	18	2	23	15	0	5·2	18	0	0			
Lurgan,	223	160	97	36	210	160	1,986	17	5	6	0	0	0	1	3	11	24	9	3	4·17	13	0	0			
Markethill,	77	23	37	7	49	18	162	1	9	6	6	3	0	2	4	7	9	14	1	4·37	10	0	0			
N.T. Hamilton,	122	42	58	7	79	42	692	0	14	8	6	0	0	6	11	8	13	0	4	4·67	12	0	0			
	602	271	296	68	317	266	3,750	35	6	0	24	3	0	17	18	4	77	4	10	—	58	0	0	135	4	13
CAVAN:																										
Ballieborough,	120	59	66	35	120	59	1,142	13	1	8½	3	0	3		—		19	1	8½	3½	33	0	0			
Ballyconnell,	49	13	8	2	35	13	340	3	7	0	3	0	0	1	8	0	10	15	5	5½	20	0	0			
Cootehill,	45	50	19	17	45	50	861	9	4	6	6	7	7	1	2	7	16	14	8	5½	30	0	0			
	214	122	88	54	200	122	2,342	25	13	7½	18	7	7	2	13	7	46	11	9½	—	80	0	0	126	11	9½
CLARE:																										
Ennistimon,	180	43	39	10	124	23	914	8	3	11½	6	0	0	1	2	11	15	6	10½	4	23	0	0			
Killaloe,	172	26	27	3	90	10	829	7	15	5½	6	0	0	1	14	7	15	10	0½	4½	20	0	0			
Kilrush,	174	64	71	21	130	61	1,448	15	2	0½	0	0	0	4	12	1	25	14	10½	5	30	0	0			
Sixmilebridge,	37	24	5	1	37	24	309	2	13	4½	6	0	0	0	13	8	9	7	0½	4	20	0	0			
Tulla,	120	43	38	2	102	44	1,478	12	12	4½	6	0	0	1	8	16	20	1	2¾	4	20	0	0			
	683	194	230	37	483	171	4,978	46	7	11	30	3	0	9	12	1	86	0	0	—	110	0	0	196	0	3
CORK:																										
Bandon,	220	142	22	28	199	132	1,081	8	10	7	3	0	0	14	13	4	29	5	11	3⅝	25	0	0			
Bantry,	106	30	21	3	106	30	1,459	10	10	1	6	0	0	7	18	7	24	8	8	3 5/11	25	0	0			
Castletown,	113	3	70	—	105	9	495	3	5	6	6	0	0	3	7	3	12	12	9	3⅔	15	0	0			
Charleville,	162	34	81	9	142	33	789	6	4	1	8	0	3	9	7	10	21	11	11	3¼	15	0	0			
Clonakilty,	120	61	38	4	126	58	757	0	5	11	6	0	0	6	8	9	17	14	8	3¾	25	0	0			
Dunmanway,	85	38	19	2	85	38	400	3	11	3	3	0	0	7	3	7	16	14	10	3⅕	15	0	0			
Fermoy,	435	238	187	08	414	227	4,373	20	4	9	6	0	0	23	17	6	50	2	3	2 7/11	26	0	0			
Kanturk,	158	49	74	7	140	44	1,587	11	13	7	6	0	0	9	18	6	27	12	1	3⅔	25	0	0			
Kinsale,	174	89	84	47	122	83	1,151	7	11	8	6	0	0	3	18	11	21	10	5	3 1/8	17	10	0			
Macroom,	148	48	45	8	114	43	979	7	6	9	3	0	0	8	8	6	21	15	3	3 7/11	25	0	0			
Mallow,	383	116	87	—	361	116	3,614	28	10	2	6	0	0	20	2	10	54	13	0	3¾	25	0	0			
Middleton,	272	70	32	5	247	76	2,238	19	17	3	6	0	0	10	1	0	35	18	3	4¼	25	0	0			
Millstreet,	54	19	4	5	25	14	312	2	2	7	6	0	0	9	5	0	17	8	4	3 1/11	15	0	0			
Mitchelstown,	120	41	22	5	100	36	1,106	6	13	8	6	3	0	9	1	1	21	14	0	2 1/11	15	0	0			
Queenstown,	271	118	62	31	241	112	1,390	9	12	11	6	0	0	11	16	0	27	5	11	3⅔	15	0	0			
Rosscarbery,	27	6	4	—	27	0	198	1	4	11	6	0	0	3	5	0	10	9	11	3	15	0	0			
Skibbereen,	280	49	143	7	268	40	1,317	14	0	4	6	0	0	9	5	9	29	6	1	4⅔	25	0	0			
Youghal,	114	29	13	2	109	27	855	0	6	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	22	8	7	3⅔	20	0	0			
	3231	1192	964	256	2910	1139	24,340	172	11	11	108	0	0	181	19	8	462	11	7	3⅔	372	10	0	835	1	7
CORK CITY,	5112	3324	2535	1677	2400	2322	11,912	89	12	3	30	18	8	416	8	5	556	10	10	3½	99	0	0	655	13	13
DONEGAL:																										
Buncrana,	34	13	23	4	16	11	89	0	15	10	6	10	7½	1	13	5	8	19	16½	4⅔	30	0	0			
Doneghal,	145	90	42	45	142	30	976	9	7	7	7	8	1	3	11	2	20	6	10	4⅓	30	0	0			
Glenties,	87	8	13	3	59	7	375	2	12	1½	6	2	8	2	1	2	10	13	11½	3 1/11	30	0	0			
Letterkenny,	196	56	46	16	195	36	782	7	6	9½	7	17	3	2	4	3	17	8	9½	4⅔	30	0	0			
	462	167	124	68	415	164	2,222	20	2	4	27	13	1½	9	10	0	37	11	3½	—	120	0	0	177	11	5½

[continued.

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TABLE XXIV. *continued.*—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

Counties and Bridewells.	Number of Committals. M.	Number of Committals. F.	Of whom were Drunkards. M.	Of whom were Drunkards. F.	Number supported at Public Expense. M.	Number supported at Public Expense. F.	Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals. £ s. d.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. £ s. d.	Incidental Expenses. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Cost of Dietary per head per day. d.	Keeper's Salary. £. s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Down:														
Newry,	574	369	283	150	554	369	6,950	48 9 8	33 9 3	63 0 1	144 19 0	3 1/5	50 0 0	
Newtownards,	185	106	97	29	154	99	1,231	13 1 3	11 10 9	3 7 8	27 19 8	5 1/15	25 0 0	
	759	475	380	179	708	468	8,181	61 10 11	15 0 0	66 7 0	172 18 8	–	75 0 0	247 18 8
Fermanagh:														
Newtownbutler,	58	15	8	–	58	15	244	1 0 4	2 15 0	0 6 6	4 1 10	4	20 0 0	24 1 10
Galway:														
Ballinasloe,	264	142	179	70	191	138	1,708	11 18 10	7 5 1	4 9 3	22 13 2	3½	16 9 0	
Clifden,	90	46	21	2	85	43	1,654	11 8 2	5 15 3	9 18 5	27 1 10	3¼	27 9	
Eyrecourt,	49	8	27	3	26	7	130	0 19 2	5 16 1	12 17 8	19 12 11	3½	18 9 0	
Gort,	118	44	58	7	108	44	1,303½	12 12 8	15 9 8	5 0 9	33 3 1	4¾	26 9 0	
Loughrea,	141	139	29	30	138	139	2,382	13 14 1	13 0 6	7 18 3	34 12 10	2¾	27 9 0	
Oughterard,	66	29	12	–	66	29	112	4 6 7	6 14 10	5 10 3	16 17 8	5	18 9 0	
Portumna,	81	18	30	3	42	17	316	2 18 8	16 4 5	0 10 7	25 13 8	4	18 9 0	
Tuam,	238	121	123	64	169	121	1,544	13 2 8	6 0 3	2 9 9	21 12 8	4	18 9 0	
Woodford,	13	10	4	4	16	10	157	1 7 8	6 0 0	5 18 5	13 6 1	4¼	18 9 0	
	1066	560	483	179	844	548	9,626½	72 8 6	82 6 1	60 19 4	215 13 11	–	192 1 0	407 14 11
Kerry:														
Cahersiveen,	117	27	60	1	83	23	625	5 19 7½	6 0 0	7 11 6	19 11 1½	5d. for males and 4¼d. for females.	10 0 0	
Castleisland,	92	27	38	3	87	26	718	7 6 8½	6 0 0	3 5 10½	16 12 6¾		10 0 0	
Dingle,	91	9	74	–	10	5	105	1 0 11	0 0 0	2 6 0	9 7 5		10 0 0	
Kenmare,	119	27	61	3	112	17	629	6 5 0	6 0 0	2 5 10	14 10 10		10 0 0	
Killarney,	299	80	114	15	291	72	1,597	15 12 11½	6 0 0	2 8 11½	23 1 11		20 0 0	
Listowel,	312	92	158	36	299	92	2,109	25 7 9	6 0 0	6 12 6	38 0 3		20 0 0	
Milltown,	142	39	75	1	110	38	573	5 16 11¼	6 0 0	4 0 6	15 17 5¼		10 0 0	
Tarbert,	81	10	43	5	67	10	986	3 17 9	6 0 0	3 8 9	13 6 0		10 0 0	
	1253	307	624	58	979	293	7,002	71 7 7½	48 0 0	32 0 5	151 8 0½	–	100 0 0	251 8 0½
Kilkenny:														
Callan,	213	55	171	15	92	27	273	2 17 8	6 0 0	0 10 0	9 7 8	5¼	9 4 7½	
Thomaston,	177	43	89	1	75	26	532	5 13 9	6 0 0	0 5 6	11 19 3	5¼	25 0 0	
Urlingford,	73	18	25	2	38	17	331	5 10 7	6 0 0	2 10 6	14 1 1	5½	9 4 7½	
	493	116	285	18	205	70	1,138	14 2 0	18 0 0	3 6 0	35 8 0	–	43 9 3	78 17 3
King's:														
Parsonstown,	280	107	86	31	230	103	6,367	29 6 4	26 15 6	5 13 5	61 15 3	4⅛	40 0 0	101 15 3
Leitrim:														
Ballinamore,	95	18	23	3	35	13	247	2 6 0	4 9 2	6 3 10	11 19 0¾	m. 4 6/7 f. 4¼	34 3 4	
Mnnorhamilton,	83	27	26	9	70	26	581	4 8 0	8 18 2½	10 15 10	24 1 11¾	m. 4 1/7 f. 3¾	34 3 4	
	178	45	49	13	105	39	828	6 14 0	13 7 4½	15 19 8	36 1 0½	–	68 6 8	104 7 8½
Limerick:														
Bruff,	32	19	14	2	49	–	256	2 2 8	7 10 0	5 13 0	15 15 5	4	25 0 0	
Croom,	45	27	3	–	43	27	812	8 1 0	10 1 6¾	—	18 2 6¾	4½	15 0 0	
Glin,	42	19	15	1	11	19	477	3 19 11½	6 0 0	2 2 8	12 2 7½	4	15 0 0	
Kilfinane,	31	12	19	4	36	–	222	2 1 10	6 6 9½	1 6 7½	9 14 3	4½	15 0 0	
Newcastle,	62	14	29	2	51	2	517	4 11 2	3 7 8	0 14 5	8 13 1	4	25 0 0	
Rathkeale,	196	67	38	7	136	67	2,111	23 19 1½	19 3 5	11 1 2	52 3 8½	5¼	25 0 0	
	408	158	118	16	116	115	4,128	44 15 9	50 19 0½	20 16 10½	116 11 7¾	–	120 0 0	236 11 7¾

[*continued.*

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TABLE XXIV. *continued.*—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

Counties and Bridewells.	Number of Committals. M.	Number of Committals. F.	Of whom were Drunkards. M.	Of whom were Drunkards. F.	Number supported at Public Expense. M.	Number supported at Public Expense. F.	Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals. £ s. d.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. £ s. d.	Incidental Expenses. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Cost of Dietary per head per day. d.	Keeper's Salary. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Londonderry:														
Coleraine,	102	59	32	20	69	59	621	6 9 4½	6 0 0	3 3 0	15 12 4½	5	20 0 0	
Magherafelt,	96	18	45	12	94	25	550	5 15 10	6 0 0	2 17 7	14 13 5	5	20 0 0	
Newtownlimavady,	119	37	43	6	113	36	481	5 0 2½	6 0 0	2 19 6	13 19 8½	0	20 0 0	
	317	114	120	38	306	120	1,658	17 5 5	18 0 0	9 0 1	44 5 6	–	60 0 0	104 5 6
Louth:														
Ardee,	72	39	29	12	63	39	570	0 0 6	0 0 0	—	11 6 0	3½, 4, 5	50 0 0	61 8 3
Mayo:*														
Ballina,	118	61	18	6	111	59	871	0 1 5½	6 0 0	—	15 1 5½	5	15 0 0	
Ballinrobe,	78	42	19	13	82	40	504	5 10 4	6 0 0	—	11 10 4	5¼	15 0 0	
Belmullet,	44	12	2	–	44	12	523	5 13 0	6 0 0	0 1 0	11 14 0	5	15 0 0	
Swineford,	51	11	6	–	77	31	749	0 0 3	6 0 0	—	12 0 3	4½	15 0 0	
Westport,	107	32	7	6	37	13	128	1 3 3½	6 0 0	—	7 3 3½	4½	15 0 0	
	398	158	52	25	351	155	2,705	27 17 4	30 0 0	0 1 0	57 18 4	–	75 0 0	132 18 4
Meath:														
Kells,	116	109	65	29	102	105	1,239	12 6 9½	11 13 2½	9 5 3	33 5 3	4¾	40 0 0	
Navan,	197	139	152	49	197	139	1,318	13 0 1	8 0 10	3 12 0	25 19 8	4¾	40 0 0	
	313	248	217	78	299	244	2,557	25 6 10½	21 0 0½	12 18 0	59 4 11	–	80 0 0	139 4 11
Monaghan:														
Carrickmacross,	227	40	171	20	226	40	654	8 18 10½	0 0 0	6 18 0½	21 17 5	4½	35 0 0	
Castleblayney,	194	95	68	33	176	95	1,408	15 18 8¾	6 0 0	7 15 1½	29 15 10¾	5 1/8	40 0 0	
Clones,	59	24	24	8	33	24	293	2 14 0¼	6 0 0	7 14 7½	16 18 7¾	4⅜	15 0 0	
	480	159	263	61	434	159	2,355	27 11 7½	18 0 0	22 8 3½	67 19 11	–	90 0 0	157 10 11
Queen's:														
Abbeyleix,	43	30	5	4	40	30	308	3 15 10¾	6 0 0	1 4 0	10 19 10¾	5½	25 0 0	
Borris-in-Ossory,	69	28	11	1	51	26	488	5 3 0	6 0 0	4 15 7	15 18 7	5¼	25 0 0	
Stradbally,	46	26	2	1	46	26	211	2 3 6	0 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0	0	25 0 0	
	151	84	18	6	137	82	1,007	11 2 4¾	18 0 0	7 1 7	36 3 11¾	–	75 0 0	111 3 11¾
Roscommon:														
Athlone,	43	29	12	4	48	29	395	3 5 10	6 0 0	1 18 1	11 3 11	4	10 0 0	
Boyle,	96	56	20	10	96	66	816	6 16 0	6 0 0	2 12 11	15 8 11	4	20 0 0	
Castlereagh,	111	27	48	5	108	27	662	10 12 10	6 0 0	2 0 6¾	19 2 4¾	4½, 5, 6½	10 0 0	
Strokestown,	130	33	35	10	89	34	592	5 13 8	6 0 0	0 8 5	13 2 1	4	10 0 0	
	385	145	115	29	341	146	2,765	26 8 4	24 0 0	13 8 11½	63 17 3½	–	50 0 0	113 17 3½
Sligo:														
Ballymote,	74	18	18	–	42	18	267	2 18 7¾	6 0 0	5 13 4	14 10 11¾	5½	40 0 0	54 16 11¾
Tipperary, N.R.														
Borrisokane,	102	22	16	3	97	21	728	8 0 8	7 18 3	0 12 6	22 0 5	5½	25 0 0	
Newport,	85	9	45	–	85	9	625	6 9 7	0 15 0	4 10 11	16 15 6	5	25 0 0	
Roscrea,	356	74	241	28	311	64	1,564	17 15 2	7 11 1	12 7 11	37 14 2	5½	25 0 0	
Templemore,	254	172	117	55	150	216	2,275	21 3 10	3 5 5	0 7 3	36 16 0	4 4/17	25 0 0	
Thurles,	428	142	246	36	285	120	2,056	14 4 4	20 19 7	5 12 7	46 16 6	3 62/257	40 0 0	
	1225	419	665	122	928	430	7,248	68 2 7	54 5 4	37 11 2	160 3 1	–	140 0 0	300 3 1

* In the number supported at public expense are included those sent from Gaol for trial.

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TABLE XXIV. *continued.*—COST of SUBSISTENCE, FUEL, and INCIDENTS, also of SALARIES of KEEPERS, &c., of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1856.

County and Bridewells.	Number of Committals. M.	Number of Committals. F.	Of whom were Drunkards. M.	Of whom were Drunkards. F.	Number supported at Public Expense. M.	Number supported at Public Expense. F.	Number of Meals actually issued.	Cost of Meals. £ s. d.	Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. £ s. d.	Incidental Expenses. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	Cost of Dietary per head per day. d.	Keeper's Salary. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
TIPPERARY, S.R.														
Caher,	515	137	117	32	295	137	1,859	17 2 10	19 6 11	18 3 7	54 13 4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	
Carrick-on-Suir,	546	152	212	21	291	148	1,801	15 17 5	8 5 10	6 17 6	31 0 9	$4\frac{9}{10}$	30 0 0	
Cashel,	812	105	421	17	653	105	4,714	37 7 11	22 11 6	23 10 2	83 0 7	$3\frac{3}{4}$	35 0 0	
Clogheen,	144	24	73	4	132	23	743	0 13 2	12 13 0	13 3 7	32 0 0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0	
Newbridge-ham,	176	8	101	—	169	8	952	9 11 2	10 10 0	22 10 11	42 12 1	5	30 0 0	
Tipperary,	908	120	585	34	779	117	3,581	28 19 6	19 7 7	12 15 3	61 2 4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	35 0 0	
	2731	546	1519	108	2319	538	13,653	115 12 0	92 14 10	97 1 0	305 7 10	—	190 0 0	495 7 10
TYRONE:														
Clogher,	85	20	15	1	81	20	588	0 1 5	6 0 0	—	12 1 5	5	40 0 0	
Dungannon,	268	94	115	18	233	94	6,307	58 8 3	28 15 4	88 17 3	170 0 10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	*10 0 0 60 0 0	
Strabane,	148	73	04	21	86	66	700	7 13 $1\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	0 10 5	15 2 $0\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	*25 0 0 40 0 0 *10 0 0	
	501	187	184	40	400	180	7,595	72 2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	41 4 10	89 16 8	203 4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	—	185 0 0	388 4 $3\frac{1}{2}$
WATERFORD:														
Dungarvan,	321	87	62	3	306	83	3,042	31 11 5	6 16 0	12 5 $11\frac{1}{2}$	50 11 $4\frac{1}{2}$	5	50 0 0	
Lismore,	116	34	66	2	94	32	1,372	13 11 $5\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 0	0 16 0	20 7 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$	20 0 0	
	470	121	128	5	400	115	4,421	45 2 $10\frac{1}{2}$	12 16 0	12 19 $11\frac{1}{2}$	70 18 10	—	70 0 0	140 18 10
WESTMEATH:														
Moate,	126	40	29	3	109	40	770	6 7 10	6 0 0	14 0 1	26 10 11	$3\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	61 10 11
WEXFORD:														
Enniscorthy,	150	118	9	—	140	118	1,506	16 0 11	16 19 0	5 14 $6\frac{1}{2}$	38 5 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5	30 0 0	
Gorey,	121	25	40	—	111	25	611	6 17 $10\frac{1}{2}$	6 4 6	6 2 7	19 4 $11\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	30 0 0	
New Ross,	167	86	82	15	70	77	807	8 18 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 0	—	13 8 $4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	30 0 0	
	411	229	137	15	321	220	2,924	31 17 $1\frac{1}{2}$	27 4 6	11 17 $1\frac{1}{2}$	70 18 $0\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 0 0	160 18 $9\frac{1}{2}$
WICKLOW:														
Baltinglass,	95	12	37	—	95	12	4,126	26 15 0	27 13 9	73 9 8	127 18 5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	50 0 0	
Tinahely,	20	21	1	—	11	18	214	2 19 2	6 0 0	—	8 19 2	$6\frac{1}{4}$ & $5\frac{1}{4}$	25 0 0	
	115	63	38	—	106	60	4,170	29 14 2	33 13 9	73 9 8	136 17 7	—	75 0 0	211 17 7
Total, 1856,	236	9,013	40,0	1,0	17,0	6,0								
" 1855,	31,84 31,[illegible]		13,397		26,003		438,1[illegible]	1,245 15 2	974 17 0	1,350 7 5	3,470 0 5 2,015 0 10	—	2,983 0 11 329 10 1	
Decrease in 1856,	3,498													
Increase in 1856,	—										993 19 7		33 10 $9\frac{1}{2}$	

	£	s.	d.
Total Cost of Bridewells, 1856,	6,342	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto do. 1855,	5,611	11	0
Increase in 1856,	637	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$

* Matron.

[APPENDIX TO TABLE XXIV.

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APPENDIX TO TABLE XXIV.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1856 and 1855.

Counties wherein the Expenses have *increased* in 1856.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells. 1856. £	s.	d.	1855. £	s.	d.	Increase in 1856. £	s.	d.
Armagh,	135	4	10	127	12	0¾	7	12	9¼
Cavan,	126	11	9½	122	4	7	4	7	2½
Cork,	835	1	7	674	16	5½	160	5	1½
„ City,	655	19	10	334	5	0	321	14	10
Donegal,	177	11	5½	166	6	8	11	4	9½
Down,	247	18	8	193	18	10	53	19	10
Fermanagh,	24	1	10	22	8	4	1	13	6
Kilkenny,	78	17	3	77	11	5½	1	5	9½
Leitrim,	104	7	8½	86	6	0	18	1	8½
Meath,	139	4	11	131	9	11	7	15	0
Monaghan,	157	19	11	120	15	0½	37	4	10½
Queen's,	111	3	11¾	105	17	4	5	6	7¾
Roscommon,	113	17	3¾	110	9	0	3	0	3¾
Sligo,	54	16	11¼	49	4	0	5	12	11¼
Tipperary,	795	10	11	584	6	7	211	4	4
Tyrone,	388	4	3½	349	8	2¾	38	16	0¾
Waterford,	140	18	10	129	11	4	11	7	6
Wexford,	160	18	9¼	152	7	0½	8	11	8¾
	4,446	10	10½	3,533	17	10	—		
Total Increase,	—			—			914	13	0½

Counties wherein the Expenses have *decreased* in 1856.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells. 1856. £	s.	d.	1855. £	s.	d.	Decrease in 1856. £	s.	d.
Antrim,	128	1	9½	143	11	11	15	10	1½
Clare,	196	0	0	199	11	0	3	11	0
Galway,	407	14	11	416	10	5	8	15	6
Kerry,	251	8	0¾	264	18	8	13	10	7¼
King's,	101	15	3	115	18	4	14	3	1
Limerick,	236	11	7¾	319	7	10	82	16	2¼
Londonderry,	104	5	6	113	7	0	9	1	6
Louth,	61	6	6	61	19	1	0	12	7
Mayo,	132	18	4	142	4	9	9	6	5
Westmeath,	61	16	11	90	18	0	29	1	1
Wicklow,	211	17	7	242	5	6	30	7	11
	1,893	16	6	2,110	13	2	—		
Total Decrease,	—			—			216	16	8
Total Increase,	—			—			914	13	0½
„ Decrease,	—			—			216	16	8
Total Increase in 1856,	—			—			697	16	4½

TABLE XXV.—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all GAOLS in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

Trades.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day. s.	d.
One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.					
Ink-making,	.	.	1	0	6
Blacking-making,	.	.	1	1	0
Lath-splitting,	.	1	.	1	0
Putty-making for glazing,	.	.	1	1	0
Putty-making for plastering,	.	.	1	1	0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers,	.	.	1	1	0
Fleshing Skins,	.	1	.	1	0
Basil Skin-straining,	.	.	3	1	6
Cord-making (Twine),	1	.	.	1	6
Size-making,	.	1	.	1	0
Mop-making,	.	1	.	0	6
Oakum-cording,	.	1	.	0	0
Paint-grinding,	.	1	.	1	6
Paint-mixing,	1	.	.	1	6
Lime-burning,	.	1	.	1	0
Wire-drawing,	.	2	.	1	6
Mat weaving,	1	.	.	1	0
Wool-scouring,	.	2	.	1	0

Trades.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day. s.	d.
Painting in Oil,	1	.	.	1	6
Hair-twisting (curled),	1	.	.	1	0
Flax-scutching,	.	2	.	1	0
Slate-squaring,	.	1	.	0	6
Light Shoe-making (List, Canvas),	1	.	.	1	0
Tape-weaving,	1	.	.	1	0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers),	.	.	2	0	6
Down-napping (Hatters),	.	1	.	1	0
Sack-making,	.	1	.	1	6
Basket-making,	.	2	.	1	6
Net-making,	.	2	.	1	0
Besom-making,	.	.	3	1	6
Bruising Oats,	.	.	1	1	0
Cork-cutting,	1	.	.	1	0
Wick-cutter (Chandlers),	.	1	.	1	0
Box-making (or Hatters),	.	2	.	1	0
Trunk-covering,	.	2	.	1	6
Pulverizing Bones,	.	1	.	1	6

[*continued.*

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TABLE XXV. *continued.*—A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, &c.

TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day. s.	d.
Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.					
Wire-lattice making,	1	.	.	1	6
Sack-cloth weaving,	1	.	.	1	6
Nail-making,	1	.	.	1	6
Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	.	.	1	0
Glue-boiling,	1	.	.	1	0
Varnish-making,	1	.	.	1	6
Baking (Bread),	1	.	.	1	0
Flax-dresser,	1	.	.	1	0
Last-maker (Shoes),	1	.	.	1	0
Stove-making,	1	.	.	1	0
Spinner of Cotton,	1	.	.	1	0
Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	.	.	1	0
Whip-making,	1	.	.	1	0
Toy-making,	1	.	.	0	6
Bird-cage making,	1	.	.	1	0
Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1	.	.	1	0
Paper-staining,	1	.	.	1	6
Lint-making,	1	.	.	1	0
Starch-making from Bran or Potatoes,	.	2	.	1	6
Sail-cloth making,	1	.	.	1	0
Tape-weaving,	1	.	.	1	0
Cork-cutting,	1	.	.	1	6
Trunk-making,	1	.	.	1	0
Wood-cutting,	.	2	.	1	6
Six and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.					
Coopering,	2	.	.	1	6
Bellows-making,	2	.	.	1	0
Horse-shoeing,	3	.	.	1	8
Trunk-making,	1	.	.	1	0
Cap-making,	.	.	.	—	
Flesher of Hides,	1	.	.	1	0
Brush-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Brogue-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Glazier,	.	3	.	1	6
Glue-boiler,	1	.	.	1	0
Pumpborer,	1	.	.	1	0
Reed-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Sailcloth-maker,	1	.	.	1	6
Stone-cutter,	1	.	.	1	6
Turner,	2	.	.	1	0
Whip-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Rope-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Patten and Clog-maker,	1	.	.	1	6
Wheelwright,	2	.	.	1	0
Block-maker for Ships,	2	.	.	1	0
Dyer,	1	.	.	1	6
Stocking-hosier,	2	.	.	1	6
Basket-maker,	.	2	.	1	0
Thread-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Cutler,	2	.	.	1	6
Wool-scourer,	1	.	.	1	0

TRADES.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade, per Day. s.	d.
Nine and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.					
Collar-making,	3	.	.	1	6
Tackling-making for Farmers,	3	.	.	1	6
Shoe-maker,	3	.	.	2	0
Straddle-maker,	2	.	.	1	0
Candle-maker,	2	.	.	1	6
Sailcloth-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Currier,	2	.	.	1	6
Comb-maker,	1	.	.	1	0
Cart, Plough, & Harrow-maker,	3	.	.	1	6
Brazier,	3	.	.	1	0
Whitesmith (Housesmith),	3	.	.	1	6
Glass-cutter,	3	.	.	1	6
Harness-maker (Car),	3	.	.	1	6
Saddler,	3	.	.	1	6
Shuttle-maker,	3	.	.	1	6
Upholsterer,	3	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Cloth,	6	.	.	1	6
Weaver of Cord,	3	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Cotton,	3	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Damask,	6	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Linen,	6	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Muslin,	4	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Flannel	2	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	.	.	1	0
One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.					
Cabinet-maker,	12	.	.	3	0
Carpenter,	12	.	.	3	0
Stone-cutter,	12	.	.	3	0
White-smith,	12	.	.	3	0
Harness-maker (Coach),	12	.	.	3	0
Tailoring,	6	.	.	3	0
Hatting,	6	.	.	1	6
Gilder,	3	.	.	2	0
Cart and Waggon-making,	6	.	.	1	6
Plough-making,	3	.	.	1	6
Block-making for Ships,	2	.	.	1	0
Engraving,	12	.	.	3	0
Printing,	12	.	.	2	0
Turning,	2	.	.	1	6
Waggon-wheel making,	6	.	.	1	0
Wire-worker,	6	.	.	1	6
Haircloth-maker,	6	.	.	1	6
Pocket-book maker,	6	.	.	1	0
Saddle-tree maker,	6	.	.	2	0
Pin-maker,	6	.	.	2	0
Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	.	.	1	6
Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Calico,	3	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Damask,	6	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Linen,	6	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Muslin,	4	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Flannel,	2	.	.	1	0
Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	.	.	1	0

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TABLE XXVI.—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol & house of Correction.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shan.,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magheratelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Drogheda,	Town Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.
Meath,	Trim,	County Goal.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlereagh,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	Clogher,	Bridewell.
	Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Moate,	Bridewell.
	SOUTH DISTRICT.	
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	ditto.
	Ennistimon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Cork,	City Gaol.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
	Bandon,	ditto.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Kinsale,	Corporation Gaol.
	Macroom,	Bridewell.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Middleton,	ditto.
	Millstreet,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Rosscarbery,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
	Youghal,	ditto.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Longhrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.
	Portumna,	ditto.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Cahersiveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Milltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	ditto.
	Athy,	ditto.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny,	City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.

[*continued.*

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TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
SOUTH DISTRICT—*continued.*		
Kilkenny—*continued.*	Thomastown,	Bridewell.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's Co.,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Killmallock,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
Queen's Co.,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary, N.R.	Nenagh,	County Gaol.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
Tipperary, S.R.	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Cahir,	Bridewell.
Tipperary, S.R.—*con.*	Carrick-on-Suir,	Bridewell.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Cloghen,	ditto.
	New Bermingham,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County Gaol.
	Waterford,	City Gaol.
	Waterford,	House of Correction
	Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.
DUBLIN DISTRICT.		
Dublin,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell,	City Gaol and House of Correction.
	Grange-gorman-lane,	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane,	Four Courts Marshalsea.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED ON THE 17TH AND 20TH OF MARCH, AND ON THE 18TH, 20TH, AND 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1856.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

State on the 18th of October.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	23	1	24	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	11	3	14	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	8	4	12	–	1	1
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	7	8	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	14	8	22	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	28	23	51	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	16	19	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Acts,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	8	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	102	77	179	1	2	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary convictions,	–	–	19	3	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	–	–
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	7	–	2	–

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—18th October, 1853, 305; 1854, 244; 1855, 176; 1856, 179.

RETURN showing the comparative numbers confined on the 14th day of October, in each of the following years, viz.:—

	1851.			1852.			1853.			1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Males.	Females.	Boys.
Total confined,	217	86	19	190	83	26	178	92	28	137	102	26	101	64	13	82	73	17
Of whom are Debtors,	20	1	–	23	3	–	21	2	–	24	3	–	22	2	–	33	4	–
Criminals confined,	197	85	19	167	80	26	157	90	28	113	99	26	79	62	13	49	69	17
Total,	322			299			298			265			178			172		

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
October 18, 1853,	2	3
„ 1854,	–	1
„ 1855,	2	3
„ 1856,	1	10

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 1,321; females, 1,044. Debtors—males, 239; females, 29. Total—males, 1,560; females, 1,073.

Committals from 1st January, to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 889; females, 924. Debtors—males, 147; females, 13. Total—males, 1,036; females, 937.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 117; females, 123. Twice—males, 66; females, 78. Thrice—males, 46; females, 55. Four times and more—males, 138; females, 231. Total—males, 367; females, 487.

Re-committals from 1st January, to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 57; females, 95. Twice—males, 16; females, 30. Thrice—males, 5; females, 11. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 13. Total—males, 79; females, 149.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, 149; females, 70. Highest at any one time—males, 191; females, 84. Lowest at any one time—males, 103; females, 60. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 1.

Average daily number, 1856.—Males, 127; females, 56. Highest at any one time—males, 165; females, 85. Lowest at any one time—males, 98; females 38. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{3}{4}$; females, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Town committals, 1855.—Males, 1,136; females, 878. County committals—males, 424; females, 195. Total—males, 1,560; females, 1,073.

Town committals, 1856.—Males, 786; females, 839. County committals—males, 250; females, 98. Total—males, 1,036; females, 937.

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Committals, 1854.—Criminals—males, 1,734; females, 1,076. Debtors—males, 277; females, 43. Total—males, 2,011; females, 1,119.

Re-committals—males, 541; females, 534. Daily average—males, 193; females, 95. Highest at any one time—males, 242; females, 130. Lowest at any one time—males, 146; females, 58.

The progressive diminution of crime indicated by these figures is greater than even those most sanguine as to the success of the separate system could have anticipated; but in some respects is more observable amongst males than females. For instance, in the committals of males in 1855, as compared with 1854, there was a decrease of no less than 451, and the returns for the first nine months and a-half of 1856 give a promise of nearly as great a reduction in the current year; whereas, in those of females the decrease, in 1855, was only 46, and it is to be feared that there will be a positive increase in 1856; but an examination of the *town and county* committals will show that this disproportion is entirely owing to the increase in the number of female offenders from the *town*, in contradistinction to the decrease in the males, which cannot excite any wonder when it is considered that the population of Belfast is rapidly and normally increasing, and that such increase, in a manufacturing town, invariably produces more than a proportionate increase in the number of unfortunate and dissolute women, whose career necessarily leads them, sooner or later, to the gaol. Happily, however, we find that under other headings, surer tests of the rise and fall of crime than the committals, the decline in female crime is as remarkable as in male. In the re-committals the decrease in 1855, as compared with 1854, is very considerable, but in 1856 is truly marvellous, and must be, in great measure, attributed to the deterrent action of the excellent system pursued in this prison. In the daily averages the reduction is likewise extraordinarily satisfactory, and affects both sexes nearly equally; it has progressed in the last three years to such an extent, that, in both sexes, the *highest* number confined at any one time in 1856 was *lower* than the daily average in 1854, and the daily average in 1856 was less than the *lowest* number confined at any one time in 1854, and this in the face of a large increase in the general population of the district.

In the nature of crime, as well as in the amount, great improvement is observable, except in one particular. Serious offences have become very rare, juvenile crime has much diminished, vagrancy has on the whole declined, and larcenies even have decreased, the great majority of committals being summary convictions for disorderly conduct, in great measure arising from the increase of drunkenness, under which head there were 576 committals up to the 18th of October, in 1856, against 448, in 1855.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 7. Whipping—males, 26. Total, 33.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.
Wards,	11	2
Yards,	23	15
Day Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	8	8
Single Cells,	329	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5
Chapel (used as a school room),	1	–
(Weavers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., work in cells.)		

	M.	F.
Workshop (carpenter),	1	–
Worksheds for Stone-breakers,	102	–
Kitchen, 1.		
Store Rooms,	3	2
Laundries,	–	1
Lavatories,	2	–
Baths,	1	
Reception Rooms,	4	3
Pumps and Wells, 1.		

The ample accommodation (more than doubly sufficient for existing requirements), admirable construction, and excellent arrangements of this gaol, have been on previous occasions so fully described, that it is superfluous to enter into details. I therefore confine myself to stating, that the building was throughout scrupulously clean, in thorough repair, and abundantly supplied with water, and all necessaries, including bedding, blankets, and sheets of good quality. I am, however, of opinion, that it is desirable that the windows of the cells should be made to open a little wider, as in some of the female cells there appeared to be a want of sufficient fresh air. The orders for washing from the public have, latterly, so much increased, that the laundry and drying-room have been found too small, and it is, therefore, proposed considerably to enlarge this department. It is also in contemplation to erect a steam engine to raise water, the great decrease in the number of hands having rendered it difficult to work the crank-pump. The system of separate confinement is strictly maintained throughout all the criminal classes, under the careful supervision of the governor, who, whilst he enforces, in its integrity, that discipline which experience has proved to him to be so effectual, both as a deterrent and a complete bar to moral contamination, never forgets that its success mainly depends upon the assiduity and discretion of him by whom it is immediately administered.

The debtors, of whom, unfortunately, the numbers have not diminished, sleep in single cells, but are associated in day-rooms, with yards adjoining, during the day, the master being separated from the pauper debtors. All the criminal prisoners are washed in a warm bath on admission, and at other times if they require it. Sufficient prison dresses are regularly issued, and the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory.

The debtors are locked up at eight o'clock, P.M., and the criminals at six o'clock, P.M.; and two warders relieve each other on duty during the night.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 332; females, 42.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 278; females, 90.

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These punishments were all ordered by the governor, and were light in character, although necessarily numerous, since the slightest infraction of rules fully laid down is punished.

Employment.

MALES.

Breaking stones.	Carpenter work.
Pounding freestone.	Painting.
Labouring on grounds.	Plastering.
Shoe and clog making.	Cleaning prison.
Weaving.	Pumping water.
Winding yarn.	Cooking for prison.
Mat-making.	

FEMALES.

Washing in Laundry.	Veining.
Spinning.	White-work.
Knitting.	Prison duties.
Flowering.	

These works are conducted with great activity, and with a due regard to the expediency of instructing the prisoners in handicrafts, by which they may be enabled to support themselves honestly on their liberation. There is no distinctive employment allotted to those sentenced to hard labour. In my opinion, the crank-pump should be worked by this class alone, since it is fully as punitive as the tread-wheel.

Washing for the public is carried on very extensively by the females, and from it the greater part of the profit is derived.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £588 6*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1855, £616 18*s.* 10½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	521	Shirts,	368
Pairs sheets,	694	Jackets,	242
Rugs,	421	Trowsers,	226
Hammocks or Cots,	431	Caps,	252
Bed-ticks,	421	Pairs shoes,	255

Instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given to the males and females (the latter in the presence of the matron), by an efficient schoolmaster, at the following hours, on every day:—Males, from ten to half-past twelve o'clock; tradesmen, from half-past two to half-past three o'clock; females, from half-past twelve to half-past one o'clock. The school is carried on in the chapel, in which the partitions of the front row have been widened and lowered to give sufficient room for writing, and is very creditably conducted. The chaplains visit the school very frequently, and examine the pupils, and test the registry of progress, which shows very clearly the state of knowledge and gradual advance of the pupils; they also keep special journals

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

for this department, in which they enter their remarks—an excellent practice.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 234; females, 84. Average number attending daily—males, 22; females 8.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856.—Males, 129; females, 61. Average number attending daily—males, 18; females, 6.

Dietary.—Class No. 1.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint buttermilk. Class No. 2.—Females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Class No. 3.—Males and females under fifteen, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Class No. 1.—Males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk. Class No. 2.—Females, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Class No. 3.—Males and females under fifteen, 8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint gruel; and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Those sentenced to one month and under get gruel, in place of milk, for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 112 lbs., 16*s.* 6¼*d.*; oatmeal, average price per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 12*s.* 2*d.*; straw (no contract), per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 34*s.*

Net cost of dietary, for each prisoner, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1853, $3\frac{29}{100}$*d.*; 1854, $3\frac{37}{73}$*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; 1856, $3\frac{1}{5}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are inspected twice a week by each of the three chaplains, who duly record in their journals their opinion of the quality of each article of food inspected.

Books and Accounts.—The registries and books, which are very numerous, are kept with praiseworthy care and accuracy. All the four forms ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench have now been adopted, and are filled with perfect regularity; and the Officers' Gate-book, Governor's Journal, and Day-book are deserving of peculiar commendation. I recommend the establishment of an hospital registry, showing the number of patients in hospital on each day, and the hour at which they were admitted; and it is also most desirable that all orders for the issue of extra diet, which, of course, are made in writing by the surgeon, should be *in force for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries, under the head of "Medical or Extra Diet," in Daily Consumption Book. The accounts are clear and explicit, and are very carefully examined by the Board.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1853, £3,321 0*s.* 8½*d.*; 1854, £3,785 3*s.* 7½*d.*; 1855, £2,851 11*s.* 11½*d.*

The expenditure, in 1855, thus appearing to have been less than that in 1854 by £933 11*s.* 8*d.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. Oulton, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Rev. C. Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. G. Conway, Roman Catholic do.	36	18	6
Rev. G. Shaw, Presbyterian do.	36	18	6
T. H. Purdon, Surgeon,	74	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
William Skillen, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
John M'Aninch, 1st Class Warder, no trade,	45	0	0
Hugh Fisher, 1st ditto, and Mat-maker,	45	0	0
James Gorman, 2nd ditto, and Shoemaker,	40	0	0
John Mullan, 2nd ditto, no trade,	40	0	0
David Beattie, 2nd ditto, ditto,	40	0	0
Robert Ould, 3rd ditto, ditto,	40	0	0
Thos. Kirkpatrick, 3rd ditto, and Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Robert Coleman, 3rd ditto, no trade,	35	0	0
Ewd. M'Kinney, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Geo. Handcock, 3rd ditto, ditto,	35	0	0
Isaac Cairns, 3rd ditto, Weaver, and Mat-maker,	35	0	0
Alex. M'Auley, 3rd ditto, Tailor,	35	0	0
John Martin, 3rd ditto, no trade,	35	0	0
John Cunningham, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Mrs. Ash, Matron,	45	0	0
Miss Mullan, Deputy-Matron,	30	0	0
Miss Stanfield, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Miss Watson, Laundress,	27	10	0
Mrs. Kernohan, do.	18	5	0
Arthur Hawkins, Messenger,	18	5	0
Jane Dougherty, Servant,	7	16	0

The extern officers and the governor are paid half-yearly; the intern officers monthly. The warders are supplied with uniform and arms, but receive no rations or allowances—several of them are handicraftsmen. The deputy-governor has been appointed, since the last inspection, to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his predecessor.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 117; Surgeon, &c., 183; Protestant Chaplain, 143; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 137. From 1st January, up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 91; Surgeon, &c., 136 Protestant Chaplain, 115; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 125; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 120.

Hospitals.—The hospitals, which are rather small, are furnished with all requisites, and contained but one male and two female patients. Slight cases of indisposition are treated in the cells. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	32	1,116	9	0	7	5
1854,	28	850	10	5	9	2
1855,	14	536	11	13	3	6

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Thomson, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P.
John Clarke, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Verner, Esq., J.P.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq., J.P.
Samuel G. Fenton, Esq., J.P.
Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P.
Charles O'Hara, Esq., J.P.
James R. Leslie, Esq., J.P.
George J. Clarke, Esq., J.P.
John Dickey, Esq., J.P.
Henry M'Neille, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, with great regularity, for the transaction of general business, and the discharge of all bills, which are paid by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The excellence of the gaol does not extend to the bridewells of the county; but as the Amended Prisons Act provides for the better regulation of these establishments, and as the authorities have already directed their attention to the subject, an improvement in this respect may be confidently expected.

Ballymoney.

Ballymoney.—One female in custody; 111 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 62 were drunkards. The female prisoner had been fully committed, as a dangerous lunatic, on the 27th of September, but was still in the bridewell on the 2nd of October. It is imperative upon the Constabulary to remove unfortunate creatures of this description to the county gaol *immediately*, upon being fully committed, since a bridewell is wholly unfit for their custody. The building was untidy, and the floors of the cells and day-rooms dirty; whitewash was also required. The male yard is insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls and projection of the window sills. There is good water, from pumps, in both yards, but the sewers were choked, and wholly ineffective. Bedding and blankets good and sufficient, but *no sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals generally regular. Registry apparently correct, but many committals not forthcoming, owing to the irregular practice, which prevails here, of lodging drunkards without written committals. There was no *Visiting Book;* one must immediately be supplied, in compliance with section lxii of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head, per day. Keeper's salary, £20.

Ballymena.

Ballymena.—One male prisoner; 174 in the last quarter, of whom 93 were drunkards. The accommodation is now sufficient, a female drunkards' cell having been constructed; but the iron grates of both the drunkards' cells ought to be sheeted to prevent exposure of the person. The yards are wholly insecure. The removal of the window-sills would, doubtless, be an improvement; but the prison can only be made really secure by raising the wall, and erecting a parapet round the edge of the roof. The building was throughout clean. The sewers are effective, and there is good water, from pumps, in both yards. Two or three pairs of new blankets were required, some of those in use having been very bad; and there were *no sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head, per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim.

Bridewells.

Antrim.

Antrim.—Two males in custody; 96 in the last quarter, of whom 21 were drunkards. This new building, which was first occupied in October, 1855, contains ample accommodation in every respect, and is supplied with excellent bedding, blankets, sheets, and all necessaries; but a guard-bed is required for the drunkards' cell. There are good pumps in both yards, and the sewerage has, as yet, proved effective. Petty sessions monthly, transmittals immediate. The registry correctly kept, but many committals wanting, prisoners being often illegally lodged and detained in this bridewell on mere verbal orders transmitted through the Constabulary. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head, per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED THE 16TH AND 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State on the 16th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	5	8	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	5	4	9	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	5	6	11	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	3	7	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	6	9	–	2	2
In default of Bail,	1	4	5	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	5	10	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	5	3	8	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	1	8	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	1	3	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	37	46	83	5	3	8

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	4	5
Misdemeanants Convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	2	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary Convictions — Other offences,	–	–	–	2	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	2

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three last years—16th of October, 1853, 99; 1854, 80; 1855, 81; 1856, 83.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
16th of October, 1853,	3	1
" 1854,	–	–
" 1855,	–	1
" 1856,	–	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Criminals—males, 644; females, 477. Debtors—males, 18; females, 1. Total—males, 662; females, 478. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Criminals, males, 395; females, 392. Debtors—males, 12; females, 1. Total—males, 407; females, 393.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Once—males, 18; females, 17. Twice—males, 5; females, 12. Thrice—females 8. Four times and more—females, 5. Total—males, 23; females, 42. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once, males, 15; females, 32. Twice—males, 5; females, 8. Thrice—males, 2; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 8. Total—males, 26; females, 54. Daily average, 1855—males, 43; females, 42. Highest at any one time—males, 57; females, 63. Lowest at any one time—males, 31; females, 30. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 4. Daily average, 1856—males, 30; females, 32. Highest at any one time—males, 54; females, 56. Lowest at any one time—males, 25; females, 26.

Committals during the year 1854—males, 483; females, 350. Re-committals during the year, 1854—males, 10; females, 27. Daily average—males, 54; females, 36. Highest number at any one time—males, 74; females, 51. Lowest number at any one time—males, 34; females, 23.

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These returns show a large increase in the committals and re-committals of both sexes in 1855; and, although the male committals in 1856 will be considerably fewer than in 1855, yet in the female committals there will be no reduction, and in the re-committals of both sexes, an increase, and, under both these headings, the numbers in 1856 will much exceed those in 1854. On the other hand, however, the daily average of males has progressively declined in the three years, and that of females, which rose in 1855, has sunk in 1856 lower even than it was in 1854. From this fact—which shows that the majority of the committals must have been for short terms of imprisonment, and, consequently, for slight offences, for otherwise a larger number of committals would give a larger daily average—it is obvious that crime has not increased in nature, and the unfavourable state of the committals and re-committals is not to be taken as indicative of the failure of the separate system as a *deterrent*, since it appears that this is wholly attributable to the large increase in the number of committals, especially of disorderly females, under the Towns' Improvement Act, chiefly from Portadown and Lurgan, and to the notorious fact, that the magistrates are much more disposed to send prisoners to the gaol, now that it is so efficiently conducted on a system which prevents contamination and facilitates reformation, than when it was upon the old associative plan.

Serious crimes and offences against the person have much declined, as have also vagrancy and juvenile delinquencies, but drunkenness has decidedly increased.

During 1855 six males were sentenced to whipping.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	2
Yards,	15	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	2	2	Chapels,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Worksheds,	10	–
Single Cells of larger size,	–	9	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	61	38	Store Rooms,	4	–
Cells to contain three persons,	11	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Baths,	1	2
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The building was, throughout, in a most creditable condition—the two new prisons were in excellent repair, dry, secure, particularly well ventilated, and scrupulously clean, and there was an adequate supply of good bedding, blankets, sheets, and all necessaries. Abundance of good water is supplied from the town tank, and distributed throughout the building, and the sewerage is effective. The new male prison contains sixty-one, and the female, thirty-eight cells, adapted in every respect

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

to separation, in accordance with sec. iv. of 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44; the male cells are each fitted with waterclosets and washbasins, and have asphalte floors, and cots for sleeping in; in the female prison the cells have boarded floors, and wooden stretchers with palliasses for beds, and the waterclosets and lavatories are situated at the end of each story, but every cell has a metal box placed in the foul air-pipe for the reception of a chamber-pot. The local inspector and governor are of opinion that the arrangements of the female are much preferable to those of the male prison. There are hot, cold, and shower baths, and a good laundry and drying room; but the former should be fitted with partitions, in order to maintain uninterrupted separation. The chapel is divided into compartments for each individual prisoner, but as the school is carried on there, it is desirable that the compartments of the front rows should be widened and partitions lowered, so as to enable the teacher to give efficient instruction in writing, which was, at the time of my visit, almost impossible, owing to the narrowness and height of the stalls.

The kitchen is not well arranged, and is scarcely worthy of the rest of this admirably constructed prison, but it is in contemplation to improve it.

The present marshalsea being inconvenient, it is proposed to allocate portions of the old gaol to the male and female debtors.

Some extensive alterations were in progress in the front of the gaol, by which the entrance will be changed, and a new hall, board-room, office, and apartments for two turnkeys (one of whom is the gate porter) be provided.

The governor's quarters are small, dark, and close, and I learnt with gratification, that the Board intend to appropriate to his use an airy portion of the old building which is not now occupied.

The separate system is strictly, but humanely, carried out, under the active supervision of the local inspector, with all the criminal classes, and due discipline is maintained. The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The deputy-governor attends the lock-up, and one of the turnkeys, in rotation, is on guard all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check upon the patrol.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 20; females, 12. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—males, 20; females, 19.

The small number and light nature of these punishments, all of which were ordered by the governor, show that attention, discretion, and firmness, can maintain strict discipline, without having recourse to severity.

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Employment.

On the day of my visit, the prisoners were employed as under:—

MALES.

Weaving,	4	Mat-making,	1
Shoemaking,	1	Stone-breaking,	18
Tailoring,	2	Prison duties,	5

FEMALES.

Knitting,	13	Sewing,	5
Flowering,	11	Prison duties,	4
Veining,	8		

There is a tread-wheel in the gaol, but its use has been discontinued. Hard labour consists in carrying the stones to the weigh-yard, in addition to breaking them. The stone-breaking is carried on in separate yards, with sheds attached, and the other occupations, except washing, in the cells. The prison clothing for both sexes is made up in the prison; that for males from materials purchased outside; that for females from materials manufactured in the gaol. Most of the necessaries are also supplied by prison labour. Very praiseworthy activity prevails in this department. The total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was:—In 1854, £75 7*s.* 11*d.*; in 1855, £78 11*s.* 2*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	No.		No.
Pairs Blankets,	26	Jackets,	27
Pairs Sheets,	44	Trowsers,	30
Rugs,	11	Caps,	23
Bed-ticks,	32	Pairs Shoes,	31
Shirts,	36		

Schools.—The juveniles of both sexes (the females in the presence of the matron), and adults, if they desire it, are instructed by a trained schoolmaster for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school is carried on in the chapel, and appeared to be efficiently conducted, although much impeded by the partitions above referred to. The registry of progress is defective, since it does not clearly show the graduated advance of the pupils, but an approved form is to be forthwith adopted. The chaplains frequently visit the school, examine the pupils, and test the registry—a most commendable practice, and one which especially tends to the efficiency of the school.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 181; females, 150. Average number attending daily—males, 10; females, 18. Number sentenced during the year 1855 to whipping—males, 6.

Dietary.—First class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Second class.—Females—7 oz. oat-

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North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

meal in porridge, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Third class.—Males and Females—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner *twice a-week* for all prisoners, and *daily* for those whose sentences do not exceed a month.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2*d.*, 79; 1855, 2*d.*, 83; 1856, 2*d.*, 45.

Contracts.—White bread, 18*s.* 6*d.*; brown bread, 16*s.* 6*d.*; oatmeal, 13*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, 5¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; straw, per ton, £1 4*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £2 4*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are said to be regularly inspected by the chaplains, who do not, however, appear by the entries in the "Inspection of Provisions' Book," to perform this duty nearly so often as the law requires.

Books and Accounts.—The four books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with great care, and tally exactly. The Registries, Governor's Journal, Officers' Gate-book, &c., are very satisfactory; but a "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book" is much required. The surgeon keeps an excellent Hospital Book, and signs all orders for issues of hospital and extra diet (the latter of which is here of very rare occurrence); but it is very desirable that such orders should not last indefinitely, but should be renewed, if necessary, at the expiration of a week, always under the doctor's hand, so as to enable the clerk more easily to produce vouchers for entries under these headings in the Daily Consumption Book.

The local inspector devotes much attention to the accounts, and the bills for provisions are carefully compared with the amounts shown to be consumed by the Daily Consumption Book. The labour accounts are particularly clear and explicit. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £1,393 11*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,452 12*s.* 10*d.*; 1855, £1,423 14*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John M'Kinstry, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Campbell, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
A. Robinson, Surgeon,	—		
Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	170	0	0
Eliza Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Agnew, 2nd do., Tailor,	35	0	0
John Jenkinson, 3rd do., Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Alexander Wilson, do., Shoemaker,	33	0	0
Samuel Walker, do.,	30	0	0

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North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Jenkinson, Turnkey, Weaver,	30	0	0
George Agnew, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
Asaph Moore, do.,	30	0	0
Mary Moran, Sub-Matron,	15	0	0
Margaret Walker, Infirmary Nurse,	15	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and county infirmary.

The turnkeys are paid quarterly (monthly would be preferable), and are supplied with uniform and good firearms. The sub-matron alone receives rations. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen. The matron appeared to me to be peculiarly well qualified for the important duties she has to discharge.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 149; Surgeon, &c., 120; Protestant Chaplain, 142; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 159; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 102; Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary, 134. From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 110; Surgeon, &c., 95; Protestant Chaplain, 117; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 129; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 86; Meredith Armstrong, Apothecary, 117.

Each chaplain is required by sec. xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 68, to keep a journal, which is to be kept in the gaol and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The visits of the Roman Catholic chaplain fall far short of the number prescribed by sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74.

Hospital.—The hospital for both sexes is very inconveniently situated in the yard of the female prison. As however, slight cases of indisposition are treated in the cells, it contains sufficient accommodation for existing requirements, and is furnished with baths and waterclosets.

The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	125	1,904	26	12	6	–
1854,	127	1,587	23	18	9	3
1855,	160	3,474	21	9	4	–

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Lurgan.
William Paton, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.
George Robinson, Esq.
James Harden, Esq.
John Hancock, Esq.
Robert Wright Cope, Esq.
Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
Stewart Maxwell, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the discharge of all bills, except contracts, which are paid quarterly by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the local inspector. A general audit of the accounts takes place at each assizes.

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North District.

County of Armagh.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Markethill.

Markethill.—No prisoners in custody—20, 20, and 23, confined in the last three quarters respectively, 10 drunkards in the last quarter; the house clean and orderly. Bedding and blankets are required for one of the female cells, and *sheets* for *all* the beds, under sec. xii. of 19 and 20 Vic., chap. 68. The floor of the male day-room is damp, and the walls of the yards are too low for security. The sewers are tolerably effective, but *there is no water on the premises*—a very serious want.

Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals regular; registry correct, but some committals missing, owing to the illegal practice of lodging drunkards in this bridewell on mere verbal orders Cost of dietary 4½*d.* per head per day for both sexes *Keeper's salary*, £10.

N.T.Hamilton.

Newtownhamilton.—No prisoners; 28 in the last quarter, of whom 17 were drunkards.

This wretched bridewell was neither clean nor tidy; it is very inconveniently situated, and is insecure, damp, dark, and badly ventilated; the yards are very small, mere passages, and there is no sewerage, the soil being carried out through the house—in fact this building is, in my opinion, quite unfit to be used as a prison. There is a pump on the premises. Some new blankets are required, and *sheets*. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular; registry correct, but slovenly, and some committals missing, from the same cause as at Markethill. Dietary 4*d.* for both sexes. *Keeper's salary* £12.

Ballybot.

Ballybot.—1 male prisoner; 24 in the last quarter, of whom 18 were drunkards.

The house clean and orderly, but very damp, especially on the south side. The accommodation is wholly inadequate, consisting of merely *one* cell and a day-room for each sex, it being thus necessary to confine drunkards in the day-rooms; there is no sewerage, the soil being carried out through the building, and the water from the pump is undrinkable. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets*. Petty sessions weekly, but the magistrates sit every day except Sunday; transmittals regular; the registry correctly kept, but many illegal sentences to imprisonment (some for fourteen days) in this wretched bridewell, and no committals forthcoming for drunkards, although the keeper is bound to require separate written committals for all prisoners given into his custody. Dietary, 5*d.* per day. Keeper's salary £18.

Lurgan.

Lurgan.—No prisoners; 84 in the last quarter, of whom 29 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The building was in good repair, and contains adequate accommodation. There is a good pump in each yard, and effective sewers have lately been constructed. The yards in good order, but *insecure* at their point of junction with the outside walls of the house. Petty sessions, first and third Tuesdays of every month;

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transmittals immediate; registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* males; 4*d.* females. Keeper's salary £18.

N.B.—The salaries of the keepers of these bridewells, especially at Markethill and Newtownhamilton are very low; particularly since these officers are forbidden by Act of Parliament (7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, sec. 109, rule 2), "to be concerned in any occupation or trade whatsoever."

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED THE 27TH OF MAY, 1856.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	3	5	–	–	–
For Larceny,	3	7	10	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	8	–	8	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:— To Imprisonment,	4	9	13	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	–	10	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	37	24	61	1	1	2

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

——	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

Numbers in custody on day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

27th of May,	1853,	140
"	1854,	88
"	1855,	86
"	1856,	61

Number of workhouse prisoners in gaol on the 20th of May, 1853, 6; 1854, 7; 1855, none; 1856, 1. Number of vagrants on the same days, none.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 467; females, 208. Debtors—males, 36; females, 2. Total—males, 503; females, 210.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 215; females, 89.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Once—males, 28; females, 14. Twice—males, 21; females, 2. Thrice—males, 11; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 7; females, 17. Total—males, 67; females, 39.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 5; females, 4. Twice—males, 3; females, 4. Thrice—males, 5; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 13; females, 15. Total—males, 26; females, 25.

Average daily number—males, 42; females, 25. Highest at any one time—males, 59; females, 34. Lowest at any one time—males, 24; females, 13. Average daily number in hospital—males, ½; females, ¾.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 470; females, 246. Re-committals—males, 80; females, 43. Daily average—males, 49; females, 30.

The numbers in custody on the 27th of May, in the several years, and the daily averages show a considerable decrease in the amount of crime; but the committals prove that such decrease only applies to the females, for the male committals in 1855 exceeded those in 1854; and the returns for the first five months of 1856 do not indicate the probability of much improvement. The re-committals of both sexes decreased in 1855; but those of the females have increased in the first five months of 1856. The number of juvenile offenders has somewhat decreased. As to the nature of crime, vagrancy and drunkenness have considerably diminished; but I report with great regret, capital crimes and offences against the person have materially increased. Agrarian outrages and assaults, in particular, have become much more numerous; and to this melancholy fact is attributable the exception of the county of Cavan from the general rule prevailing in the other counties of Ireland, where male crime has decreased to a much greater extent than female; in this county, on the contrary, the former has actually *increased*, whilst the latter has *decreased*.

Two men were executed here for an agrarian murder on the 16th of May, 1856.

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The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	8	2	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	3	School Rooms,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	6	–	Workshops,	3	–
Single Cells,	70	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	–	18	Store Rooms,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	1	Laundries,	–	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	15	–	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheel,	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair, very clean, secure, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and conveyed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is effective, and the cesspools are clearable from the outside. Good iron beds are provided, and the bedding and blankets generally were adequate; but some of the latter in the female prison were thin and ragged. Sheets are used in the hospital only; if they were furnished to every bed, it would conduce much to cleanliness, health, and even to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets.

The accommodation for males is ample, and might easily be adapted to the separate system; that for the females is sadly limited, and thereby the application of improved prison discipline is prevented. There is a spacious marshalsea, a good carpenter's shop and forge, and convenient kitchen; but the laundry is small, and there is no drying room—a serious want. The so-called hospital is sadly deficient in every requirement for the proper treatment of the sick. There are no lavatories; but tubs and towels are furnished for every yard. The baths are inconvenient, and do not appear to be regularly used. All prisoners ought to be washed all over on admission, and confined in the reception cells until they have been examined by the surgeon.

The males are duly classified according to the directions of the Prisons' Act; in addition to such classification, it is very desirable that the juveniles should be kept entirely apart from the adults, as the association of young offenders with old and hardened criminals can scarcely fail deeply to corrupt the former. All the males sleep and take their meals in separation, but are necessarily associated at the tread-wheel and at stone-breaking. Partitions ought to be affixed to the wheel, and to the walls of the stone-breaking yard, so as to prevent communication during the hours of labour.

The females are divided into three classes according to character. Attempts are made to carry out approximative separation at night, and at meals; but the want of accommodation, and the faulty construction of this prison, render such attempts quite abortive; and in fact the females are in constant association and communication by night and by day. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that under such circumstances, not only is reforma-

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

tion next to impossible, but moral contamination must almost inevitably ensue. All the prisoners were properly clothed in prison dresses, and presented, generally, a satisfactory appearance; and strict discipline seemed to be enforced. The governor and his deputy attend the lock-up, and a turnkey is on duty all night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences for the year 1855—Dark cells—males, 14; females, 3. Other punishments—males, 27; females, 9. Total—males, 41; females, 12.

Punishments for prison offences, from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Dark cells—males, 7; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 27; females, 15. Total—males, 34; females, 17. The punishments were all inflicted by order of the governor, and for offences which require no particular comment.

Employment.—For the males, punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel; and industrial labour consists chiefly in stone-breaking, and in making up prison clothing and other necessaries. Weaving is also occasionally carried on, but was not in operation at the time of my visit. The females are employed in spinning, knitting, and washing for prison. A greater amount of *industrial* labour might, with advantage, be exacted from prisoners of both sexes.

The total of net profits produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol only amounted in 1854 to £14 10*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855 to £9 6*s.* 4*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	163	Jackets,	98
Pairs sheets,	6	Trowsers,	98
Bed-ticks,	139	Caps,	161
Shirts,	63	Pairs shoes,	37

Schools.—All the males are instructed for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a schoolmaster, who also performs some of the duties of a turnkey. The school is carried on in the chapel. I was well satisfied with the proficiency and progress of the pupils whom I examined. The females are taught reading for an hour daily by the matron. Good registries of progress are kept, and are frequently tested by the chaplains—a practice which, more than any other, tends to make a gaol school efficient.

Number of prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 249; females, 104. Average daily number—males, 24; females, 16.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of whole meal bread, and one pint of sweet milk.

Females—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of whole meal bread, and ¾ of a pint of sweet milk.

The directions contained in the dietary table, sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench, with respect to the substitution of

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gruel for milk at dinner on two days in the week for *all prisoners*, and every day for prisoners whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one month, appear to have been disregarded.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 5*d.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 8*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 27*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years: 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3⅛*d.*

There were some complaints from the prisoners of the quality of the milk and stirabout, but they appeared to be without foundation. The chaplains are very regular in their inspection of the provisions; but it is desirable that they should record in their visiting books their opinion of the quality of the provisions, instead of simply entering the fact of their having made such inspection.

Books and Accounts.—All the books, including those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, were very neat, accurate, and regularly filled. The Officers' Gate-book, and the Governor's Journal, are very satisfactorily kept. I strongly recommended the establishment of a "Daily Employment of Prisoners" Book. I had no opportunity of examining the accounts, which had been locked up by the local inspector, who was, unfortunately, at the date of my inspection, suffering from severe indisposition. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was in 1853, £1,341 16*s.* 0½*d.*; 1854, £1,439 16*s.* 7*d.*; 1855, £1,392 13*s.* 6¾*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Theophilus Thompson, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0
Geo. Robt. Gallogly, Deputy Governor,	55	7	2
Rev. W. H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thos. Mulvany, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq., Physician,		—	
W. M. Bryce, Apothecary,		—	
Charles Clandining, 1st Turnkey,	55	7	2
George Reilly, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
Thomas M'Dowell, 3rd do., and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
George Buchanan, 4th do. (Carpenter),	30	0	0
Archibald Temple, 5th do. (Shoemaker),	30	0	0
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Frances Dowling, Nurse,	10	0	0

All the officers are paid half-yearly. Rations are only given to the assistant matron and nursetender. The turnkeys *are not supplied with uniforms.* The practice of clothing the turnkeys in suitable uniforms has been adopted throughout the gaols of Ireland, with but very few exceptions; as tending to promote

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

amongst these officers increased respectability, regularity, and discipline. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Early in the year the board reduced the number of turnkeys to four: the Inspectors-General having represented that this reduction was highly inexpedient, the staff of the gaol was restored to its former strength, which is indeed less than in most gaols containing a similar average number of prisoners.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 1855, 201; Surgeon, &c., 79; Protestant Chaplain, 172; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 179; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 159.

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 89; Surgeon, &c., 36; Protestant Chaplain, 70; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 71; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 80.

I regret to have to remark that the visits of the surgeon fall very far short of even the number imperatively prescribed for that officer in sec. 72 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—This gaol is destitute of proper accommodation for the sick. The so-called hospital is merely the top story of the old gaol, and is obviously utterly unfit for the purpose to which it is assigned, not having even a sufficient division between the male and female patients; indeed the defects of this most important department of the prison are so felt by the officials, that, as I shall presently show, there is great disinclination on their parts to send the sick into hospital. No county gaol in the country is so deficient in this respect as that of Cavan; and it surely is incumbent upon the local authorities to take steps to provide a proper hospital for both sexes.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	20	473	20	5	0½	4
1854,	6	288	11	7	7	2
1855,	7	314	7	13	3	1

These figures show that very few of the sick can have been admitted to the hospital. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.
Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Robert Burrowes, Esq., M.P.
William Humphries, Esq.
Joseph Storey, Esq.
Samuel Moore, Esq.
John E. Vernon, Esq.
Robert Erskine, Esq.
Michael Phillips, Esq.
James Fay, Esq.
William A. Moore, Esq.
Rev. Andrew Hogg.

The board meets monthly for the discharge of general business, and pays all bills after each assizes by cheques to each creditor, which are distributed by the local inspector.

General Observations.

Under this heading I desire to call attention to the irregular performance of duty by the surgeon. I inspected the gaol on

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County of Cavan Gaol.

the 27th of May, and the surgeon had not visited since the 15th, thus having left the prison for twelve days without any medical supervision; this, it is hardly necessary to state, is in direct contravention of the Prisons' Act. A female was in bed in her cell, and I was informed that she had been in this condition for upwards of a fortnight. She ought to have been sent to the hospital, if not as soon as she was discovered to be sick, at least immediately upon her becoming so ill as to be confined to her bed. Another woman, with a child at the breast, complained that the quantity of food allowed to her was quite insufficient, and her appearance amply proved the justice of her complaint. It appeared that the doctor was not aware that he had the power of ordering extra diet in such cases, although he at once admitted that this woman required more food to sustain her health. A male had been in the hospital for three days without having received any medical care; the doctor, having by my direction examined him, pronounced him to be very seriously ill. A male complained that he was forced to work on the tread-wheel, although he was affected with a long standing lameness which incapacitated him for such labour, and alleged that he had frequently before preferred similar complaints, but in vain. The doctor having examined him in my presence, discovered that he was suffering from dislocation of the hip-joint, which rendered him wholly unfit for working upon the tread-wheel. My sense of duty has compelled me to detail these cases of neglect, and of great irregularity; but having had an interview with the surgeon, and having fully pointed out to that gentleman the impropriety of the course which he had pursued, apparently being under an erroneous impression as to the nature and extent of the duties required of his office, and my remarks having been received by him in the most friendly spirit, I am persuaded that there will in future be no just grounds for complaint in this most important particular.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballyconnell.—No prisoners in custody; 16 in the last quarter. Very few drunkards. This bridewell was in want of a thorough repair, the roof was leaky, the pump dry, all the chimneys smoked badly, the entire house required whitewashing, the doors and windows were in a rickety condition, &c., &c. The walls of the yards are far too low for security. Some more blankets were required, and some of those in use were bad. The attention of the board is earnestly requested to this discreditable state of things. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 5½*d.* for males, and 5*d.* for females per day. Keeper's salary, £20.

Ballyconnell.

Cootehill.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter. Very few drunkards. The house and premises clean and orderly, and well supplied with water from two pumps. There are no sewers; the door of the female yard, and the eave gutters,

Cootehill.

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North District.

County of Cavan.

Bridewells.

reported against in April, 1855, have not been repaired. Some new blankets and bed-tickens are required. The yards are very small, and quite insecure, owing chiefly to the lowness of the walls. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Salary of the keeper, £30.

Bailieborough.

Bailieborough.—One male and 1 female in custody; 51 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 24 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly. Water supplied from a pump on the premises. The sewers generally effective, but a drain is required in the male yard to carry off the water brought down from the roof; at present this yard is flooded in rainy weather. Both yards are insecure from the roughness and lowness of the walls. A few new blankets are wanted, and some gravel is required for the yards. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals are regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector never visits. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* per day for both sexes; this charge is rather high. Salary of keeper, £30.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.—Visited on the 20th of September, 1856.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Crown Witnesses,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	1	–	1
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	20	1	21	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	60	8	68	1	–	1

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OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Summary Convictions,	–	–	1	–	5	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Totals of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

20th September, 1853,	72
" 1854,	84
" 1855,	60
" 1856,	68

On the above-mentioned days there were no workhouse offenders in the gaol; and of vagrants, only 1 in 1854, and 1 in 1855.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Criminals—males, 410; females, 92. Debtors—males, 17. Total—males, 427; females, 92. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856:—Criminals—males, 281; females, 111. Debtors—males, 8; females, 1. Total—males, 289; females, 112.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Once—males, 6; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 3. Total—males, 7; females, 10. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856:—Once—females, 4. Twice—males, 1. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 1. Total—males, 2; females, 5. Average daily number, 1855—males, 72⅔; females, 12½. Highest at any one time—males, 100; females, 20. Lowest at any one time—males, 41; females, 6. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1. Average daily number, 1856—males, 56½; females, 18. Highest at any one time—males, 80; females, 30. Lowest at any one time—males, 39; females, 6. Average number attending school daily—males, 24; females, 6.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 499; females, 98. Re-committals—males, 17; females, 5. Daily averages—males, 77; females, 10⅓.

In the numbers in custody on the specified days no material change is observable; but in the committals, although there was a decrease in those *of both sexes* in 1855, as compared with 1854, yet the returns for the first nine months of 1856 show a large *increase* in the females, and a still further *decrease* in the males. The daily averages also indicate a similar change. The

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

re-committals of both sexes continue to be few in comparison to the committals; but in this respect also the females may be disadvantageously contrasted with the males. In the nature of crime there has been some improvement, the graver crimes having much diminished, and vagrancy having almost ceased. On the other hand, assaults, breaches of the revenue laws, and drunkenness have increased. Juvenile offenders are very rare.

I regret to report that there were no less than twelve male lunatics in the prison, some of whom had been there for lengthened periods. It is of the greatest importance that steps should be taken to relieve the gaol of these unfortunate beings, who not only occasion great inconvenience by occupying a large portion of the accommodation of the prison, and of the time of the officers, thus interfering with proper classification and discipline, but who themselves suffer from detention in an institution where it is impossible to provide for their cure, and very difficult to prevent them from offering violence either to themselves or their companions in misfortune.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	School Rooms,	4	1
Yards,	8	2	Workshops,	4	1
Day Rooms,	10	3	Worksheds,	4	–
Solitary Cells,	7	2	Kitchens,	2	1
Single Cells,	73	10	Store Rooms,	4	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	8	3	Lavatories,	6	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	24	12	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	2	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair, apparently secure, clean, dry, and well ventilated. Water is supplied from the town reservoir, and conveyed by pipes to every yard. The sewers are imperfect; and, therefore, movable soil-boxes, which are emptied every morning, are affixed to all the privies; this, however, is but a poor substitute for effective sewerage. There is an ample supply of good beds, bedding, and blankets. Hitherto one sheet has been furnished to each bed; in future a pair of sheets will be given in compliance with sec. xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

The accommodation for males is more than sufficient for all existing requirements; but, unfortunately, none of the cells in the new portion of the prison are large enough for separate confinement. The ten cells, however, of the female prison, and a similar number in the old prison, are of such a size as would justify the Inspectors-General in certifying to their fitness for carrying out *separation*, whenever the prescriptions of sec. iv. of 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, had been complied with; and as the

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necessary fittings could be provided at comparatively small expense, I would earnestly recommend the authorities to entertain the project of adapting at least the above-mentioned portion of the gaol to the *system of separate confinement* which has been found so effectual both as a deterrent and a reformatory agent, especially amongst females and juveniles, to which latter class, or to any other class or classes to be hereafter selected, the cells in the old prison might be assigned.

The marshalsea contains ample accommodation, and the kitchen and stores are good. In four of the yards partitioned sheds for stonebreaking, &c., have been erected—a most desirable approach to separation, which it would be well to extend to the females by fitting the laundry with similar partitions between the troughs, thus preventing unrestricted communication between the prisoners, at least during the hours of labour.

There are good baths, but no lavatories, there being only stone troughs in the open yard for the prisoners to wash in; each ward is supplied with towels and soap. The corridor of the old gaol is used as a carpenter's shop. Other handicrafts are carried on in the day-rooms.

The males are stated to be classified according to the directions of the old Prisons' Act; but I found the *tried* and *untried* felons in the same yard—a state of things inconsistent with proper classification; and the more to be remarked because *one entire* ward was occupied by a single prisoner, whose offence is specially included in one of the classes enumerated in section vi. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. This irregularity has, however, I am informed, been since remedied.

The females are in two and sometimes three classes, according to character. All of both sexes sleep in separate cells; but the meals are taken in the day-rooms—a practice which gives great facility for communication and combination; thus subjecting the less depraved to the evil influence of the most hardened, and enabling those who have been associates in vice outside to continue their acquaintance, and, perhaps, to concoct fresh schemes of villany inside the gaol. I, therefore, strongly urge the adoption of the rule of making each prisoner take his or her meals in their cells—a rule which is now nearly universal in the county gaols of Ireland, and which has been found to work well.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory; the prison dresses were sufficient and properly issued, and due discipline appeared to be maintained. The governor attends the lock-up. A turnkey is on patrol all night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 16. Total—males, 34; females, 1. Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856:—Dark cells—males, 19; females, 3. Other punishments—males, 16. Total—males, 35; females, 3.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Two of the punishments in 1856 were by order of the Board, to 14 days' solitary confinement; all the others were inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—The males were, at the time of my visit, chiefly employed at stone-breaking; some shoemaking and carpentering were also going on. Punitive labour cannot be said to exist, there being neither tread-wheel nor shot-drill in this prison. The sole difference between the hard labour and other prisoners in this respect is, that the former have a larger quantity of stones to break in the day than the latter; but I have no hesitation in stating that the amount of labour required of both descriptions is quite inadequate—in fact, is not half what every honest labourer is obliged to do every day. Having observed that about two, p.m., many of the males were basking in the sun whilst the turnkeys were present, I was informed by the governor that they had finished their task for the day, and that so light was their work, that an industrious man was frequently able to break the quantity of stones required of him before breakfast, thus being idle, or comparatively so, for the rest of the day. This is an evil which ought to be remedied without loss of time.

The females are employed in sewing, knitting, making-up female prison dresses, and washing for the prison. The male clothing is made up by hired tailors.

The total net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in the last two years was—1854, £14 10*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £16 17*s.* 5*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	172	Jackets,	156
Pairs Sheets,	61	Trowsers,	151
Rugs,	124	Caps,	188
Bed-ticks,	139	Pairs Shoes,	127
Shirts,	152		

Schools.—Each class of males is instructed by the clerk for an hour daily, except on Saturdays, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the females, in one class, for two hours daily, by the assistant matron. Good registries of progress are kept, and are tested from time to time by the Protestant, but not by the other chaplains.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 125; females, 49. Average number attending daily—males, 23; females, 7.

Dietary.—Four days in the week: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—males, 4 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint new milk; females, 3½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint new milk; children under fifteen, 3 lbs. potatoes, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

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Two days in the week: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel; children under fifteen years, 10 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

One day in the week: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk; children under fifteen years, 10 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.—Daily: Breakfast—males, 8 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; females, 7 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk; children under fifteen years, 5 oz. meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel; children under fifteen years, 10 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—children under fifteen years, 4 oz. bread, and ⅜ pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 8*d.*; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., 15*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., 11*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.*; bogwood, per barrel, 11*d.*; straw, per ton, 30*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 9*d.*; soap, per cwt., 35*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1853, 2·38*d.*; 1854, 2·92*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3·4*d.*

This dietary gives the third class a considerably larger quantity of bread and milk than the dietary table sanctioned in April, 1855, by the Court of Queen's Bench, specifies. There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. It is desirable that these officers should not confine themselves to merely recording the inspections, but should state their opinion of the quality of the provisions inspected, and that special books should be provided for this purpose.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great care and accuracy; but an Officers' Gate-book and a Governor's Journal should be established. It is also desirable that the surgeon's orders for extra diet should only be in force for one week, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed in writing, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under that head in the Daily Consumption Book. Dietary tables ought to be hung up in various parts of the prison.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years—1853, £1,705 0*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,532 3*s.*; 1855, £1,645 8*s.* 8*d.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Brown, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
W. M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Little, Surgeon,		—	
Samuel Searle, Governor,	150	0	0
J. Gillespie, Apothecary,	20	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Warder,	40	0	0
Patrick M'Fall, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
James Baird, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
George Walker, 4th do.,	25	0	0
John Vance, 5th do., Shoemaker,	20	0	0
John Scott, 6th do.,	20	0	0
John Brown, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	24	0	0
Jane Ash, Matron,	30	0	0
Anne James, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Mary Birnie, Nursetender,	10	0	0

The present governor was appointed by the sheriff in June, 1855, on the death of Mr. Grant. The turnkeys are paid quarterly, and are supplied with uniforms and arms. All the intern officers, except the nursetender, receive rations and allowances. Only one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman—a shoemaker.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Local Inspector, 248; Surgeon, &c., 144; Protestant Chaplain, 152; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 124; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 85. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856:—Local Inspector, 185; Surgeon, &c., 114; Protestant Chaplain, 74; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 89; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 53.

Hospitals.—There is good accommodation for the sick of both sexes. Both the hospitals were very clean and orderly, and contain waterclosets. The gaol had been remarkably healthy, and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	41	782	7	7	7	3
1854,	16	364	1	16	7	1
1855,	23	427	10	12	9	2

Board of Superintendence.

Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart.
Sir J. Stewart, Bart.
James Johnston, Esq.
Rev. William Knox.
J. V. Stewart, Esq.
F. Mansfield, Esq.
William Fennick, Esq.
B. G. Humfrey, Esq.
W. Sinclair, Esq.
R. G. Montgomery, Esq.
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.
W. D. Humphreys, Esq.

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The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business. At each meeting all accounts are examined and initialed by the Board; and a cheque for the aggregate amount is given to the Local Inspector, who pays the bills, and returns the receipts to the Board at their next meeting.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.—No prisoners in custody; seventy-two in the last quarter, of whom sixteen were drunkards. This is a most wretched bridewell, indeed, quite unfit for the purpose to which it is assigned. The accommodation is quite inadequate, consisting of only three cells (one for drunkards) for both sexes, which, as well as the day-rooms, are small, low, and *very damp*. The so-called *yards* are merely little enclosed areas, about six feet long, by four broad, and are, besides, very insecure. In addition to all these defects in construction, communication from the outside is very easy. The building was clean, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The sewerage is effective; but there was *no water on the premises*, the pumps being dry; but this last is no great evil, for the water raised by the pumps is wholly unfit for use. Petty sessions are held at intervals of three weeks. Transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30. Donegal.

Glenties.—No prisoners; forty-two in the last quarter, of whom only one was a drunkard. The house clean and tidy, but very damp. Bedding, blankets, and sheets sufficient. The keeper continues to use the female day-room as a dairy, which ought, under no circumstances, to be permitted. There is only one yard, which is of ample size, but is quite insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. A new door to the yard has been put up, but is not of sufficient strength. Sewerage tolerably effective; but *no water on the premises*, the pump being dry, and when in order giving undrinkable water. Petty sessions monthly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 3½*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30. Glenties.

Letterkenny.—One male prisoner; ninety-one in the last quarter, of whom twenty-seven were drunkards. The prisoner had attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the belly, on the 30th of July, and was still dangerously ill on the day of my visit, the 11th of August. The house clean, and well supplied with bed-ticks and sheets; but some new blankets required, several of those in use being quite worn out. The accommodation sufficient, but the cells damp and dark. The keeper persists in occupying the female day-room, which is most irregular. The yards in grass, and the walls too low; the female yard untidy. The grass in these yards should be removed, and gravel laid down. Water from a pump on the premises, but the sewers ineffective. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry correct; but many committals not Letterkenny.

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North District.

County of Donegal.

Bridewells.
Bunerana.

forthcoming, owing to the illegal practice of lodging drunkards in the bridewell without written committals, frequently merely on the *ipse dixit* of the constabulary. Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30.

Bunerana.—No prisoners; eighteen in the last quarter, of whom ten were drunkards. House clean, and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. The cells, which are under the court-house, are damp, dark, and close; an improvement might be effected in them by altering the windows. Here also communication from the outside is quite easy. The yards are insecure, owing to the position of the privies. The keeper appears occasionally to occupy the female day-room. The sewerage tolerably effective; but *no water on the premises.* Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £30.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol.

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.—Visited the 19th of March, 1856, and on the 3rd of January, 1857.

State on the 19th March, 1856.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	5	1	6	1	1	2
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Death,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	4	2	6	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	18	4	21	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	–	5	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	4	12	1	–	1
In default of Bail,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	4	7	1	–	1
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	4	5	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	50	27	77	5	3	8

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OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	4	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other offences,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	–	–

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—19th of March, 1853, 178; 1854, 167; 1855, 171; 1856, 77.

Workhouse offenders on same days, *nil;* vagrants, 1853, 4; 1854, 3; 1855, 1; 1856, 1.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—males, 482; females, 389. Debtors—males, 32; females, 4. Total—males, 514; females, 393.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 65; females, 49.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 30; females, 34. Twice—males, 18; females, 16. Thrice—males, 5; females, 11. Four times and more—males, 12; females, 33. Total—males, 65; females, 94.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 1; females, 2. Twice—males, 2; females, 4. Thrice—males, 3; females, *nil.* Four times and more—males, none; females, 6. Total—males, 7; females, 12.

Average daily number—males, 78; females, 51. Highest at any one time—males, 115; females, 80. Lowest at any one time—males, 37; females 34. Average daily number in hospital—males, 6; females, 5.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 514; females, 342. Re-committals—males, 100; females, 131. Daily average—males, 103; females, 65.

Comparing 1855 with 1854 we find that the male committals, singularly enough, amount to exactly the same number in both years, but that the female committals of the former *exceed* those of the latter by 51; and that in the totals in custody on the 19th of March, in the two years, the difference is only 4, to the disadvantage of 1855; but on the other hand, in the re-committals and in the daily averages, the truest test of the rise and fall of crime, a great and most gratifying decline has taken place.

The fact of the daily average in 1855 being so much lower

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North District.

County of Down Gaol.

than 1854, although the aggregate of committals in the former exceeded those in the latter year, demonstrates that there must have been a considerable improvement in the nature of crime, for this apparent discrepancy can only have been occasioned by the terms of imprisonment in 1855 having been much shorter than 1854. In no respect has female crime undergone so favourable a change as male, but the best results may confidently be expected from the deterrent action which the new female prison, on the separate system, now in process of construction, will bring to bear upon this sex.

Vagrancy and juvenile crimes have much diminished, but there has been no decrease in drunkenness. The committals and re-committals for the first two months and a-half of 1856 indicate the probability of a considerable reduction of crime in the current year; but I regret to have to state, that whilst the number of lesser crimes has so much decreased, the graver offences, such as murder, manslaughter, and burglary, have reappeared, several such cases having been tried at the Spring Assizes, and one female having been sentenced to death, which sentence was, however, subsequently commuted.

Six boys were sentenced to whipping in 1855.

On the day of my second visit there were only 57 in custody and the subjoined returns of the committals for the whole of the year 1856, fully confirm the anticipations which I formed in the beginning of the year as to the reduction in crime.

Committals for 1856.—Debtors—males, 35; females, none. Criminals—males, 519; females, 184. Vagrants—males, 5; females 8. Drunkards—males, 55; females, 41. Lunatics—males, 18; females, 7. Total—males, 432; females, 240.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Worksheds,	24	–
Yards,	9	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day-rooms,	7	4	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary cells,	14	–	Store rooms,	5	–
Single cells,	112	49	Laundries,	–	1
Single cells of larger size,	5	–	Lavatories,	7	4
Sleeping rooms,	2	14	Baths,	2	–
No. of beds in such rooms,	4	28	Fumigating rooms,	1	–
Hospital rooms,	4	2	Reception rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Capstan-mill,	1	–
Workshops,	15	–	Other machines for labour,	7	–

The building was in good repair (with the exception of the 5 juvenile cells, where the bells were out of order), clean, well ventilated, and secure. Abundance of good water is supplied by pipes to all parts of the prison, and the sewers are effective and flushed from time to time. It is very desirable that the eaves of all the buildings, and especially of the new female prison, should be fitted with spouting, since in rainy weather the drip from the roofs occasion much wet, dirt, and inconve-

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nience. There was a sufficient supply of good beds, bedding, and blankets, but sheets have hitherto been used in the hospital only; however, in compliance with section 12 of the Amended Prisons' Act, an adequate quantity of sheeting has been purchased and will be immediately issued.

The accommodation for males is ample in every respect, but is arranged upon the old associative plan, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities will extend to this portion of the gaol the liberality which they have displayed with respect to the female side, by adapting the building corresponding to the new female prison to the separate system: in which laudable design they will, doubtless, be encouraged by the proof which the new works afford of the facility with which the old ranges can be rendered fit for separation, the sole effectual bar to moral contamination, and the best means of producing reformation.

I visited the gaol on the second occasion for the purpose of inspecting the new female prison, with a view to giving the certificate of its fitness for occupation required by section 4 of 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 44, which I shall be ready to do so soon as the ventilation of the lower tier of cells is completed.

This prison contains 48 cells, in three stories: there are 19 cells in each of the two lower floors, and 10 in the upper, of which last 8 are double cells. The building is heated by hot water pipes passing through the cells in which, although unoccupied, the temperature was on the day of my visit 51° Fahr., or higher than will be needed. All the windows can be opened wide for the admission of fresh air, but as prisoners are very apt to shut the windows whenever they have the opportunity, the introduction of a perforated pane into each would be advantageous.

The cells in the two upper floors are furnished with ventilators in the ceilings, through which the foul air will be conducted by flues to the roof; but the cells on the ground floor are not at present sufficiently ventilated, and as they have no provision for this purpose in the ceilings, it will be necessary to construct ventilators of sufficient size over the doors. In each cell there is a water-cock, to which water is supplied from a hand-pump situated outside the building; there are 4 water-closets, with lavatories adjoining, on each floor; every cell is fitted with a bell, and there is a matron's room on each floor, so that in case of sickness or other emergency the prisoners can immediately summon an officer. A presentment has been made for the supply of gas. At some future period turn-up cots may with advantage be substituted for the iron bedsteads, which take up a great deal of room. On the whole, I beg to congratulate the authorities upon the remarkably convenient and compact prison which has been constructed, and upon the manner in which the work has been executed, and I would suggest a few improvements calculated to perfect the arrangements. The outer walls together with the little cells or sheds at each end of the build-

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North District.

County of Down Gaol.

ing should be entirely removed as tending to no useful purpose, and serving to collect wet and dirt, and obstruct the light. One of the doorways at each end might be bricked up, and closed doors should be furnished for the two remaining entrances so as to exclude rain and cold during winter, whilst the open gates might be left for use in summer.

The transverse wall in the exercising yard should be thrown down, and the iron railing at the outer end be exchanged for a wall.

The present laundry is too small to admit of partitions, which are necessary to maintain the system of separation in its integrity, but it appears that the whole frame of the building, including the party-walls of the cells, extends to at least ten feet below the ground floor as at present used, in fact, one of these cells has been excavated for the reception of the boiler by which the prison is heated. By excavating the whole of this vault a most admirable laundry, divided into separate cells, might be provided, and as it could be entered by stairs leading from the centre corridor of the new prison, it would be much more convenient than the one now in use.

The males are classified according to the directions of the Prisons' Act, but these classes are frequently subdivided, now that the accommodation so much exceeds the requirements, so as to circumscribe association as much as possible. Five cells adapted to separation are occupied by juveniles, the remaining juveniles are in the several classes with the adults. The females, a portion of whom occupy the male marshalsea, pending the alterations in the female prison, are in two classes according to character. All of both sexes sleep and take their meals in single cells. The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor or his deputy always attends the lock-up, and three turnkeys are on patrol at night by alternate watches, but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—dark cells—males, 30; females, 4. Other punishments—males, 1; females, none. Total—males, 31; females, 4.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—dark cells—males, 7.

Two of these punishments were ordered by the Board for graver offences, the remainder by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, shot-drill. Industrial labour—males, capstan mill, breaking stone, breaking freestone, labouring, carpentry, shoemaking, weaving, winding, tailoring, mat making, picking oakum, baking. Females, sewing, washing, knitting, flowering.

There is no tread-wheel. The prison dresses are all made up in the gaol.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £20 5*s.* 8*d.*; and in 1855, £20 17*s.*

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs blankets,	140	Shirts,	150
Pairs sheets,	24	Jackets,	100
Rugs,	200	Trowsers,	92
Hammocks or cots,	6	Caps,	70
Bed-ticks,	176	Pairs shoes,	124

Schools—All the males, except those too old to learn, are instructed by a schoolmaster, and the females by the matron, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, daily, at the undermentioned hours.

School hours—Males—adults, daily from 10 to 12. Juveniles—morning, 1¼ hours; before dinner, 2 hours; evening, 1 hour. Total, 4¼ hours. Females—from 10 to 12.

The male school is well conducted, although more attention should be paid to the spelling of the copy books; but I strongly recommend that in future the females should be taught by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron, since the adoption of this practice has been invariably found to produce the best results, very few matrons being qualified to act as teachers.

A good registry of progress is kept in the male, but none in the female school. The chaplains are said to frequently visit the school and examine the pupils, though they do not record the discharge of this duty. It is of great importance that they should from time to time test the accuracy of the entries in the registry of progress.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 235; females, 60.

Average number attending daily—males, 32; females, 5.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to whipping—males, 6.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. of wholemeal bread, baked in the gaol, with 1 pint new milk. Females, 12 oz. wholemeal bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Gruel is substituted for milk at dinner on two days of the week to all prisoners, and gruel every day for prisoners sentenced to one month and under. Juveniles, 15 years of age and under—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk for dinner; 4 oz. bread for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, 2¾*d.* and 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per stone, 3*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.*; turf, per load, 3*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per dozen, 8*s.* 3*d.* and 9*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 43*s.* and 45*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspec-

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

tion and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 2¾*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The wheat and Indian corn are ground, and the bread is baked in the prison.

Books and Accounts.—The various registries, the four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, the Daily Employment of Prisoners Book, &c., are kept with great care and accuracy. The Governor's Journal and the Hospital Book are satisfactory. It is very desirable that all orders for extra diet, besides being invariably made in writing by the surgeon, should *be in force for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if requisite, be renewed again, under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for the entries under the head of "medical or extra diet" in the Daily Consumption Book. The accounts appear to be clear and explicit, and are examined at each assizes by a Committee of the Grand Jury. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years—was 1853, £2,201 9*s.* 9½*d.*; 1854, £2,370 13*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £2,012 18*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
George F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
P. E. Brabazon, Surgeon,		—	
Rev. H. Moffat, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
S. R. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Tailor,	55	0	0
William Gibson, do., Weaver,	42	10	0
William Magee, do.,	30	0	0
Hugh Jennings, do., Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Mathews, do.,	30	0	0
Alex. Mathews, do.,	30	0	0
John Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
Wm. Gibson, sen., do., Miller,	30	0	0
Samuel Malone, do.,	30	0	0
Nathaniel Yeates, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
Eliza Cochran, Matron,	20	0	0
Eliza Davidson, do.,	20	0	0
Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0
James Bell M'Connell, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniforms and arms: all the intern officers receive coals and candles, but no rations. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855, Local Inspector, 127; Surgeon, &c., 197; Protestant Chaplain, 90; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 178;

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Roman Catholic Chaplain, 103. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 27; Surgeon, &c., 31; Protestant Chaplain, 18; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 50; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 11. From 1st January to 31st December, 1856—Local Inspector, 120; Surgeon, &c., 145; Protestant Chaplain, 98; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 182; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 131. At my first visit I had occasion to remark upon the small number of visits paid by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and subsequently that officer has been very regular in his attendance. The visits of the Protestant Chaplain have for the last two years fallen far short of the number prescribed by law, viz.:—Twice in every week, exclusive of attendance upon Sundays for the performance of divine service.

Hospitals.—The male and female hospitals are entirely distinct buildings, and were clean and well ventilated. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	128	2,783	0 12 4	5
1854,	131	2,526	19 0 8	6
1855,	110	1,980	5 8 2	11

The deaths appear to have far exceeded the average of other gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

Alexander Miller, Esq.	Andrew Nugent, Esq.
J. W. Maxwell, Esq.	Wm. Keown, Esq.
James Birney, Esq.	P. H. Despard, Esq.
A. H. Montgomery, Esq.	Robert Heron, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	A. R. Hamilton, Esq.
Rev. James C. Gordon.	P. R. M. Browne, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and the discharge of small accounts, for the aggregate amount of which a cheque is given to the local inspector, who pays the bills, and returns receipts at the next meeting. Contracts are paid half-yearly.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.—Twelve males and thirteen females in custody—283 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom more than half were drunkards. Building throughout clean and orderly, but repairs required to the roofs of the day-rooms and to the chimneys. There is abundance of water on the premises, and the sewerage is effective. At the time of my visit, October 17, three rugs and three pairs of blankets were required, and *sheets* for every bed, in compliance with section 12 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. The registry correct, but the illegal practices of sentencing to definite terms of imprisonment in the bridewell (all sentences for fourteen days and under, and some for longer periods,

Newry.

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North District.

County of Down.

Bridewells.

Newry.

being to the bridewell), and of substituting an appearance book for separate written committals, still continue. The Board of Superintendence of the county gaol having directed the keeper, in future, to receive no prisoners without regular single committals, the Town Commissioners of Newry forwarded to the Inspectors-General a memorial praying for a relaxation of this rule in the case of drunkards. This memorial was submitted to the law adviser to the Crown, who gave the following opinion thereon:—"The proper course will be for the constabulary to bring the drunkard, if in such a state as to make it dangerous either to himself or others to permit him to go home, to the lock-up house of the police barrack, till sufficiently sober to take his name and address, and have him summoned; and in the case of drunkards, &c., taken up by the watchmen, that they should be removed to the *watchhouses*, directed by the 47 section of 9 Geo. IV., cap. 82, to be provided by the Town Commissioners. I cannot advise the alteration suggested in the instructions to the bridewell keeper—a committal by a magistrate being his legal authority to receive a prisoner." The dietary has been very properly reduced since the last inspection, and now consists of two meals, each of 14 oz. of bread for males, and of 12 oz. for females, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Cost of dietary per day—males $3\frac{1}{8}d.$, females $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ Keeper's salary, £50.

Newtownards.

Newtownards.—No prisoners—88 in the last quarter, of whom 52 were drunkards. House clean and orderly, but repairs required to the iron railing of the male yard, the doors of the entrance passage, the ceiling of the drunkards' lock-up, and the lavatory troughs. Good water from a pump on the premises, and sewerage effective. *The blankets very bad, and no sheets.* Accommodation for both sexes ample. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals not very regular. Registry correct, but many committals wanting, owing to the illegal practice of lodging drunkards on mere verbal orders. Cost of dietary—males, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ Keeper's salary, £25.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited the 2nd of April, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	1	3	2	1	3
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	1	1
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	3	4	1	2	3
To Imprisonment,	9	7	16	1	3	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	2	10	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	37	18	55	4	7	11

Offences, &c. of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	2	–	4	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	1

Number in custody on day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—2nd of April, 1853, 96; 1854, 63; 1855, 58; 1856, 55.

There were no vagrants or workhouse offenders in custody;

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

of the former none were in the gaol on the 2nd of April for the last three years, and of the latter only one, viz., in 1855.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 229; females, 123.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 37; females, 26.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 23; females, 28. Twice—males, 9; females, 8. Thrice—males, 9; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 2. Total—males, 45; females, 46.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 2; females, 6. Twice—males, 1; females, 2. Thrice—males, 1. Total—males, 4; females, 8.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, 33; females, 23. Highest at any one time—males, 50; females, 30. Lowest at any one time—males, 16; females, 14. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4; females, 5.

In 1854 the committals were—*males*, 285; *females*, 138, and the average daily number of both sexes was 63.

These figures do not indicate a very large reduction, but they combine to demonstrate that crime is still decreasing in amount, and that such decrease is not confined to the males, but affects the females also, though not so largely as the other sex. The decline in juvenile offenders has been proportionate to that in the adult. As to the nature of crime, it is to be observed that drunkenness has not decreased, and committals for riots or assaults have become much more numerous; on the other hand, some reduction has taken place in larcenies, and vagrancy has almost disappeared from the list of offences. There were 5 convicts, 1 male and 4 females, but no lunatics, in the gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Workshops,	20	–
Yards,	5	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Room,	1	–
Single Cells,	66	36	Laundries,	–	2
Sleeping Rooms,	3	–	Baths,	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	–	Reception Room,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Pumps and Wells,	3	–
Workshops,	2	–	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The gaol was throughout clean, in good repair, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with excellent water raised from the lake by the crank-pump, and distributed by pipes through all parts of the building. The beds and bedding were good and sufficient, but some of the blankets were thin and ragged. Sheets are supplied to every bed—a most salutary

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practice, and one worthy of adoption in every prison, as tending to cleanliness, health, and even to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. The sewerage is effective and easily flushable; the locks good, and prison secure. The male prison, containing 66 cells, all of the required size, heated with hot air, and furnished with an adequate number of water-closets and lavatories, is in every way fitted for the adoption of *separation* in its integrity, with the single exception of the absence of bells, the introduction of which into each cell would be attended with very little expense: and it is much to be regretted that this slight addition should not be made and the separate system fully introduced, since it has been uniformly found to operate so successfully in the repression of crime and the reformation of offenders.

The female prison has been enlarged by taking into it 8 cells and 5 rooms formerly belonging to the old male prison, from which 8 more cells could be spared if required: but at present no steps have been taken towards adapting this part of the gaol to *separation*, although *that system* has been found even more effective with females than with males. At the time of my visit no provision had been made for water-closets or lavatories in the female prison, but I have since been informed that this omission has been remedied.

The gate leading from this prison to the marshalsea must be exchanged for a closed door, to prevent the possibility of communication between the sexes.

The accommodation will in future be more than sufficient to afford a cell to each female. The laundry and drying-room continue in the unfinished state noticed by my colleague last year. It is very desirable that the former should be fitted with partitions to prevent conversation during the hours of labour. There are good baths for both sexes, in which all are washed on admission. The kitchen and bakehouse are tolerably good.

The marshalsea is amply sufficient for all requirements.

No alterations or improvements have been made in the small exercising yards, which, it has been previously shown, might advantageously be thrown into one large yard, thereby affording sufficient space for air and exercise, which the present narrow compartments scarcely allow. The stone-breaking also continues to be carried on close to the hospital, the inmates of which might in serious cases be injuriously affected by the noise of the hammers. It would be far preferable to allocate the sheds at present used for bone-breaking to the stone-breakers, and to remove elsewhere or entirely to exclude from the prison the first-named species of employment, from which the smell was, even during my visit—*i.e.*, in comparatively cold weather—very offensive.

The males are strictly classified according to the Prisons' Act; indeed, their treatment approximates very closely to entire separation: they sleep, take their meals, and are taught in their single cells, and are in a great measure separated at their various employments and handicrafts, but at the pump and in chapel are in association.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

The alterations and additions to the female prison being in progress, the classification of this sex was necessarily imperfect. They were divided chiefly according to character, the re-committals being kept apart from the rest. They will all in future sleep and take their meals in separation.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, but the directions of the Prisons' Act as to their clothing appeared to have been totally disregarded. *I found only six males clothed in prison dresses.* Section lxxviii. of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, prescribes the clothing to be allowed to *all poor prisoners*, making no distinction between tried and untried; and by the 24th rule attached to Section cix. of the same Act, the local inspector is required to report to the Judge of Assize "particularly whether the poor prisoners have been supplied with the food, *clothing*, and bedding prescribed by this Act." It is therefore clear that poor prisoners are entitled to prison dresses, and that the Board has no option in the matter. The stock of prison clothing also was, at the time of my visit, quite insufficient; and, under all the circumstances of the case, unless the irregularity complained of be speedily rectified, and the poor prisoners supplied with their proper clothing, I shall feel compelled to exercise the power conferred upon the Inspectors-General by Section lxxxvii. of the Prisons' Act.

Discipline appeared to be strictly maintained. The governor always attends the lock-up, and also assembles all the turnkeys at nine o'clock. A turnkey is on patrol every night, but there is no tell-tale clock or other test of his vigilance.

There was no entry in the Punishment Book subsequent to the 8th of September, 1855. The governor explained that he could fill up this book from his journal, but I cannot refrain from stating that such irregularity is highly reprehensible.

The punishments appeared all to have been for slight offences, and to have been inflicted by order of the governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 21; females, 8. Total—males, 33; females, 10.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 2. Other punishments—males, 1; females, 2. Total—males, 3; females, 2.

Employment.—There is no tread-wheel, and shot-drill has not been introduced in this prison. The crank-pump is supposed to afford punitive labour, but, as by it all the water for the use of the prison is raised, it can scarcely be restricted to prisoners under sentence of hard labour. The males are chiefly employed in stone-breaking and bone-crushing; mat-making, weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking are also occasionally in operation. The employment of the females consists of carding, spinning, making prison dresses, washing for prison, &c.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years was—in 1854, £54 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £69 1*s.* 3½*d.*

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	113	Shirts,	50
Pairs Sheets,	93	Jackets,	15
Rugs,	122	Trousers,	11
Hammocks or Cots,	152	Caps,	4
Bed-ticks,	119	Pairs Shoes,	2

Schools.—The younger males are instructed by a schoolmaster for four hours daily in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school appeared to be well conducted, and several of the scholars had made considerable progress.

A satisfactory registry of progress is kept, and is said to be frequently tested by the chaplains, but I could only find one entry of any such examination. It is scarcely necessary to add that it is very desirable that the chaplains should frequently visit the school and examine the pupils, so as to test the accuracy of the teacher's entries in the registry, and that they should record such visits.

The females are supposed to be instructed by the matron for an hour daily, but there being only one female discipline officer, she has little time at her disposal for such a purpose. It would be far preferable that the females should be taught by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron. There is no registry for this school.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 125; females, 50. Average number attending daily—males, 14; females, 8.

Dietary.—Male classes for Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk.

Male classes for Dinner—4½ lb. of potatoes, with 1 pint of sweet milk; two days weekly 1 pint gruel soup instead of milk. Females—4 lb. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of sweet milk; two days per week ¾ pint gruel soup in lieu of milk.

The dietary for juveniles under 15 years of age, although *ordered* by the Court of Queen's Bench to be adopted in April, 1855, does not appear to have ever been applied; and the directions contained in the same table with respect to the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, have also been disregarded.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which seemed very good. The substitution of potatoes for bread has been found beneficial. The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, but enter their inspections in the General Visiting Book. A special book should be kept for this purpose, in which remarks upon the *quality* of the provisions should be entered.

Contracts.—Bread, baked in gaol, cost, 2*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. of 120 lbs.; meat, 6½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 1*s.* 7*d.* per score; buttermilk, 7½*d.* per score; salt, 1*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton; turf, 7*d.* per box; straw, £1 14*s.* per ton.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years.—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; 1855, 2$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; 1856, 2·29*d.*

Books and Accounts.—I found the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench in a most unsatisfactory condition; all of them were several days in arrear, and therefore accuracy was out of the question. Moreover, although the four books agreed generally as to the numbers of prisoners, in the Daily Consumption Books the errors were innumerable; indeed, I could not discover a single page in which the quantity of provisions issued tallied with the number of prisoners to be fed: sometimes the quantity issued was too much, sometimes too little; either the prisoners got more than they were legally entitled to, or they were illegally deprived of a portion of their just allowance. These books were designed for the purpose of affording simple and effective checks; there can be no difficulty, with ordinary attention, in keeping them: indeed, in the great majority of gaols it is difficult to discover a single error in them; and as this was not the first inspection at which the books of this gaol have been found to be in arrear, inaccurate, and irregular, I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that those to whom the keeping of them is intrusted, and especially the governor, have been guilty of culpable neglect.

An index to the Registry is required, and it is desirable that besides the general Visiting Book, separate inspection books should be provided for each extern officer. The accounts appeared to be clearly kept.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years—1853, £1,183 0*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; 1854, £1,242 6*s.* 11*d.*; 1855, £1,195 15*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
W. Corry, Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
William C. Ovenden, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
James Jeffers, Governor,	150	0	0
H. Morrison, Turnkey,	35	0	0
John Boyd, do.	29	0	0
William Clegg, do. Shoemaker,	29	0	0
James Drennan, do.	29	0	0
Thomas Keys, do. Baker,	29	0	0
John Bowles, do. Weaver,	29	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	31	10	0
William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Jane Hunter, Nursetender,	18	10	0
Patt Hall, Providore,	35	0	0

All the intern officers are paid monthly; none receive rations or allowances. The turnkeys *are not supplied with uniforms.* The practice of clothing the turnkeys in uniforms has been adopted throughout the gaols of Ireland, with but very few

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exceptions, as tending to promote amongst these officers increased respectability, regularity, and discipline. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—a weaver, a baker, and a shoemaker. The Sheriff invariably exercises his right of appointment. There are some arms in the prison.

In the list of officers appears a providore—an official who is not found in any other gaol in Ireland. He does not reside in the prison, and appears to be wholly independent of the governor, but as he did not attend during my inspection, nor during that of my colleague last year, I am unable to give an exact account of the duties performed by him: but whenever I called the attention of the governor to some inaccuracy in the Dietary Book, he replied that it was not he, but the providore, who managed the provisions. It thus appears that this officer relieves the governor of a great part of his most onerous responsibility, and yet is not amenable himself to the same rules, and controllable by the same inspection as other gaol officials. I cannot but think that the substitution of a good clerk, resident in the gaol, for the providore, whose office is not recognised by the Prisons' Act, would be very advantageous.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 267; Surgeon, &c., 298; Protestant Chaplain, 254; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 242; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 211.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 59; Surgeon, &c., 77; Protestant Chaplain, 74; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 60; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 56.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is ample. It is proposed to open a door from the second into the top floor of the building, at present only accessible by an outside staircase, by which two water-closets will be rendered available. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic, but there were 4 male and 7 female patients, or exactly one-fifth of the total in custody—a larger proportion of sick than usual elsewhere.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	120	3,795	42	0	0	4
1854,	74	3,765	40	0	0	1
1855,	71	3,449	38	0	0	1

The cost of medicine is unusually high.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Enniskillen.	William Archdall, Esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Robert Archdall, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	F. W. Barton, Esq.
Henry D'Arcy, Esq.	Captain Morony.
J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.	Paul Dane, Esq.
Lord Adam Loftus.	Charles Ovenden, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business and payment of the intern officers' salaries. All bills are paid at each assizes by separate cheques to every creditor, signed by three members of the Board.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—No prisoners in custody; 5 only in the last quarter; 19 in that ending December 31st; 61 in the whole year 1855. The building clean, orderly, and in good repair, except that some slates were required for the roof. Bedding and blankets good and sufficient. A pump on the premises, but out of order on the day of my visit. No sewerage. Cesspools only clearable by carrying out the soil through the bridewell. Yards untidy and in grass, which is highly objectionable. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals are immediate. The local inspector never visits. The registry very incorrect and irregularly kept—the substitution of "*Meals actually issued*" for "*Number of nights confined*," ordered in June, 1855, never having been adopted, and the keeper having most improperly induced the constabulary to make every entry in, in fact altogether to keep, the registry, in which they ought merely to enter the day and hour of lodgment and removal of prisoners, and to sign their name as the person so lodging or removing. Scarcely any committals were forthcoming; only *six* could be produced for the *sixty-one* prisoners confined in 1855. The keeper alleged that the majority of prisoners are lodged and removed without any written document, which is illegal. Diotary per day, 4*d.*, for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £20.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED THE 24TH OF MAY, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	1	2	3	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment.	4	5	9	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	4	6	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	4	1	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	22	18	40	1	1	2

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Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	6
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	2
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, Other Offences,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	1

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—24th of May, 1853, 54; 1854, 60; 1855, 39; 1856, 40.

Of workhouse offenders there were none on the above mentioned days, and of vagrants *one* only in 1856, and none in the other years.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 210; females, 86. Debtors—males, 2. Revenue—males, 5; females, 3. Lunatics—males, 4; females, 2. Deserters, 8. Total—males, 229; females, 91.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 79; females, 25. Debtor—male, 1. Revenue—male, 1. Deserter, 1. Total—males, 82; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year.—Once—males, 3; females, 6. Twice—males, 2; females, 2. Thrice—females, 5. Four times and more—male, 1. Total—males, 6; females, 13.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—male, 1; female, 1. Twice—female, 1. Thrice—female, 1. Four times and more—female, 1. Total—male, 1; females, 4.

Average daily number—males, $30\frac{43}{70}$; females, $16\frac{24}{67}$. Highest at any one time—males, 52; females, 23. Lowest ditto—males, 14; females, 7. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{387}{365}$; females, $2\frac{311}{365}$.

In 1854 the committals were:—Males, 341; females, 108. Re-committals—males, 15; females, 8. Daily average—males, 42; females, 20.

Under all the foregoing headings, but most especially in the daily averages, the truest test of the rise and fall of crime, a most gratifying decrease in the amount of crime is observable; and this reduction is not, as in some counties, confined to the males, but extends also to the females, although in a less degree. Juvenile crime has also diminished. As regards the nature of crime, agrarian outrages and drunkenness have considerably

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

decreased, whilst assaults and vagrancy have somewhat increased. Two boys were sentenced to whipping in 1855.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	3	Worksheds,	12	–
Yards,	6	3	Kitchen,	1	–
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Laundry,	–	1
Single Cells,	55	21	Baths,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	6	2	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Tread-wheel,	1	–
Chapel,	1	–	Crank Mill, a Flax Cutting Mill,	1	–
School Rooms (Day Rooms).			Other Machines for Labour—for Weaving,	4	–
Workshop,	1	–			

The prison was in good repair, clean, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and conveyed by pipes to each yard. Good drinking water is obtained from the pump. The sewers are flushed with water from time to time, but occasionally require to be opened, owing to the want of sufficient slope.

New locks, purchased in Dublin, have lately been furnished throughout the prison, which appears generally to be very secure, with the exception of the female yard, the wall of which requires *stopping*, a female having succeeded in climbing to the top of it on the day of my visit, the interstices between the bricks affording her sufficient foothold.

Some of the blankets were thin and worn, but I was assured that thicker were supplied in winter. Sheets have hitherto been used in the hospital only; if every bed were furnished with them, it would be found to conduce much to cleanliness, health, and even to economy, by saving much of the wear and tear of the blankets. The accommodation for males is ample; and as all the cells are of sufficient size for separation, it is to be hoped that the authorities will determine to adapt this prison to that system, or at least to an approximation to it, which has been found so effectual in repressing crime, if not in reforming criminals; and which might here be established at a comparatively small expense. There is a good workroom, where the scutching machine is placed; and in a loft over this room shoemaking is carried on. The stone-breaking yard is fitted with sheds for separating the prisoners during labour; and it is very desirable that the tread-wheel should be furnished with partitions for the same purpose. The other industrial labour and the schooling are carried on in the day rooms.

The marshalsea is commodious, and the kitchen excellent. Tubs and towels are supplied to every yard; and there are good baths, in which all are washed on admission. The female prison contains a sufficient number of cells, but unfortunately those on

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the ground-floor are dark and inconvenient, and therefore are not used; consequently the females are generally in unrestricted association, an arrangement which must necessarily produce much moral corruption, by subjecting the less hardened and comparatively innocent to the evil influence and example of the most depraved and abandoned criminals.

The laundry and drying room are small, and the latter is not heated. There is a good reception ward, for both sexes, at the entrance to the gaol. The males are strictly classified according to the directions of the Prisons Act. The females are supposed to be divided into three classes according to character, the prostitutes being kept apart from the rest; but I found a number of females of various classes sitting in the same day-room, and therefore I cannot believe that the divisions above mentioned are carefully attended to. All of both sexes take their meals—and all the males, and as many of the females—as the upper cells will accommodate, sleep—in separate cells.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, but the majority of the males were not clothed in prison dresses; and the stock of clothing in store was quite insufficient. I have since been informed by the local inspector that immediate steps have been taken to provide prison dresses, and to clothe the poor prisoners in accordance with the directions of the Prisons Act.

The governor attends the lock-up; and a turnkey is on patrol all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Separate cells—males, 6; females, 5.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Females, 6.

These few punishments were all for trifling offences, and inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel. Industrial labour *for males*, stone-breaking, scutching flax, weaving, tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and, occasionally, mat-making; *for females*, spinning, knitting, sewing, and washing for the prison.

Notwithstanding the foregoing extensive list of employments, the profits derived from the work appear to be very small.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, for last two years:—Scutching flax, 1854, £3 15*s.* 6½*d.*; 1855, £1 6*s.* 11*d.* Cocoa nut fibre work, 1854, £4 13*s.* 10*d.*; 1855, £1 17*s.* 6*d.* Total, 1854—£8 9*s.* 4½*d.*; 1855—£3 4*s.* 5*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	81	Shirts,	90
Pairs Sheets, Linen,	30	Jackets,	8
Pairs Sheets, Woollen,	81	Trowsers,	8
Rugs,	81	Caps,	20
Hammocks or Cots,	1	Pairs Shoes,	20
Bed-ticks,	100		

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

Schools.—The males are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic for an hour daily, each class being instructed by its respective turnkey in its day-room. The clerk, who is also called the schoolmaster, is supposed to superintend the whole. This system appears to me very faulty, for it can hardly be supposed that all the turnkeys are competent to instruct even in the mere rudiments of education; and I recommend that here, as is usual in most gaols, all should be taught by the schoolmaster, who should be held responsible for the efficiency of the school. The females are taught by the matron. Registries of progress are kept, but those in use were badly drawn up, and did not show the graduated progress of the pupils; new forms have, however, been procured since my visit. I regret to report that the chaplains never even visit the schools. It is highly expedient that they should from time to time examine the pupils, with a view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 166; females, 66.

Average number attending daily.—Males, 27; females, 15.

Dietary.—1st Class—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout; ½ pint new milk. Ditto, Dinner—14 oz. brown bread; 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, ½ pint new milk. Ditto, Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

3rd Class—Breakfast—5 oz. oaten meal and ½ pint new milk. Ditto, Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Ditto, Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

From this table, the accuracy of which I doubt, it would appear that the directions in the Dietary Table with respect to the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner *every day* for prisoners *whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed a month*, and *twice a week for all* prisoners, have been disregarded.

Contracts.—Bread, first quality, 2¼*d.* per lb.; second ditto, 2⅛*d.*; oatmeal, 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; rice, 3*s.* per stone; meat, best beef and mutton, 7*d.* per lb.; new milk, 4*d.* per gallon; salt, 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.; coals, 9½*d.* per cwt.; turf, 11*d.* per box; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 34*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $1\frac{17883}{18093}$*d.*; 1854, $2\frac{31833}{47471}$*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{43}{2465}$*d.*; 1856, $3\frac{2448}{4479}$*d.*

Some females complained of the stirabout being thin and cold: this statement, however, was contradicted by the other prisoners. There was no sample of the morning's issue of stirabout in the gaol: one ration ought always to be kept for the inspection of visitors. The Protestant chaplain regularly inspects the provisions, although he does not explicitly record his opinion of their quality, every second week; but the Roman Catholic chaplain *never* performs this duty, although it is

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expressly enjoined upon him by the Prisons Act. I beg to call the serious attention of the Board to this neglect of duty.

Books and Accounts.—There had been considerable carelessness in the keeping of the books, but since the appointment of the new local inspector much improvement was observable. The Discharge Book had not latterly been kept at all; and I learned with regret that the governor had not apprised the local inspector of the existence of any such book, although he had been particularly desired to show to the new officer all the books which are required to be kept in gaols. I must here also state that the Inspection Return, as sent up by the governor, was full of inaccuracies, and on inquiry it transpired that he had deceived the local inspector in this matter also. Such conduct is highly reprehensible. The Watch Porter's Book, which ought to specify the day and hour of the discharge and committal of every prisoner, was slovenly and irregular, and the Daily Consumption Book was incorrect, owing to the clerk having considered that it must be filled up each day for that day, whereas, to insure accuracy, it ought to be made up on each day *for the preceding day.* An alphabetical index to the Registry is required. The accounts are peculiarly clear and accurate, and pass-books are kept for each tradesman.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years, was—1853, £1,400 15*s.*; 1854, £1,473 12*s.* 9¼*d.*; 1855, £1,586 16*s.* 10½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Peyton, Esq., Local Inspector,	136	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. W. P. Clarke, Governor,	200	0	0
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, Schoolmaster, and 1st Turnkey,	36	0	0
Miss A. Bourns, Matron,	2	10	0
Miss M. M'Culla, Assistant ditto, employed in Schooling,	20	0	0
Mrs. C. Brady, Nursetender,	20	0	0
John M'Keon, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Wm. Douglass, Turnkey, Upholsterer, Glazier and Tailor, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Hugh Tonycliff, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, Porter,	30	0	0
Charles Irwin, Turnkey, regularly trained to Shoemaking, superintends the cooking and issuing of Provisions,	30	0	0
John Weir, Turnkey, regularly trained to Linen Weaving, employed in Schooling,	30	0	0
Mr. Abraham C. Swayne, Surgeon,	45	0	0
Mr. Edward J. Wynne, Apothecary,	20	0	0

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The local inspector, who had only been appointed a short time previous to my visit, appeared to be already quite conversant with all the details of the prison, and most anxious to perform his duties efficiently. All the intern officers are paid monthly. None, except the hospital nurse, receive rations. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. Amongst them are a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 157; Surgeon, &c., 154; Protestant Chaplain, 106; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 56.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 85; Surgeon, &c., 69; Protestant Chaplain, 43; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 24.

From these figures it appears that the Protestant chaplain even did not visit nearly so often as the law requires, and that the visits of the Roman Catholic chaplain were *only a third* of the number prescribed by the Prisons Act.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is ample. Both the buildings, one being allocated to each sex, were clean and orderly; water-closets are, however, wanted. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.
1853,	73	1,452	5 12 6
1854,	56	922	16 12 6
1855,	58	1,128	nil?

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Leitrim.	Pierce Simpson, Esq.
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., M.P.	William Peyton, Esq.
Francis La Touche, Esq.	Francis Waldron, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.	J. R. Dickson, Esq.
Charles Cox, Esq.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.
A. J. V. Burchall, Esq.	John A. La Touche, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and at each meeting gives an order on the Treasurer of the County for the aggregate amount of the bills to the local inspector, who distributes the payments, and produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinamore.

Ballinamore.—No prisoners in custody; 19 in the last quarter, of whom only 2 were drunkards. This is in every respect a good-sized and well-constructed bridewell, with the exception of the walls of the yards, which are far too low for security. The house throughout was clean and orderly; bedding and blankets good and sufficient; water from a pump on the premises; and the sewers clearable by flushing. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. The local inspector of the county gaol inspects monthly. Registry and committals cor-

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim.

Bridewells.

Manorhamilton

rect. Dietary, $4\frac{6}{7}d.$ per day for males; $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females. Keeper's salary, for bridewell and court-house, £35.

Manorhamilton.—1 male prisoner; 28 in the last quarter, of whom 6 were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation for both sexes; indeed, that for females is greater than is required, and therefore the female day-room on the ground floor is about to be given up to the keeper, whose present apartments are very small—this arrangement will be productive of no inconvenience, if steps are constructed from the female yard to the new day-room, which is on the second floor. Building very clean and orderly, yards tidy, and the walls lately stopped and of sufficient height. There is a good pump on the premises, from which water is distributed by pipes and cocks to each yard. Sewers effective and clearable by flushing. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector of the county gaol visits frequently. Cost of diet per head per day—males, $4\frac{10}{112}d.$; females, $3\frac{5}{8}d.$ Keeper's salary, for bridewell and court-house, £35.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED ON THE 26TH OF MARCH, THE 15TH & 18TH OF AUGUST, THE 9TH & 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, AND THE 13TH OF OCTOBER.

State on the 18th of August.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	22	15	37	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	7	9	16	1	–	1
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	48	35	83	2	–	2

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	–	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	6	–	11	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	1	4	4

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—18th of August, 1853, 126; 1854, 106; 1855, 98; 1856, 85.

		Workhouse offenders.	Vagrants.
18th of August,	1853,	–	1
"	1854,	1	3
"	1855,	–	4
"	1856,	–	–

Committals, Re-committals and Averages.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855—Criminals—males, 596; females, 410. Debtors—males, 21. Total—males, 617; females, 410.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Criminals—males, 261; females, 292. Debtors—males, 10; females, 1. Total—males, 271; females, 293.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—Once, males, 26; females, 19. Twice—males, 10; females, 15. Thrice—males, 10; females, 16. Four times and more—males, 25; females, 22. Total—males, 71; females, 72.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 10; females, 8. Twice—males, 1; females, 8. Thrice—females, 4. Four times and more—females, 4. Total—males, 11; females, 24.

Average daily number, 1855—males, 41; females, 32. Highest at any one time—males, 61; females, 50. Lowest at any one time—males, 36; females, 28. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{143}{365}$; females, $\frac{233}{365}$.

Average daily numbers, 1856—males, $54\frac{46}{271}$; females, $39\frac{133}{271}$.

In 1854—Committals (exclusive of debtors)—males, 496; females, 326. Re-committals—males, 28; females, 77. Daily average—males, 54; females, 35.

The above returns show that the committals of both sexes in 1855 considerably exceeded those of 1854, and that in the re-committals there was a large *increase* amongst the males and a very slight decrease amongst the females. On the other hand the daily averages of both sexes, but especially of the males, were lower, and therefore it is apparent that if the number of offenders

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was greater, the terms of imprisonment must have been much shorter in the former than in the latter year, and the offences consequently of a less grave character.

In 1856, up to the 18th of August, as compared with 1855, in the committals there is a decrease amongst the males, and an increase amongst the females, and in the re-committals of both sexes there is a marked and very gratifying improvement, but the daily average of the males has returned to that of 1854, whilst that of the females has considerably exceeded it.

In the nature of crime some change is observable. There has been of late a decided decrease in vagrancy, and a slight reduction in drunkenness, the number of drunkards committed in the first six months of 1856 having been 141, against 178 in 1855, but offences from the town, chiefly by disorderly women, have increased. Juvenile crime has also diminished, and the more serious crimes have become of rare occurrence, as is evidenced by the small number of sentences to transportation and penal servitude.

Thirty-two males were sentenced to whipping in 1855.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	–	Chapel,	1	–
Yards,	15	4	School Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	7	1	Workshops,	2	–
Solitary Cells,	16	4	Worksheds,	36	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	140	13	Kitchens,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	12	Store Rooms,	6	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	26	Laundries,	–	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Baths,	11	2
			Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
			Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Well,	1	–

The building was throughout in good repair, dry, clean, and abundantly supplied with water from the town tank, conveyed by pipes to each yard. The ventilation of the female prison was indifferent, but has been much improved by the introduction of some perforated zinc panes into the windows of the corridors. The sewerage is tolerably effective, and the privies in the upper gaol are provided with movable soil-boxes, which in some degree compensate for the want of flushable thorough sewers. The locks are very good, having been lately renewed, and every bed was furnished with excellent bedticks, blankets, and sheets.

The accommodation in the male prison far exceeds existing requirements, and as the cells are of sufficient size for separation, it is to be hoped that the local authorities will, ere long, take steps for adapting the male as well as the female prison to the separate system, which, besides acting most effectually as a *deterrent*, entirely prevents the moral contamination which results from the association of old and hardened criminals with

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

younger and less confirmed offenders. The kitchen is good, and the day-rooms of the correctional, at present not occupied, are used as stores. There are numerous baths; and tubs, towels, and soap, are supplied in each yard for the personal ablution of the prisoners.

The Grand Jury, on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence have, with considerate liberality, and a commendable regard for the interests of the public, presented a sufficient sum for adapting the female prison to separation, and have obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant to plans approved by them, and the contractor has already commenced the works. This prison, when remodelled, will contain 34 cells in every respect fitted as required by the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44—water-closets and lavatories being provided in sufficient numbers, and in convenient situations on each floor.

The daily average of females in 1855 was only 32, and although in the first eight months of 1856 it has risen to 39, yet I entertain a confident expectation, that so soon as the deterrent action of the separate system commences to be felt, the number of females in custody at one time will rarely exceed the above number of cells. In order to carry out, thoroughly, the principle of separation, it will be necessary to erect partitions between the troughs of the laundry, so as to prevent communication during the hours of labour. A drying-room is much required. The yards of the female prison are small and inconvenient, and I strongly recommend that all, or the greater part of the outhouses and party walls should be removed, and thus a sufficient space provided for air and exercise, which will be especially necessary for the females confined during so large a portion of the twenty-four hours in cells.

Whilst the works are in progress the females are to occupy No. 1 side of the lower male prison.

Very praiseworthy attention is paid to the classification of both sexes: amongst the males approximative separation is maintained, all taking their meals and sleeping in single cells; and every prisoner when at stonebreaking, which is carried on during the greater part of the day, being placed by himself in a lock-up workshed. The females have hitherto been divided in several classes according to character, but the accommodation admitted of only a small proportion of them being kept singly at meals, and at night. The state of discipline and general appearance of the prisoners was highly satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The governor always attends the lock-up. A watchman is on duty every night, and the governor occasionally goes round the gaol at night to ascertain if the patrol is on the alert; but a toll-tale clock, which can be procured at a trifling expense, would be found to be a much more efficient test of the vigilance of the watchmen.

Punishments.—Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Dark cells—males, 57;

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females, 6. Other punishments—males, 1. Total—males, 58; females, 6.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Dark cells—males, 24; females, 1.

All these punishments were ordered by the governor, and none were for offences requiring any particular comment.

Employment.—The subjoined schedule exhibits the occupation of every prisoner in the gaol on the day of inspection, and may be taken as a reliable representation of their ordinary employments.

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Stonebreaking,	31	In charge of Lunatics,	1
Carpenters,	3	Debtors,	3
Shoemakers,	3	Hospital,	2
Wardsmen,	2		
Cooks,	3	Total,	50
Lunatics,	2		

FEMALES.

Laundry,	3	Wardswomen,	2
Sewing,	15	Cooks,	1
Knitting,	8	Lunatics,	1
Carding,	1	Nurse and child,	1
Spinning,	1		
Picking wool,	2	Total,	35

There is no tread-wheel or shot-drill, so that punitive labour can scarcely be said to exist, the only distinction between hard labour and other prisoners being, that whilst the former have no claim upon the proceeds of their work, the latter are entitled to a third of the profits arising from their labour; but this distinction appears to be merely nominal, and I would suggest that those sentenced to hard labour should be required to break a greater quantity of stones than the other prisoners, so that those considered by the judge to deserve the severer punishment of hard labour may really undergo it in contradistinction to those upon whom the mitigated sentence has been passed. The prison clothes have for the last two years been made up in the gaol by the females from materials purchased outside. Having found the male cooks idling in the kitchen, I recommended that their number should be reduced to two, which recommendation has been acted upon with success.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £48 14*s.* 2*d.*; and in 1855, £59 11*s.* 5*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	320	Shirts,	200
Pairs Sheets,	169	Jackets,	80
Rugs,	22	Trowsers,	80
Bedsteads, Hammocks, or Cots,	219	Caps,	100
Bed-ticks,	231	Pairs Shoes,	230

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Schools.—All the prisoners (the females in the presence of the matron) are instructed by an efficient schoolmaster in reading, writing, and arithmetic—the males being in two classes, and the females in one. At my suggestion the hour allotted to each class for schooling purposes has been increased to an hour and a-half, which indeed is barely sufficient time to enable the teacher to deal with such large classes.

The proficiency attained by some who had entered the gaol wholly illiterate was very creditable. The registry of progress in use did not mark the graduated advance of the scholars, but an approved form has been since established. The chaplains are very frequent in their visits to the school; it is of great importance that they should from time to time examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the new registry.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 258; females, 129.

Average number attending daily—males, 38; females, 16.

Number of individual prisoners attending school in 1856—males, 202; females, 232.

Average number attending daily—males, $39\frac{197}{172}$; females, $26\frac{84}{176}$.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk. Juveniles—5 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. Juveniles—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of soup.

Supper—Juveniles—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Soup costs about $\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per pint; bread, $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per lb., per contract; oatmeal, 16*s.* 4*d.* per 112 lbs., per contract; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon, per contract; buttermilk, $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per 20 quarts, per contract; candles, 8*d.* per lb., per contract; soap, $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per lb., or 45*s.* per 112 lbs., per contract.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 4*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per score, $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; candles, 8*s.* per dozen lbs.; soap, 45*s.* per cwt.

Gruel is given instead of milk at dinner to *all* classes on two days in the week, and to those sentenced to a month and under on every day.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{77}{128}$*d.*; 1854, $3\frac{13}{64}$*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{1}{8}$*d.*; 1856, $3\frac{13}{48}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I found at my several visits to be good, and which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who duly record their observations on the quality of the food in a book kept specially for that purpose. In the early part of the year there had been many reports against the bread.

Books and Accounts.—The four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench are kept with very praiseworthy accuracy, and

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the registries, Officers' Gate-book, and Governor's Journal are satisfactory. All orders for the issue of "extra diet" are said to be given in writing by the surgeon, but in many instances none could be produced. It is very desirable that such orders should only be in force for one week, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed in writing by the surgeon, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under that head in the Daily Consumption Book.

The accounts appear to be clear and explicit.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years was—1853, £1,930 16*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,658 7*s.* 2*d.*; 1855, £1,805 17*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Alex. Skipton, Esq., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
T. H. Babington, Surgeon,	—		
Rev. R. Higginbotham, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. E. Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. W. M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy Governor, Stone mason,	60	0	0
James Hannan, Clerk,	30	0	0
Archibald Mahon, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Thomas Swan, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, 2nd do., capable of teaching Matmaking,	28	0	0
Robert Cusack, 3rd Turnkey, do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Craig, 4th do.,	22	0	0
John Devlin, 5th do., capable of teaching Brushmaking,	20	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret Linton, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

All the intern officers receive 2 lbs. of bread and 1 quart of milk daily, besides coals and candles. The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with a suitable dress and arms. In filling up future vacancies it is very desirable that persons competent to teach tailoring, shoemaking, and other handicrafts should be selected, so that some employment more useful and instructive than stonebreaking may be given to the more intelligent amongst the prisoners. *Two only* of the turnkeys officiate as watchmen, consequently these two men are up every alternate night, besides being required to attend for half of the following day. This is very severe duty (much harder than is exacted even of soldiers, who are ordinarily allowed three nights in bed for one on guard), and appears to have seriously impaired the health of one turnkey who has been subjected to it for *twelve* years; and I would strongly recommend that some better arrangements should be made, and the night duty more equally distributed amongst the turnkeys; and with a view to facilitating this

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North District.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

object, whenever the opportunity occurs, the offices of deputy-governor and clerk might with advantage be consolidated, and an additional turnkey appointed in the place of the latter officer. In the event of the present governor retiring upon superannuation, to which his age, increasing infirmities, and long services fully entitle him, I would urge upon the fiscal bodies of the county the expediency of affixing a larger salary to the office of governor; the present salary of this appointment, which is lower here than in any other county gaol (except at Athy, a half county), being insufficient to procure the services of a person qualified to discharge the multifarious and difficult duties of this responsible office.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 150; Surgeon, &c., 134; Protestant Chaplain, 100; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 190; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 100.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 135; Surgeon, &c., 134; Protestant Chaplain, 91; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 129; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 77.

Hospitals.—There is ample accommodation for the sick of both sexes in the hospital, which contains two distinct and separate wards, and is furnished with good baths and water-closets; the gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1853,	36	419	1	£44 10 4
1854,	39	881	1	£43 10 1
1855,	31	211	1	£30 3 5

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Londonderry.
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P.
William H. Ash, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.
William Green, Esq., J.P.
Anthony Babington, Esq., J.P.
John Dysart, Esq., J.P.
Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P.
Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.

The Board meets monthly. At each meeting the bills, with the exception of those for bedding and necessaries, which are discharged half yearly, are paid—the local inspector receiving an order to draw cheques for the accounts after examination, and being required to produce the receipts and banker's book at the next board day.

Bridewells.

Coleraine.

Bridewells.

Coleraine.—One male prisoner in custody; 24 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 9 were drunkards. The house very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets, but *sheets*, in compliance with section xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, had not been furnished. Some repairs were required to the pumps and yards generally, but as this bridewell will shortly be vacated, it is not proposed to expend any more money upon it. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular.

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Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20.

The new bridewell, which is attached to the Court House, having been found to be very defective in construction and accommodation, plans for its alteration and extension have been approved by the Grand Jury and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in carrying them into execution.

Newtownlimavady.

Newtownlimavady.—No prisoners; 33 in the last quarter, of whom 13 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets*. Here is sufficient accommodation for males, but the cells are damp and dark. There is *only one room* for females, for all purposes, which is wholly inadequate. The sewerage is effective and flushable, but the soil-pipes are too small, and choke sometimes. *There is no water*, except rain water, on the premises—a serious want. The keeper's kitchen smokes badly. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20.

Magherafelt.

Magherafelt.—Thirty-seven, twenty-eight, and eighteen prisoners in the first three quarters of the year respectively. Bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets*. Plenty of water on the premises, and sewers effective. One of the pumps, the ceiling of one privy, and the lead of the roof require repair. The walls of the yards are too low for security. Petty sessions monthly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day, for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £25.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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North District.

County of Longford Gaol.

County of Longford Gaol, at Longford.—Visited the 20th and 21st of May, 1856.

State on the 20th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	1	–	1
„ Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	8	9	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	6	5	11	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	1	–	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	8	9	–	1	1
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	14	27	41	4	4	8

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	–	1	–	4
Other offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	2	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	2

Number in custody on day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years.

20th May, 1853,	84
„ 1854,	57
„ 1855,	46
„ 1856,	41

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Workhouse offenders on the same days in 1853, 9; 1854, 3; 1855, none; 1856, none. Vagrants, 1853, 7; 1854, 8; 1855, 1; 1856, 9.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Criminals—males, 314; females, 196. Debtors—males, 4. Total—males, 318; females, 196. Average daily number—males, $26\frac{62}{73}$; females, $22\frac{62}{73}$. Highest at any one time—males, 34; females, 35. Lowest at any one time—males, 20; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{62}{73}$; females, $5\frac{62}{73}$.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 158; females, 63. Debtors—males, 3. Total—males, 161; females, 63.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 16; females, 7. Twice—males, 7; females, 4. Thrice—males, 8; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 13; females, 15. Total—males, 44; females, 32.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 13; females, 6. Twice—males, 8; females, 5. Thrice—males, 5; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 10. Total—males, 34; females, 23.

The committals in 1854 were—males, 449; females, 219. Re-committals—males, 45; females, 33. Daily average—males, 35; females, 21.

It appears from these returns that the decrease in the amount of crime has been considerable and progressive. The committals in 1855, as compared with those in 1854, exhibit a material reduction in the number of males, but very little in that of the females; and in the daily averages, whilst the males have *decreased* the females have *increased*, although only in a trifling degree. In the re-committals of both sexes in 1856, there is, it is to be observed with regret, a considerable increase, especially when the decline in the committals is taken into account. On the day of inspection the disproportion between the sexes was very remarkable, there having been twice as many females as males in the gaol; and in the committals for 1855, the former were to the latter very nearly as 2 to 3; whereas, in 1854, they were not quite 1 to 2; however, in the committals for the first five months of 1856, the females have resumed their normal relative proportion to the males; but, from causes hereafter to be adverted to, a continuance of improvement amongst this sex can scarcely be expected. There has been some decrease in juvenile crime. In the nature of crime there has not been much change. Vagrancy still exists to a greater extent than is to be found in most localities (the general population of the county being taken into consideration), and there has been no improvement in drunkenness. Assaults have also of late been rather numerous. In estimating the disproportionate number of females in custody, it is right to mention that *eight* of them were convicts who ought to be removed to a Government prison. Only one boy had been sentenced to whipping in 1855.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	3	1
Yards,	8	3	Worksheds,	16	–
Day Rooms,	8	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	7	–	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	61	–	Store Rooms,	4	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	5	Baths,	8	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	17	25	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Crank do.,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	7	11

The prison was clean, dry, well ventilated, generally in good repair, and well supplied with good water, which is raised by the tread-wheel. The sewers, although flushed with water every morning, are not very effective, and require to be opened occasionally. New doors have been put up in the yards; it is desirable that each should be fitted with an inspection hole or grating. The windows over the doors leading to the various compartments in the chapel are much decayed, and ought to be replaced by metal frames, which would be better calculated to resist the constant drip from the limestone. The supply of beds, bedding, and blankets is good and sufficient, and sheets are furnished for every bed; a most commendable practice. Some new locks have lately been fitted to the various doors, which apparently now render the gaol secure. There is a good reception ward, but its use has of late been abandoned. The Prisons Act orders that all prisoners should, on admission, be confined in a ward of this description until they shall have been examined by the surgeon, and such precaution is evidently necessary to provide against infection. There is but one bath in the gaol, and that apparently rarely used. There are no lavatories, but troughs and towels are supplied to each of the male, and to one only of the female yards. The accommodation of the male prison is adequate, and might be easily extended still further by dividing some of the day-rooms into cells; but that of the female prison is lamentably insufficient. There is not a single cell in this prison; neither are there any solitary cells wherein to place refractory or offending females. There are merely three day-rooms, five sleeping rooms, and two work-rooms, one opening out of the other; the consequence is, that all the female prisoners of whatever age, crime, or character, are in constant association, by which the less hardened are exposed to all the corruption attending intercourse with the most depraved of their sex. The laundry and drying-room are small and inconvenient, and the privies are so badly constructed as to be constantly wet and offensive.

The male marshalsea is far larger than the number of debtors requires, and half of it might be given up to criminals, an

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arrangement which could be easily made; this would so extend the male accommodation that a portion of the male prison immediately adjoining the female side might be given up for the use of females, and at a trifling expense regularly included in the female prison. With the additional accommodation thus afforded, and by dividing the sleeping and day-rooms into cells, this department of the gaol might be rendered, what it is not at present, a place of confinement fitted for carrying out improved prison discipline, preventing moral corruption, and promoting reformation amongst female criminals.

The males are merely divided into three classes—untried, those sentenced to a month and under, and felons and long sentences. This can scarcely be called classification, and does not even comply with the directions of the Prisons Act on this point, imperfect as these even have long been considered. At the tread-wheel, which, however, is fitted with partitions, and at the crank-mill, all classes are employed together; the meals are taken in the day-rooms, but all sleep in single cells—it would be an improvement if the meals also were thus taken in separation. Amongst the females classification can not be said to exist, although they are supposed to be divided into two classes, according to character; but from what I witnessed, it is clear that such division was merely nominal. All work, eat, and sleep in association. A few days previous to my visit, some of the females had become very violent, and had broken the windows. I ascertained that this misconduct had originated with a convict who had been employed as a wardswoman in the hospital. Prisoners of such a class ought never to be employed in such an office, which should only be filled by those of light crimes or short sentences and general good character. In addition to this irregularity, it appeared that the matron had taken upon herself, without receiving authority from the surgeon, or even reporting her intention to the governor, to remove a prisoner placed in so-called solitary confinement (for there are really no solitary cells) from one room to another; and that in consequence of this proceeding, fresh violence and more breakage of windows had ensued. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that such conduct is subversive of all discipline and order; and taking into consideration the general laxity observable in the female prison, and the discontented demeanour and bearing of the female prisoners, I am constrained to express my opinion that the matron had been culpably negligent; but it is to be hoped, that her attention having been called to these matters, such irregularities may not again occur.

The general appearance of the males was satisfactory, but their clothing was in a very bad state, and a fresh supply was imperatively required. The females, also, were not provided with shoes, although these articles are especially included in the clothing prescribed for poor prisoners by the Prisons Act. Unless the deficiencies above alluded to are remedied, I shall feel compelled to exercise the powers conferred upon the Inspectors-General by sec. 87 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

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North District.

County of Longford Gaol.

The governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol all night, but there is no tell-tale clock to test his vigilance.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—dark cells—males, 9; females, 28. Other punishments—males, 7; females, none.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—dark cells—males, 5; females, 9. Other punishments—males, none; females, 3.

The punishments thus given are not numerous, but I found that the "Punishment Book" had not been regularly kept, and I doubt if the above figures can be relied upon. All punishments, by whomsoever inflicted, ought to be entered in the book.

Escapes during the year 1855 and 1856:—Patrick Gaffney, 29 years of age; escaped 20th June, 1855; convicted of sheep stealing; confined with others; retaken and committed to prison 21st April, 1856.

Employment.—Males—tread-wheel, by which punitive labour is supplied, corn grinding, and stone-breaking—the want of hands had stopped all tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, &c. Hitherto all the prison clothing has been made in the prison.

Females.—Chiefly washing for prison—some sewing, preparing wool, and spinning; but prisoners of this sex are here much neglected in this respect, and might, with great advantage, be more industrially employed.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, in 1854, £38 15*s.* 3*d.*; in 1855, £67 19*s.* 9½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	57	Shirts,	29
Pairs Sheets,	36	Jackets,	50
Rugs,	39	Trowsers,	14
Hammocks or Cots,	5	Pairs Shoes,	98
Bed-ticks,	11		

Schools.—The young males, and others if desirous of learning, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a schoolmaster for two hours and a-half daily. Those whom I examined did not exhibit so much progress as their length of attendance at the school led me to expect. There is a good school-room for males: the females are similarly taught by the matron; but as the instruction is given in a workroom, in the midst of all the other females, little good could be expected to result from the teaching, and, indeed, this school exists more in name than in deed. Registries of progress are kept, but are not tested by the chaplains, who, however, frequently visit the male school.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 36; females, 51. Average number attending daily, in 1855—males, $7\frac{3}{10}$; females, $5\frac{23}{32}$.

Dietary.—Mixed—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 7 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

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Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of whole-meal bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of whole-meal bread, and ¾ pint of new milk. Oatmeal gruel served instead of milk for dinner two days in each week.

The directions contained in the dietary table with respect to the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, appear to have been disregarded.

Contracts.—New milk, 7½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 3¾*d.* per gallon; candles, 8½*d.* per lb.; soap, £2 per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three last years:—1853, 1$\frac{12}{20}$*d.*; 1854, 2⅓*d.*; 1855, 2$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*; and 1856, 2$\frac{7}{12}$*d.*

The prisoners made no complaints of the provisions; but I thought that the bread which I found in the gaol on the 20th of May was heavy, and not well baked; this defect was ascribed to the wheat being of inferior quality. The chaplains, who are very regular in their inspections of the provisions, had made, in the earlier months of the year, many reports as to the bad quality of the milk.

Books and Accounts.—The books, including those specially ordered to be kept by the Court of Queen's Bench, were generally satisfactory. There were some errors in the mode of entering under the headings, "Hospital" and "Medical Diet;" and in the columns headed "Indian" and "Oatmeal;" but these will doubtless not again occur.

An index to the registry would be an improvement; and it is necessary that an Officers' Gate-book, and Governor's Journal should be kept.

The accounts, which appeared to be clear and accurate, are made up monthly, and are passed at each assizes.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was in 1853, £1,228 14*s.* 11*d.*; 1854, £1,260 16*s.* 5½*d.*; 1855, £1,153 18*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. John O'Reilly, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Thomas Kennedy, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain,	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Hugh Morrow, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
Charles H. Hyde, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Henry Robinson, Deputy-Governor,	40	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Robert M'Nally, Gate-porter,	35	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Turnkey and Miller,	30	0	0
William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey,	30	0	0

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North District.

County of Longford Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Alexander Hamilton, Turnkey and Superintendent of Tread-wheel,	30	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	18	0	0
George Robinson, Schoolmaster,	12	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with uniforms and arms, but not with rations. Amongst them are a miller, a carpenter, and a tailor.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December—Local Inspector, 265; Surgeon, &c., 168; Protestant Chaplain, 213; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 211; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 242; Apothecary, 208.

From 1st January to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 106; Surgeon, &c., 67; Protestant Chaplain, 91; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 88; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 88; Apothecary, 74.

Some very grave charges affecting the characters of a member of the Board and of the Governor were made to me by the Presbyterian Chaplain: I desired him to state them in writing; this he promised to do, but has not done.

Hospital.—There is ample accommodation in every respect for the sick of both sexes in the hospital, which is fitted with water-closets, and was clean and orderly. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	73	2,182	25	0	0	–
1854,	73	1,787	20	0	0	3
1855,	67	3,244	20	0	0	1

Board of Superintendence.

George Lefroy, Esq.
Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.
Edward E. Hill, Esq., R.M.
John Crawford, Esq., J.P.
Henry Crawford, Esq., J.P.
Charles W. Levinge, Esq., J.P.
Richard W. Bond, Esq.
Alexander C. Kingstone, Esq.
George Evers, Esq., J.P.
Joseph Slevin, Esq., J.P.
John Bond, Esq.
A. J. Richardson, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and at each meeting discharges all small bills by cheques to each creditor, which are distributed by the local inspector.

The contracts are paid at each assizes.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

Postscript to Report on Longford Gaol, 1856.

With reference to the paragraph stating that certain charges had been made by the Presbyterian Chaplain, the Board, at a meeting held on the 5th of September, 1856, passed the following resolution, which was forwarded to me by the local inspector:

"The Board, at the same time, cannot but regret extremely, that the Inspector-General should have thought proper to have

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inserted in his public Report, insinuations of so grave a nature, reflecting on the character of a member of the Board as well as of the Governor, without having previously satisfied himself of the nature and truth of the charges alleged against them."

Upon receipt of which, I addressed a letter to the Board, containing the following passage:—

"In the first place, I have to assure you that the paragraph in my Report, adverted to in your first resolution, was not framed with a view of making *insinuations of so grave a nature, reflecting on the character of a member of the Board*, nor do I think that the words used by me, can, by any possibility, be made to bear such a construction; I then intended to convey, and now wish to repeat my sense of the impropriety of the conduct of the Presbyterian Chaplain, in making grave charges against individuals, and refusing or neglecting to substantiate them, although especially required by me to do so," and I also requested that more searching inquiry into the matter should take place. Consequently, at a meeting of the Board, at which I was present, held on the 1st of November, the Rev. Thomas Kennedy was examined, and admitted that he had made to me grave charges against Captain Hill, which he then repeated and insisted upon. The Board having carefully investigated the charges, unanimously adopted a resolution in which I fully concurred, that the charges were wholly unfounded and unjustifiable; whereupon Mr. Kennedy has ceased to be a chaplain to the gaol, and has made an ample written apology to Captain Hill.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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North District.

County of Louth Gaol.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.—Visited on the 4th and 5th of April, 1856.

State on the 4th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2
Pauper Debtors,	3	–	3
Untried.			
For Larceny,	–	1	1
Tried.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny:—			
To Transportation,	1	–	1
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	10	13	23
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3
By Courts Martial.			
Military offenders,	4	–	4
Disposed of Summarily.			
For Larceny,	5	2	7
Other Misdemeanors,	4	2	6
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1
Drunkards,	–	2	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2
Gross Total,	34	22	56

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	3	1
Workhouse offenders,	1	–	3	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three last years were—4th of April, 1853, 87; 1854, 48; 1855, 67; 1856, 56. Workhouse offenders on the same days in 1853, 1; 1854, 1; 1855, 1; 1856, 4. Vagrants—1853, none; 1854, 2; 1855, 1; 1856, none.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Males, 300; females, 251.

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Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 85; females, 54.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 7; females, 10. Twice—females, 3. Thrice—females, 5. Four times and more—females, 7. Total—males, 7; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 2; females, 3. Twice—females, 3. Four times and more—females, 2. Total, males, 2; females, 8.

Average daily number—males, $36\frac{81}{365}$; females, $23\frac{171}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 52; females, 23. Lowest ditto—males, 30; females, 17. Average daily number in hospital—females, $\frac{6}{365}$. None in hospital except six lunatics in year.

In 1855, as compared with 1854, there is a very gratifying reduction in the totals confined on the 4th of April, in the daily averages, in the committals, and above all in the re-committals, which in the latter year amounted to, males, 35, females, 27. In all these particulars, and especially in the re-committals, the decrease in the males has been much greater than in the females; this disproportion is partly attributable to the influence which enlistment in the line, and in the militia, has had upon the male population. When it is considered that a great proportion of the females are prostitutes and disorderly characters, committed from the town of Dundalk, and that the aggregate of female crime, in this gaol, is far from large, as compared with that in other prisons representing a like amount of population, there does not appear to be any reason for doubting the efficiency of the separate system in repressing crime amongst individuals of this sex. The returns for the first three months of the present year also indicate a still further reduction in criminals of both sexes.

Vagrancy has become very rare, but there has been no improvement in drunkenness. Juvenile offences have more than proportionably diminished. In other respects there has been no change in the nature of crime, which continues to be generally of a mitigated description.

Sentenced to whipping (boys), 4.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.
Wards and basement, .	3	1
Yards, 18 for both.		
Day Rooms for poor debtors, . . .	1	1
Solitary Cells, . .	2	2
* Single Cells of size stated below, 106.		
Hospital Rooms, . .	2	1
Chapels, one for both.		
School Rooms, one for both.		
Kitchens, 1 for both.		
Worksheds for stone breaking, . . .	24	–
Store Rooms, 4.		
Laundry, . . .	–	1
Lavatories (wash in cells).		
Baths, . . .	1	1
Fumigating Rooms, 1.		
Reception Cells, . .	4	6
Pump, 1.		
Crank Machine, 1.		

*Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

The building was throughout in good repair, dry, clean, and orderly. The new well having been finished, it is hoped that the supply of water will, in future, be sufficient. The sewerage is good. The ventilation of the cells is very defective, owing to the faulty construction of the windows, which require to be made to open so as to admit a free current of fresh air. I found some of these cells very close and offensive, and in hot weather the evil must naturally be greater. I am happy, however, to learn, that it is in contemplation immediately to make the necessary alterations in the windows. A wall to separate the debtors' exercising yard from the rest of the prison is also much required. The cells are all provided with bells, water-closets, basins, and water-cocks, and were found to be sufficiently warmed by the heating apparatus during the past winter; indeed the ventilation is the sole, but a very important, defect in these cells. The supply of bedding and blankets is fully adequate, and sheets are furnished to each bed—an excellent practice.

The accommodation for both sexes is ample, but considerable inconvenience is occasioned by the want of a proper division between the male and female cells. With reference to this point Mr. Galwey reported in 1854—"The females are very badly located, being confined in the cells on the upper gallery of the north wing, those for the males being immediately underneath; I would suggest their being transferred to the end of the south wing, and a division made, commencing at cells 16 and 21, and carried to the top of the building, by which 32 cells would be available for this class, and they could then have easy access to their exercising yards without, as is now the case, being marched through the common hall and the south wing of the male side of the prison."

I earnestly recommend the adoption of this suggestion, with the addition that a staircase should be constructed at the end of the south wing, believing that a great improvement might thereby be effected at a trifling expense. The laundry and kitchen are sufficient, but the drying-room is bad. Ten of the basement cells are used as reception wards, and ten as work-rooms. It would be well if some steps were taken to prevent the possibility of any communication between the sexes whilst confined in the reception cells.

The system of separate confinement in its integrity, is strictly, but humanely, carried out with all the criminal classes.

The prisoners generally presented a satisfactory appearance, and were all well clothed in prison dresses. Discipline appeared to be fully maintained. The governor attends the lock-up, and a turnkey is on watch in the hall of the prison all night. The punishments, all of which were inflicted by order of the governor, had been few, and for slight offences.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Cells—males, 4. Other punishments—males, 9. Total—males, 13.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Cells—males, 2. Other punishments—males, 1. Total, 3.

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Employment.

MALES—PUNITIVE LABOUR.

Pumping water.	Quarrying stones.
Stone breaking.	

MALES—INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

Smiths' work.	Repairing shoes.
Carpenters' work.	Cooking and cleaning prison.
Mat making.	Picking oakum.
Weaving.	

FEMALES.

Washing.	Spinning.
Scouring.	Needle-work.
Picking oakum.	Knitting.

At the time of inspection.—Punitive labour—males, 18. Industrial labour—males, 8; females, 20.

The prison clothing for the females is manufactured and made up in the prison; that for the males is merely made up there from materials bought outside.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £38 16*s.* 1½*d.*; in 1855, £63 1*s.* 11*d.*

Stock.

Pairs Blankets,	88	Shirts,	121
Pairs Sheets,	50½	Jackets,	95
Rugs,	102	Trowsers,	111
Hammocks or Cots,	112	Caps,	91
Bed-ticks,	144	Pairs Shoes,	95

Schools.—The males are instructed for one hour daily, and the females every second day, in the presence of the matron, by a schoolmaster, in reading and writing. The school is held in the chapel, which has been partially arranged for the purpose. The schoolmaster, who had not been long appointed, appeared careless, and very irregular in the keeping of the registries of progress, which are cumbrous in form, and might with advantage be exchanged for those in use at Monaghan gaol. I regretted to find that the chaplains never visited the school; it is of the greatest importance that they should examine the pupils from time to time, so as to test the correctness of the entries in the registry, and should record the performance of such duty in their visiting books.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 223; females, 155.

Average number attending daily.—Males, 25; females, 9, viz., one class daily in turn.

School hours.—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M. till 1 o'clock, P.M.; females, from 1 o'clock, P.M. till 2 o'clock P.M.

Dietary at the time of inspection.—Class I.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

Class II.—Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of bread, and three quarters pint of new milk.

Class III.—Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of milk. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one month receive for dinner one pint of oatmeal gruel instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, $2\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 18*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 14*s.* per cwt.; new milk, $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per quart; salt, 2*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; coals, 15*s.* per ton; straw, 2*s.* per cwt.; candles, 9*d.* per lb.; soap, £2 2*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Males,	$3\frac{4}{7}$*d.*	$4\frac{426}{1648}$*d.*	$4\frac{1907}{1792}$*d.*	$4\frac{265}{448}$*d.*
Females,	$2\frac{231}{256}$*d.*	$4\frac{56}{448}$*d.*	$4\frac{231}{896}$*d.*	$3\frac{29}{32}$*d.*

The cost of dietary is high as compared with other gaols.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.

The books, including those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are kept, generally, with very creditable accuracy: there were some clerical errors, chiefly occasioned by the inexperience or carelessness of the clerk, the schoolmaster, who having been brought before the Board by the local inspector, promised amendment. The medical officer's books are very satisfactory, and contain explicit entries of all orders for the issue of extra diet, which, however, are of rare occurrence. The governor now keeps a very proper journal, and in addition to the general visiting book, each chaplain has an attendance book; an alphabetical index to the registry is required.

The accounts are kept by the local inspector.

Books kept in Gaol.

Registries,	2	Pass Books, several, also Order Books,	
School Registries,	2	Hospital Books,	3
Governor's Journal,	1	Apothecary's Book,	
Return under sec. 108, Prisons Act,		Registry of Revenue Prisoners,	1
Visitors' Book,	1	Watch Porter's Book,	1
Bye-Laws,		Officer's Gate Book, in which all Visitors are entered,	1
Punishment Book,	1	Prison Rules posted in gaol,	
Abstract of Daily Consumption,	1	Dietary do. do.	
Discharge Book,	1		
State of the Prison at Lockings,	1		

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years:—1853, £1,203 13*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £1,325 2*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £1,393 17*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

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Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
" Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. G. Weir, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Wm. M'Hinch, Dissenting do.,	36	18	6
Mr. Francis Scott, Apothecary,	15	0	0
Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
James Johnston, First Warder,	45	0	0
Thomas Gilliard, Gate Warder, Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Richard Ruth, Third Warder,	35	0	0
William Woods, Fourth Warder,	35	0	0
James Reilly, Fifth Warder, Carpenter,	35	0	0
Peter Murphy, Sixth Warder,	35	0	0
James Frazer, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Mary Ann Mangin, Matron,	35	0	0
Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0

The turnkeys are paid monthly, are supplied with arms, and receive good uniforms, as well as coals and candles, but no rations.

Two only are handicraftsmen—a carpenter and a shoemaker. The want of competent instructors in trades and handicrafts is severely felt: an officer able to teach tailoring is especially required.

The sheriff invariably exercises his right of appointment.

Visits of Extern Officers.—Visits paid by officers from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector and Chaplain, 194; Surgeon, &c., 292; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 155; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 197.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector and Chaplain, 78; Surgeon, &c., 94; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 40; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 47.

Hospitals.—There is excellent accommodation for the sick of both sexes, but the hospital is very seldom used. Although it may not be necessary to send every prisoner affected with some very trifling indisposition to the hospital, it is decidedly inexpedient that patients should be treated for any lengthened period in their cells, especially if the disorder is one which requires that the patient should be kept within doors, or is such as to incapacitate him or her from following the ordinary routine of the prison.

There were no sick, and the gaol had been remarkably healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	Deaths.
1853,	28	421	14	6	6	1
1854,	4	249	21	6	5	4
1855,	6	197	4	7	3½	–

Board of Superintendence at the time of Inspection.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.
Right Hon. Lord Clermont.
Sir J. S. Robinson, Bart.
Graham Johnston, Esq.
Robert Haig, Esq.
Myles W. O'Reilly, Esq.
The Hon. A. Jocelyn.
William Woolsey, Esq.
Patrick Wynne, Esq.
John Black, Esq.
Michael Kelly, Esq.
P. J. Byrne, Esq.

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North District.

County of Louth Gaol.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of general business: all accounts are settled half-yearly. The bills are paid by the issue of a cheque for the aggregate amount to the local inspector, who distributes the payments, and returns the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

General Observations.

Upon the second day of my visit I had the advantage of being present at a meeting of the Board, to whom I suggested the propriety of improving the ventilation of the cells, in which they cordially agreed, and at once took the preliminary steps towards carrying out this most desirable object. I also ventured to offer some observations upon some other matters connected with the management of the prison, and I have to thank them for the kindly spirit in which my suggestions were received.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.

Ardee.—Two males and 2 females in custody; 22 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 10 were drunkards. The bridewell throughout in good repair, excessively clean and orderly, and well supplied with bedding and blankets. The sewerage is effective, and there is an abundance of water from a pump on the premises; the cock of the water-pipe required repair. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector visits, but makes no entry in the visiting book. Registry and committals correct, but many prisoners are taken from this bridewell to Dunleer petty sessions, and their committals are not returned to the keeper, even if they are discharged at those sessions. Dietary per day, 5*d.* for males; 4½*d.* for females; and one half penny less per day for drunkards; keeper's salary, £50.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

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County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.—Visited the 18th of November, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	2	2	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	3	5	8	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Drunkards,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	2	3	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	11	16	27	–	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	1	3	5

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—boys, 12.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
18th of November, 1853,	18	22	40
„ 1854,	13	6	19
„ 1855,	15	8	23
„ 1856,	11	16	27

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Debtors—males, 8; females, 2. Criminals—males, 324; females, 259. Total—males, 332; females, 261. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Debtors—males, 7. Criminals—males, 129; females, 130. Total—males, 136; females, 130.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 26; females, 11. Twice—males, 4; females, 10. Thrice—males, 3; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 13. Total—males, 37; females, 40. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 9; females, 11. Twice—females, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 3. Four times and more—females, 4. Total—males, 10; females, 23. Average daily number, 1855—males, 15; females, $10\frac{45}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 21; females, 24. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 3. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, $1\frac{4}{10}$. Average daily number, 1856—males, $11\frac{64}{365}$; females, $9\frac{49}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 21; females, 16. Lowest at any one time—males, 9; females, 6.

Committals (exclusive of debtors), 1854—males, 311; females, 213. Re-committals—males, 35; females, 28. Average daily number—males, $19\frac{4}{10}$; females, $9\frac{4}{10}$.

In the totals in custody on the specified days there has been a progressive increase in the last three years. In the committals and re-committals of both sexes there was an increase in 1855, but a large decrease in 1856; and the daily averages of males for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, have progressively decreased, whilst those of females have remained nearly stationary. With regard to the re-committals of females, it is to be observed with regret, but without surprise, when the utter insufficiency and inefficiency of the female prison is taken into consideration, that some of the women of the town have been in gaol very frequently during the present year, one having been committed *eighteen*, and another *sixteen times*, in little more than ten months.

As to the nature of crime, there has been very little change; but juvenile offences have somewhat diminished.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	20	Shirts,	20
Pairs Sheets,	23	Jackets,	12
Rugs,	25	Trowsers,	16
Hammocks or Cots,	36	Pairs Shoes,	26
Bed-ticks,	30	Vests,	16

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	–	–	*Day Rooms,	3	2
Yards,	3	3	Solitary Cells,	2	–

* There are only three rooms for females, one being used both as a day-room and sleeping room.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

	M.	F.
Single Cells containing 432 cubic feet,	–	–
Single Cells of larger size,	6	–
Single Cells of smaller size,	–	–
Cells to contain three persons,	10	–
*Sleeping Rooms,	–	2
Do. (Debtors'),	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	–	5
Number of Beds in such Rooms (Debtors'),	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–
†School Rooms,	–	–

	M.	F.
Workshops,	–	–
Worksheds,	–	–
Kitchens,	1	–
Bakery,	–	–
Store Rooms,	1	–
Laundries,	–	–
Lavatories,	–	–
Baths,	1	–
Fumigating Rooms,	–	–
Reception Room,	–	–
Pumps and Wells,	1	–
Tread-wheels,	–	–
Capstan-mill,	–	–
Crank-mill,	–	–
Other machines for labour,	–	–

The inadequacy of the accommodation of this miserable prison, inferior, indeed, to many bridewells, has so often been noticed by successive Inspectors-General, that I shall confine myself to stating that the building was clean, in tolerable repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets; but that *no improvement or alteration in any respect* has taken place, and that, consequently, this prison continues to be utterly unworthy of the designation of "Common Gaol and House of Correction," being, besides defective in points of construction, such as an entire absence of sewerage, wholly unprovided with the ordinary requirements of a gaol, and so confined in space as to render discipline and classification impossible, whilst from the position of the hospital, communication between the sexes is almost unavoidable.

My colleague last year was led to believe that the local authorities were fully determined to rebuild the gaol in such a manner as to render it fit for the introduction of the separate system, and reported accordingly. Plans for this purpose were subsequently submitted to, and approved by, the Lord Lieutenant; but, to my astonishment, I found that the works had not been commenced, and that the Commissioners had decided to take no further steps in the matter at present, so that there is no near prospect of the crying evils, above referred to, being remedied.

The males (exclusive of debtors) are merely divided into two classes—tried and untried—and do not all sleep separately, although the number of cells generally suffices for this very desirable arrangement.

The females are in two divisions, according to character; but this classification, imperfect as it is, is not always attended

* There are only three rooms for females, one being used both as a day-room and sleeping room.

† One of the day-rooms is used for a school room.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

to; and occasionally debtors have been confined with the criminal classes, which here chiefly consist of drunkards and prostitutes: all of this sex necessarily sleep in association, there being no cells in this department. All of both sexes take their meals in the day-rooms.

The males whose sentences exceed a month, receive sufficient prison dresses; but *none of the females* were clothed in accordance with sec. 78 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

The governor attends the lock-up; but there is neither patrol nor night inspection.

Punishments for prison offences, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Dark cells—males, 35; females, 8. Other punishments—males, 12; females, 2. Total—males, 47; females, 10. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Dark cells—males, 17; females, 4. Other punishments—males, 5; females, 2. Total—males, 22; females, 6. All ordered by the governor.

Employment—Punitive labour.—The males sentenced to hard labour are exercised at shot-drill from one till two o'clock, p.m., when their number amounts to six.

Industrial labour.—Males—mat-making and brush-making. Females—washing, sewing, and knitting, for prison use.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1851, £8 8*s.* 7½*d.*; and in 1855, only £2 16*s.* 3½*d.*

Schools.—The males are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily, by the assistant turnkey, who appears to be a competent schoolmaster. A registry of progress is kept; but an amended form, showing more clearly the graduated advance of the scholars, is about to be adopted. It is very desirable that the chaplains should from time to time examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry. There is *no educational instruction whatever for females.*

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 161. Average number attending daily—males, 13.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 3 oz. of oatmeal, 4 oz. of Indian meal, and 3 noggins of buttermilk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 12 oz. of bread, and 3 noggins of buttermilk.

Two days each week—1 oz. of oatmeal gruel for dinner in lieu of buttermilk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 oz. of oatmeal gruel for dinner.

From the above return it appears that the prisoners do not receive their full allowance of milk. The dietary table prescribed by law directs that both sexes shall get ½ pint of *new milk* for breakfast; and that males shall get 1 pint, and females ¾ pint of *new milk* for dinner, and that buttermilk may be

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substituted for new milk, *but in double quantity*, which stipulation has not been here observed.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{8}d.$; brown bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.*; candles, per lb., $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; soap, per cwt., 33*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, $1\frac{57}{100}d.$; 1854, $2\frac{16}{100}d.$; 1855, $2\frac{35}{100}d.$; 1856, $2\frac{57}{100}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I found to be good, and which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. It is of importance that a special book should be kept, in which these officers should record not only the fact of having made inspection of the provisions, but also their opinion of the quality and quantity of each of the articles of food inspected. At present the performance of this duty is merely entered in the General Visiting Book.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, Officers' Gate Book, Registries, Drunkards' and Vagrants' Books, &c., are kept with very praiseworthy care and accuracy. The governor ought to keep a journal. The surgeon issues all orders for "extra diet" in writing; but it is desirable that such orders should only be in force for one week, and at the expiration of that time should, if requisite, be renewed again under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under that head in the "Daily Consumption Book." The Contractors' Pass Books are duly compared with the amounts shown in the "Daily Consumption Book." The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £515 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1854, £503 4*s.* 8*d.*; 1855, £501 9*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Patrick Hanratty, Local Inspector, . .	10	0	0
Rev. William E. Ormsby, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Francis Montague, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Pentland, Surgeon, ...		—	
James Hughes, Governor, ...	80	0	0
William Totten, Turnkey and Weaver, . .	20	0	0
William Loures, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster and Assistant-Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Eliza Hughes, Matron, ...	10	0	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the infirmary and the prison. All the officers are supposed to be paid half-yearly; *but on the 18th of November they had not received their salaries, due at the summer assizes.* All the intern officers receive rations, coal, and candles, *but none are supplied with uniform.* One of the turnkeys is a weaver.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Local Inspector, 82; Surgeon, &c., 114; Protestant Chaplain, 97; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 112. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 54; Surgeon, &c., 90; Protestant Chaplain, 108; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 107.

Section xi. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, requires each of the chaplains to keep a journal, which shall be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at every meeting.

Hospital.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes consists of *only* one room, which was, at the time of my visit, occupied by lunatic females. This hospital room, as are also the female solitaries, is situated within the male prison, and is, therefore, quite unfit for occupation by females.

The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	30	919	11 15 5	1
1854,	26	1,032	7 14 5	–
1855,	24	1,269	4 18 9	–

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Carty, Esq., Mayor.	Patrick Boylan, Esq.
James Mathews, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Casey, Esq.
Patrick Mathews, Esq., J.P.	John Drew, Esq.
John Chadwick, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Hammond, Esq.
William Cairnes, Esq., J.P.	Francis W. Leland, Esq.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., J.P.	Peter Verdon, Esq.

The Board is bound to meet monthly; but failures of attendance are frequent. It is laid down in sec. 2 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, that three members must be present to constitute a *quorum;* but I observed with regret that occasionally business has been transacted by only two members, which is illegal.

The bills for bread and milk, and for incidental expenses, are paid monthly. The salaries and contractors' accounts are discharged half-yearly.

N.B.—The detention of lunatics in any gaol is much to be deprecated, since none of these establishments are adapted to the safe custody or cure of these unfortunate beings; but it is especially objectionable in this prison, of which the accommodation is so limited, and the staff so numerically insufficient.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.—Visited the 5th of August, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	2	3	5	–	1	1
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Penal Servitude,	1	10	11	–	1	1
,, Imprisonment,	24	14	38	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	2	13	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	–	4	1	–	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	12	3	15	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	1	–	1
Gross Total,	70	40	110	3	2	5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	–	–	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	–	–	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—

5th of August,	1853,	154
,,	1854,	111
,,	1855,	102
,,	1856,	110

There were in the gaol, on the above days, in the years—

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
1853,	4	–
1854,	5	1
1855,	2	1
1856,	2	–

Committals from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855. Criminals—males, 671; females, 303. Debtors—males, 15; females, 1. Total—males, 686; females, 304. Committals from 1st of January, 1856, to the day of inspection. Criminals—males, 596; females, 189. Debtors—males, 2; females, none. Total—males, 598; females, 189.

Re-committals from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855. Once—males, 36; females, 21. Twice—males, 23; females, 13. Thrice—males, 9; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 5; females, 4. Total—males, 73; females, 42. Re-committals from 1st of January, 1856, to the day of inspection. Once—males, 12; females, 18. Twice—males, 5; females, 9. Thrice—males, 4; females, 1. Four times and more—males, 9; females, 2. Total—males, 30; females, 30.

Average daily number—males, 69; females, 44. Highest at any one time—males, 103; females, 47. Lowest at any one time—males, 40; females, 35. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3½; females, 3.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 777; females, 291. Re-committals—males, 91; females, 53. Daily average—males, 75; females, 48.

Thus in 1855, as compared with 1854, there is a *decrease* in the male committals of 91; but in the female an *increase* of 13; and in the re-committals and daily average a slight diminution in both sexes. In the totals in custody there is no change worthy of comment. It is, however, to be observed with regret, that the committals for the first seven months of 1856 indicate the probability of the returns for the whole of the current year showing a large increase in male crime.

In the nature of crime there has been little alteration. Juvenile offences and vagrancy have diminished, but assaults have become much more numerous. In drunkenness there has been no change.

There were in the gaol no less than ten females under sentence of penal servitude, whose presence occasioned great inconvenience; but I am happy to learn that the majority of them have since been removed to a Government prison. One male

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was sentenced to solitary confinement, and three to whipping, in 1856.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Chapels, united,	1	1
Yards,	8	3	School Rooms,	–	1
Day Rooms,	8	3	Workshops,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	3	Worksheds,	1	–
Single Cells,	98	30	Kitchen, 1.		
Cells to contain three persons,	14	4	Store Rooms, 2.		
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Laundry, 1.		
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	6	Lavatories,	10	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells, 1.		
			Tread-wheels, 1.		

The building was throughout clean, dry, well ventilated, and in good repair. Water is raised by the tread-wheel, and supplied by pipes to every yard. The sewers are effective, and new. Chubb's locks have lately been procured. The supply of blankets is adequate, but some new bed-ticks are required. Sheets have hitherto been used in the hospital only; but it will be necessary in future to furnish them to each bed in the gaol, and also in the bridewells, in compliance with section 12 of 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 68.

The accommodation for both sexes is amply sufficient for existing requirements; but, unfortunately, none of the cells are large enough for carrying out the system of separate confinement, which is being so generally adopted throughout the gaols of Ireland, and has been found to be both deterrent and reformatory. It is to be hoped, however, that the local authorities will ere long recognise the expediency of adapting the gaol, or at least a portion of it, to separation; for until such a bar to association and communication be established, no great improvement in either prison discipline or the conduct of offenders can be expected; and although the expense of making the necessary alterations would undoubtedly, in the first instance, be heavy, yet the *deterrent* action of the separate system would probably, in some degree, compensate for the outlay, by gradually diminishing the number of prisoners; and its *reformatory* action would afford to its promoters the satisfaction of not only having made some impression upon the most hardened, but of having saved the comparatively innocent, or at all events those less confirmed in vice, from the fearful moral contamination resulting from intercourse with abandoned and irreclaimable criminals.

There is a reception ward, and a shower bath in which males are washed on admission, if necessary. There are no lavatories, but tubs, towels, and soap are furnished to every yard. The kitchen and stores are good. The laundry is small and inconvenient, and there is no drying-room—a serious want.

The males are carefully classified according to the directions of the old Prisons Act, and in some cases are sub-classified,

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

according to character. The juveniles, however, are mixed with the adults in the several classes. The establishment of a distinct class for boys is very desirable.

The females are divided into three classes, according to character.

All of both sexes sleep in single cells whenever the numbers will admit of such an arrangement, but the meals are taken in the day-rooms. I would earnestly recommend that the meals should be given in the cells, as an approximation, however small, to separation.

I regret that I cannot report favourably of the state of discipline in the female prison; indeed several females appeared to be grossly insubordinate; very few seemed to stand in any awe of their officers, and many indulged in shouting and loud conversation in their presence. Much of this indecorous irregularity was caused by the female convicts, who have since been removed, and who are always difficult to manage; but I must express my opinion that this disorderly conduct was, in a great measure, attributable to a want of firmness and decision on the part of the governor and of the matron. The latter seemed to consider it impossible to put a stop to these improprieties, and therefore abstained from any more stringent discipline; the former, from a mistaken good-nature, had not inflicted sufficient punishment upon the chief and most frequent offenders. With respect to punishments for prison offences, the governor falls into two errors. In the first place, when a prisoner *repeatedly* offends against the rules of the prison, the governor is directed, by the 16th rule, attached to the 109th section of 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to report him or her to a justice of the peace, giving the preference to a member of the Board, who is empowered to inflict an adequate punishment. In the second, a punishment once ordered should be carried out. With reference to these two points, one of the disorderly females had been punished by the governor *six times* in *seven* months, and yet no member of the Board had been called in; another, ordered into solitary confinement for three days, had, without any valid reason, been liberated on the second day. I called the attention of the governor to these matters, and having explained to him the evils likely to result from such practices, I am convinced they will be abandoned. It may be well here to mention, for the information of the governor, who appeared to have some doubts on the subject, that in compliance with the 4th rule, attached to section 109 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, the governor is bound to visit, in company with a female officer, every female prisoner once at least in every twenty-four hours.

At the time of my visit, the prisoners, certainly, were not clothed in accordance with either the old or new Prisons Act; but the attention of the Board having been called to the subject, and they having signified their intention, through the local inspector, to give it consideration, I am persuaded that in future no irregularity will exist in this respect. It is, however,

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desirable that they should be apprized that Boards of Superintendence are bound to provide prison dresses, not only for all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a month and upwards, but also for poor prisoners untried, or who have been sentenced to imprisonment for a less period than a month, and who have not suitable clothing.

The governor always attends the lock-up. A turnkey is on patrol all night, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments.—Punishments for prison offences from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 11; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 33; females, 11. Total—males, 44; females, 12. Punishments from 1st of January, 1856, to the day of inspection. Dark cells—males, 20; females, 7. Other punishments—males, 3; females, 4. Total—males, 23; females, 11.

These punishments were all, with one exception, inflicted by order of the governor. With reference to this subject, I would urge the propriety of establishing solitary cells, for punishment for females, in the female prison. At present the solitaries for both sexes are situated in a garden at some distance from the female prison—an arrangement inconsistent with the directions contained in section 6 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, as to the complete separation of the sexes, and which sometimes renders it necessary that a male officer shall be employed to convey a female prisoner to the punishment cells, on one of which occasions a turnkey had behaved with violence, of which a female, with justice, complained.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, shot-drill and tread-wheel; females, whitewashing and stoning floors in female prison. Industrial labour—males, tailoring, carpentry, glazing, painting, stone-breaking, and whitewashing; females, making and mending bedding and clothing, and washing.

It is desirable that the tread-wheel, and also the laundry, should be fitted with partitions, so as to prevent communication during the hours of labour. I found six males employed in the kitchen—a larger number than I have seen thus occupied in any other gaol, even where, as here, potatoes are substituted for bread. I earnestly recommend that the number of cooks should be reduced, as the employment of so many in unrestricted association must be productive of evil. The amount of industrial labour is very small. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, only £1 0*s.* 8*d.*; in 1856, £3 7*s.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	406	Jackets,	215
Pairs Sheets,	47	Vests,	270
Rugs,	412	Trowsers,	189
Bed-ticks,	327	Pairs Shoes,	9
Shirts,	314	Clogs,	44

The juvenile males are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by a schoolmaster, for two hours daily; the females by an

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

assistant-matron, for an hour and a-half daily. The schoolmaster being ill, I could not judge of his capabilities; but he is reported to be a good instructor, and the registry of progress is properly kept, as is also that of the female school; but the assistant-matron is said to be inexperienced as a teacher.

It would conduce much to the efficiency of these schools if the chaplains would visit them more frequently, and from time to time examine the pupils, with a view of testing the correctness of the entries in the registries.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 29; females, 12. Average number attending daily—males, 10; females, 5.

Dietary.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast. Females, 7 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Males—4 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint of sweet milk for dinner. Females—3½ lbs. of potatoes and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

All the prisoners get one pint of gruel each two days in each week, and those who are committed for a month and under, daily, instead of milk at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, first quality, per lb., 2*d.*; second do., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 10*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 3¾*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¼*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3¼ *l.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; turf, per box, 5¾*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2⅛*d.*; 1854, 3$\frac{3}{16}$*d.*; 1855, 3¼*d.*; 1856, 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great neatness and accuracy. The Hospital and Officers' Gate-books, the Governor's Journal, and the Registries are especially satisfactory; and the four books ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench tally exactly. Pass-books are kept by each contractor, and are compared from time to time with the Daily Consumption Book, with which they are required to agree—a most commendable practice. Small accounts are discharged, monthly, by the local inspector. The large accounts and contracts are paid at each assizes.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was, in—

	£	s.	d.
1853, ...	1,882	16	10½
1854, ...	1,917	18	3½
1855, ...	1,920	4	10

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
J. C. Larminie, Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Edward Knott, M.D., ...	50	0	0
Rev. H. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain, .	37	10	0
Rev. Rich. Hosty, Roman Catholic do., .	37	10	0
Rev. J. Hutchinson, Dissenting do., .	30	0	0
Davis R. Young, Governor, . . .	200	0	0
Robert J. Nixon, Deputy-Governor, . .	60	0	0

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Francis Carson, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
Thomas Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
M. Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
R. Leighton, do., Teacher Male school,	30	0	0
J. Corbon, do.,	30	0	0
M. Bourke, do.,	30	0	0
P. Lyons, do.,	30	0	0
J. Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
J. Martin, do.,	30	0	0
J. Mackin, do.,	30	0	0
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant-Matron, Teacher Female school,	30	0	0
Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0
Margaret Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0

All the intern officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive rations and allowances. The turnkeys are paid monthly, and are supplied with good uniforms. The arms are said to be in a bad condition. None of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen—a defect which naturally militates much against the carrying on of industrial labour.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855—Local Inspector, 129; Surgeon, &c., 259; Protestant Chaplain, 153; Dissenting Chaplain, 180; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 131. From 1st of January, 1856, up to the day of inspection—Local Inspector, 89; Surgeon, &c., 166; Protestant Chaplain, 92; Dissenting Chaplain, 118; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 72.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is sufficient. There is a bath in the hospital, but no water-closets. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart.
Lord John Browne.	H. J. H. Browne, Esq.
Col. G. O. Higgins, M.P.	William Kearney, Esq.
G. H. Moore, Esq., M.P.	Neal Davis, Esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart.	Charles L. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart.	Isidore Burke, Esq.

The meetings of the Board have lately taken place much more regularly.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.—Two males (juveniles) in custody; 25 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 4 were drunkards. This bridewell, which is close and small, was in want of considerable repair, especially in the walls of the yards, and was not thoroughly clean. The pump was dry, and many panes of glass in the windows were broken. Bedding and blankets sufficient; sewerage effective. The yards should be freed from grass, and well gravelled. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. Ballinrobe.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

The registry not properly kept, the directions substituting "meals consumed" for "number of nights confined" not having been observed, and the committals not regularly filed. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* per head per day for both sexes. *The keeper was absent.* Salary of keeper, £15.

Westport.

Westport.—One male prisoner; 42 in the last quarter, of whom only 3 were drunkards. This bridewell required a thorough repair, especially as to the roof, the walls of the yards, the privies, and the windows. *There is no water on the premises*, and no sewerage, it being necessary, in order to empty the privies, to carry out the soil through the building. The yards are insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls. The bedsteads require painting, and some new bed-tickens are wanted. Blankets sufficient. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular; registry apparently correct. Keeper's salary, £15.

Belmullet.

Belmullet.—One female prisoner; only 4 in the last quarter. This building, which is only rented by the county, is wholly unfit to be used as a bridewell. It has no boundary or outside wall; is contiguous to other houses; has only one small yard; has no water on the premises, and no sewerage; and contains only four rooms, which are small, close, and dark.

The house was tolerably clean, but in want of whitewash. The blankets tolerably good, but requiring to be washed; and the bed-ticks very bad and dirty, as also the bedsteads. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly. Transmittals regular. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15.

Ballina.

Ballina.—One male prisoner; 37 in the last quarter, of whom 6 were drunkards. This bridewell was clean and orderly, and in fair repair. The accommodation for prisoners is adequate; but a door is required in the passage to separate the male from the female cells, and all the windows should be made to open wider. At present, from want of this, the cells are frequently very close. The keeper has *only one room for all purposes*, and is, therefore, driven to use the female day-room as a kitchen, which is irregular. *There is no water on the premises*, and no sewerage, so that the soil has to be carried out through the building. Petty sessions weekly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals for current quarter correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15.

Swineford.

Swineford.—No prisoners; 31 in last quarter, of whom only one was a drunkard. The house very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets. A door in the passage, and additional accommodation for the keeper, required here, as at Ballina. The wall of the yards, and also that parallel with the street, are far too low for security. *No water on the premises*, and no sewerage, the soil being carried out through the building. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals for current quarter correct. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £15.

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N.B.—It is impossible to ascertain if the registries and committals in the bridewells of this county are correct, except as to the quarter current at the time of inspection; for at the expiration of every quarter the committals are sent to the county gaol, to be compared with the quarterly returns by the local inspector, and are not returned as they ought to be.

North District.

County of Mayo.

Bridewells.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim—Visited on the 13th of December, 1856.

County of Meath Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	7	3	10	–	1	1
For Larceny,	1	5	6	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	2	7	9	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	19	23	42	–	4	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	3
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—13th of December, 1853, 83; 1854, 69; 1855, 48; 1856, 42.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
13th of December, 1853,	3	1
„ 1854,	4	–
„ 1855,	2	–
„ 1856,	–	–

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals, 1854—males, 323; females, 186. Re-committals, 1854—males, 25; females, 16. Daily average, 1854—males, 44·5; females, 33·5.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Debtors—males, 4. Criminals—males, 222; females, 131. Total—males, 226; females, 131.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Debtors—males, 7. Criminals—males, 205; females, 127. Total—males, 212; females, 127.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 8; females, 17. Twice—males, 1; females, 1. Thrice—males, 1. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 10; females, 20.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 9; females, 7. Twice—males, 1; females, 2. Thrice—females, 3. Four times and more—females, 1. Total—males, 10; females, 13.

Average daily number, 1855—males, $30\frac{69}{365}$; females, $30\frac{229}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 45; females, 43. Lowest at any one time—males, 11; females, 20. Average daily number in hospital—males, $4\frac{60}{365}$; females, $4\frac{70}{365}$.

Average daily number 1856—males, $16\frac{1}{2}$; females, $22\frac{1}{4}$. Highest at any one time—males, 27; females, 25. Lowest at any one time—males, 6; females, 20.

Under all the above headings, except the re-committals of females, there was a very gratifying decrease in 1855, and although the committals and re-committals in 1856 will be fully as numerous as in the preceding year, yet there is a very remarkable reduction in the daily averages, the surest tests of the rise and fall of crime; and when it is considered that on the 23rd of February, 1851, there were no less than 294 prisoners in the gaol, the county may fairly be congratulated upon the great diminution in the amount of crime indicated by the total in custody on the day of inspection, only amounting to 42, whereof two males and seven females were convicts, and as such about to be removed to Government prisons. There is also some improvement in the nature of male crime, the more serious offences having become comparatively rare; but there has been an increase both in vagrancy and drunkenness, the numbers for the last two years standing thus—

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Vagrants in 1855.—Males, 5; females, nil.

Vagrants in 1856 to day of inspection—Males, 13; females, 3.

Drunkards in 1855.—Males, 21; females, 5.

Drunkards in 1856 to day of inspection.—Males, 27; females, 9.

Juvenile delinquencies have decidedly declined, but female crime does not appear to be decreasing in amount or improving in nature to the same extent as male; for, although in 1856 the committals of this sex were 85 *less* than those of the other, yet their daily average was nearly 6 *more*, and on the day of inspection even there were 23 females to 19 males in custody, and 21 of the 23 were either convicted or committed for felonies and grave larcenies.

Number sentenced during the years 1855 and 1856.—Solitary confinement—males, 9. Whipping—males, 2. Total—males, 11.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	12	4	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	School Rooms,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Workshops,	2	–
Single Cells containing less than 432 cubic feet,	60	20	Worksheds,	1	–
Cells to contain 3 persons,	12	4	Kitchens,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	10	1	Store Rooms,	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	16	1	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	4	3	Reception Rooms,	1	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	2	–

The building was throughout very clean and orderly, dry, well ventilated, and adequately supplied with good water raised by the tread-wheel and a hand-pump, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is effective, and flushed from time to time. The prison generally was in good repair; but notwithstanding the substitution of a metal for a glass cupola, the roof of the central building still leaks. The removal of the inner iron gate has rendered the gaol more secure, but until the interval between the lodges is bricked up it will still be easy to escape over the entrance gate.

There was a sufficient supply of bedding and blankets, but some of the latter were thin, and will not last much longer. No sheets had been *procured up to the time of my visit* (except for the hospital), although the 12th section of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, passed in July, 1856, directs that a pair of sheets shall be furnished to every bed. There are no lavatories or baths (except in the hospitals); tubs and towels are provided in every yard for the personal ablution of the prisoners. A good plunge bath is much required in each prison. The marshalsea, kitchen, work-room, and store-room, are sufficient for all requirements, but there is *neither laundry nor drying-room*, a very serious want, and one which will be particularly felt so soon as sheets are issued.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

The solitaries are very well constructed, and are sufficiently heated from a stove. The accommodation return shows that the gaol contains 8 day-rooms, 16 large and 80 small cells, and 16 yards. Unfortunately, the small cells are scarcely large enough for separation, although they are so airy and well lighted, that, in the event of the local authorities being disposed to establish that most salutary system, it is probable that the Inspectors-General might feel justified in certifying to the fitness of many of these cells for that purpose. The accommodation above detailed is amply sufficient for the aggregate highest number confined at any one time, but the distribution of it between the sexes is extremely faulty; for to the males are allotted 12 yards, 6 day-rooms, and 12 large and 60 small cells, the highest number of this sex in custody at any one time having been only—in 1854, 55; 1855, 45; 1856, 27; whilst the female prison only comprises 4 yards, 2 day-rooms, and 4 large and 20 small cells, although the greatest number of females in custody at any one time amounted to—in 1854, 46; 1855, 43; 1856, 25; and their daily averages for the last three years have been 33·5, 30 and 22, respectively, or in 1855, equal to, and in 1856 exceeding that of the males. The male prison being therefore too large, and the female too small, I strongly recommend that the "insane males" ward should be taken into the female prison, and the division wall between the sexes removed to the point where the wall separating the insane from the convict yard abuts on the platform. This alteration would add 10 single and 2 double cells (making a total of 30 single and 6 double cells), 1 day-room, and 1 yard to the female prison, and would give space for the erection of a laundry and drying-room so much required, and would still leave 50 single and 10 double cells, with 11 yards and 5 day-rooms, or considerably more accommodation than has been required at any time in the last three years for males.

The males are simply classified according to the directions of the Prisons Act, without any regard to character or conduct. The females are in two classes only, *tried* and *untried*, but the matron varies this rule occasionally according to character and ability to work. All the males, and as many of the females as the number of cells will permit, sleep and take their meals in single cells. The females are necessarily associated throughout the day, for the mere division into two classes does not prevent the old and young, the convict and the untried and perhaps wholly innocent, the hardened felon and the novice in crime, from being constantly thrown together in unrestricted intercourse. The proposed alteration would enable the matron to establish a third class, and to allocate a separate cell to each prisoner, thus somewhat diminishing the amount of moral contamination which must at present ensue.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor always attends the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained all night

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by two watchmen who relieve one another, but there is no tell-tale clock to test their vigilance. This description of clock has been very generally adopted, and has been found a very effective check.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 8: females, 8.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 5; females, 6.

These punishments were all ordered by the governor. Hitherto, stoppages of diet have not been entered in the punishment book. No person, except the surgeon, on sanitary grounds, has the power to reduce the diet of a prisoner, unless as a punishment for a distinct prison offence, which must be duly recorded in the book ordered by law to be kept for that purpose.

Escapes during the years 1855 and 1856.—Edward Fitzpatrick, 28 years of age, on 17th July, 1856, charged with stealing a bullock, confined separate, not retaken.

This escape was thus effected:—The prisoner so arranged his bed as to induce a careless turnkey at lock-up to conclude that it was duly occupied, and concealed himself in one of the privies until late at night, when he contrived to elude the vigilance of the watchmen, and climbing up the iron gate, since removed, reached the top of the porch, and thence let himself down by a rope made of strips of shirt. The turnkey was not dismissed, in consequence of his previous good conduct during a long period of service, but was severely reprimanded and fined.

The Board did not consider that the watchmen were to blame, an opinion in which I, having examined the premises, quite concur.

Employment.—Males—Punitive—tread-wheel. Productive—stonebreaking, tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, mat-making.

Females—flowering, sewing, carding wool, washing for prison.

The frieze is manufactured, and all the prison clothing is made up in the gaol.

Very excellent labour-books are kept in each class, showing clearly the daily occupation of every prisoner by name.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £10 17*s.* 2½*d.*; and in 1855, £17 0*s.* 6*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	187	Jackets,	60
Pairs Sheets,	16½	Trowsers,	64
Rugs,	169	Caps,	36
Bed-ticks,	165	Pairs Shoes,	48
Shirts,	81		

Schools.—The males are instructed by a competent schoolmaster, and the females by the matron, for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. I strongly recommend that the females should also be in future taught by the schoolmaster, a female officer, of course being present. Registries of progress are kept in both schools, but do not show clearly the graduated

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North District.

County of Meath Gaol.

advance of the pupils; an amended form of registry is about to be adopted. I found with regret that the chaplains never even visit the schools. It is of great importance that these officers should from time to time examine the scholars, with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

School hours—Males—from 7½ to 8½, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 7½ to 8½, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 111; females, 69.

Average number attending daily, 1855.—Males, 15; females, 10.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Females, 3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian, with 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ of a pint new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per 4 lbs., 8*d.*; bread, brown, per 4 lbs., 7½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gal., 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gal., 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 3½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 19*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853—males, 2¾*d.*; females, 2½*d.* 1854—males, 2$\frac{11}{12}$*d.*; females, 2½*d.* 1855—males, 3½*d.*; females, 3*d.* 1856—males, 3½*d.*; females, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, but it had been necessary of late to fine the contractor several times for supplying bad milk. I was informed that the chaplains frequently inspected the provisions, but the Visiting Book contained very few entries of the performance of this duty, which is especially enjoined upon them by section 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. The inspections of provisions should be made at least twice in every week, and should be duly recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose only, in which the chaplains should enter their opinion of the quality of each article of food issued.

Books and Accounts.—All the registries and books required by law, the Officers' Gate Book, Governor's Journal, and, above all, the Daily Employment of Prisoners Book, are kept with great neatness and accuracy. The hospital books are also satisfactory, but it is very desirable that all orders for the issue of extra diet, besides being invariably made *in writing* by the surgeon in the first instance, should be in force *for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, require renewal, again under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under the head of "extra or medical diet" in the Daily Consumption Book. The accounts are clear and explicit, and the Contractors' Pass Books are always compared with the abstract at foot of the Dietary Book.

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The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1853, £1,720 4*s.* 4½*d.*; 1854, £1,746 2*s.* 1¾*d.*; 1855, £1,609 12*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
The Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	25	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Very Rev. J. O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	231	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Ditto, Compounder of Medicine,	20	0	0
William M'Kee, Deputy Governor,	70	0	0
William Mooney, Gate-porter,	40	0	0
A. Boyd, 1st Turnkey, no Trade,	40	0	0
J. Rice, 2nd do., Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Edward Kellett, 3rd do., Tailor,	32	10	0
William Savage, 4th do., Weaver,	32	10	0
William M'Kee, 5th do., no Trade,	27	10	0
William Whately, 1st Watchman, Shoemaker,	25	5	0
William Smith, 2nd do., no Trade,	25	5	0
George Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Ditto, Clerk to the Board,	10	0	0
Mrs. J. Gordon, Matron,	40	0	0
Mrs. C. M'Kee, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Mrs. R. Rice, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

Each turnkey assists the master in schooling.

All the officers are paid monthly, and all the intern get fuel and gas, but no rations.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms; four of them are handicraftsmen.

My colleague last year referred to the inadequacy of the salary of the local inspector, and I now desire to call particular attention to the same subject. By the 66th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, Grand Juries are required to present "*a reasonable sum* to be paid to every such local inspector appointed as aforesaid." The average of the salaries thus granted to the local inspectors of the county gaols of Ireland, is £84, and the lowest salary in any county is £40. Moreover, these salaries were fixed when the duties of the appointment were not nearly so onerous as at present; for the Amended Prisons Act, passed during the last session of Parliament, besides requiring of these officers many additional reports connected with the gaols, constitutes them the local inspectors of the county bridewells, of the condition of which they are bound to report at the expiration of every quarter, a *personal inspection* of every bridewell at least four times in the year being thus imposed upon them. It is therefore to be hoped that the local authorities will recognise the expediency of allotting a more adequate remuneration to an officer from whom so much duty is required, and upon whom so much of the responsibility for the due administration of the gaol rests.

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North District.

County of Meath Gaol.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 87; Surgeon, &c., 264; Protestant Chaplain, 210; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 192.

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 101; Surgeon, &c., 283; Protestant Chaplain, 210; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 154.

By section 11 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, the chaplains are required to keep journals which shall be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Hospitals.—The hospitals contain sufficient accommodation, and were clean, well ventilated, and furnished with baths and water-closets, but the separation between the sexes is imperfect, males and females making use of the same staircase.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
1853,	167	3,350	£12 16 3½	1
1854,	126	3,333	10 3 11	1
1855,	87	2,401	—	1

Average daily number in hospital.—Males, $1\frac{121}{347}$; females, $4\frac{223}{347}$.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Fingall.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.
Samuel Winter, Esq.
Robert Fowler, Esq.
Alexander Montgomery, Esq.
Richard Bolton, Esq.
G. A. Rotheram, Esq.
Thomas Derinzy, R.M., Esq.
Thomas Rothwell, Esq.
Lambert Disney, Esq.
Richard Odlum, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and the discharge of all bills by cheques to each creditor distributed by the deputy-governor, who also receives a sum to pay the turnkeys, and small contingent expenses, and is bound to furnish receipts for all the payments made through him on the next Board day.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.

Navan.—One female in custody; 94 prisoners in the quarter ending December 31st, of whom 42 were drunkards. The building clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets, but *not with sheets*, although section 12 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, requires a pair to be furnished to every bed. The pump and sewers effective. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, per head per day, 4¾*d.* Keeper's salary, £40.

Kells.

Kells.—No prisoners; 78 in the quarter ending December 31st, of whom 26 were drunkards. The building in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, but requiring some new blankets, many of those in use being full of holes and worn out, *and sheets, under the new Act.* The pump in repair, but the sewer in the female yard choked and very offensive. A water tub is much wanted in the male yard. Petty sessions

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held fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registries and committals correctly kept, but many sentences to definite terms of imprisonment in the bridewell, which are illegal (except for 48 hours for drunkenness), this being neither a district bridewell nor coming under section 26 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68. Cost of dietary, per head per day, 4¾*d*. Keeper's salary, £40.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited the 3rd of April, 1856.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Prisoners and Nature of Offences.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	1	–	1
,, Larceny,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	5	6	1	1	2
To Imprisonment,	7	9	16	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	35	24	59	3	3	6

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–	–	–

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

The returns of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, are as follows:—3rd of April, 1853, 115; 1854, 98; 1855, 84; 1856, 59: of vagrants there were none; and of workhouse offenders, only *one*, viz., in 1856, in custody on the 3rd of April, in the years above enumerated.

Committals and Re-committals.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 533; females, 211.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 121; females, 45.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 10; females, 14. Twice—males, 12; females, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 4. Total—males, 24; females, 22.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 2; females, 1. Twice—females, 2. Thrice—females, 1. Total—males, 2; females, 4.

These figures exceed those under the same headings in the General Report, owing to a misapprehension on the part of those who drew up the latter return.

Averages.—Average daily number—males, 35; females, 30. Highest at any one time—males, 70; females, 26. Lowest at any one time—males, 24; females, 17. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 4.

Although the committals of both sexes in 1855 considerably outnumbered those in 1854, yet in the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and in the daily average number confined, the truest test of the rise and fall of crime, a very gratifying reduction is observable—the daily average in 1855 being 65, against 93 in 1854. In the present year, in every respect, a gradual decrease in the amount of crime appears to be taking place. There has been of late no change in the relative proportions of the sexes, but juvenile offenders have considerably decreased, and the governor attributes this decrease, in great measure, to the introduction of the reduced dietary for juveniles. In the nature of crime there has not been much alteration, except in drunkenness, which was excessively prevalent in 1855, but has somewhat diminished during the first three months of 1856. In the re-committals, which are now chiefly composed of drunkards, there has been a marked improvement.

There were no sentences to solitary confinement or whipping during 1855.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	6	3	Solitary Cells, . .	4	3
Yards, . . .	7	3	* Single Cells of size stated below, . .	50	18
Day-Rooms, . .	6	3			

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sleeping Rooms, . .	6	1	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	4	3	Store Rooms, . .	3	–
Hospital Rooms, . .	4	2	Laundries, . . .	–	1
Chapels, 1.			Baths, . . .	2	–
School Rooms, . .	1	1	Reception Room, . .	1	–
Workshops, . .	2	–	Pumps and Wells, .	1	–
Worksheds, . .	4	1	Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair, secure, clean, orderly, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with good water; the sewerage is indifferent, the sewers not having sufficient slope. The beds, bedding, and blankets were adequate; sheets are furnished to the hospital only; if every bed were supplied with them it would conduce much to health and cleanliness, and even to economy, by saving the wear and tear of the blankets.

The accommodation for males is ample; that for females is rather limited.

The cells are all of sufficient size for separation, and it is much to be regretted that no intention is manifested of adapting them to that system, which has been found so efficient in repressing crime, and in reforming criminals.

There are two good marshalseas, containing much more accommodation than is ever likely to be required for that class of prisoners. It appeared to me that the female prison might be extended by adding to it a portion of the male prison immediately adjoining, and that if the accommodation for males were found to be too much contracted by such an alteration, one of the marshalseas might very easily be allocated to criminals, since the other would contain ample space for the reception of all debtors. There is a good schoolroom and convenient kitchen; the storeroom is rather small, and is also the laundry; it is desirable that this last, as also the tread-wheel, should be fitted with partitions so as to prevent communication between the prisoners during these hours of labour, thus extending the approximative separation established with respect to the stone-breaking and general discipline of the gaol. There is no drying-room, a want which is severely felt; wooden tubs, towels, and soap are furnished to each yard, and there are two good baths for males, in which all are washed on admission; but there is no bath for the females, an evil which calls for immediate remedy.

Classification of the males is strictly and carefully carried out, according to the directions of the Prisons Act; and in addition, juveniles are as much as possible kept separate from adults—a very proper arrangement, as preventing much moral corruption.

The wardsmen are also carefully selected, which is undoubtedly a matter of considerable importance. The females are in two classes, according to character; all the males, and the females, as far as the accommodation will permit, sleep and take their meals in separate cells.

The prisoners generally presented a satisfactory appearance,

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

and were adequately clothed in prison dresses; strict, and yet temperate discipline, is maintained amongst all classes.

The governor always attends the lock-up, and a turnkey is on patrol every night. The governor occasionally ascertains, at uncertain hours of the night, if the patrol is vigilant, but there is no tell-tale clock, by which the regularity of the watchman can be most effectually tested.

There had been no punishments for prison offences since July last, and only six in the previous months of 1855; all to solitary cells, and inflicted by order of the governor.

Punishments.—Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st. December, 1855.—Cells—males, 1; females, 5.

Employment.—Punitive labour is supplied by the tread-wheel; productive labour, for males, consists chiefly of stone-breaking, mason-work, and weaving.

Females are employed in washing for prison, knitting, and flowering, or sprigged-muslin work, from which considerable profit is derived. The want of handicraftsmen amongst the turnkeys necessarily circumscribes very much the industrial and instructive employment in this prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £21 2*s.* 6½*d.*; and in 1855, £22 2*s.* 2*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	153	Jackets,	69
Pairs Sheets,	10	Trowsers,	72
Rugs,	17	Caps,	40
Bed-ticks,	102	Pairs Shoes,	24
Shirts,	97		

Schools. The male juveniles and adults, if desirous of learning, are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily, by a turnkey, who appeared to be a competent instructor.

The females are instructed in reading only, by the matron, for a similar period each day. Excellent registries of progress are kept for each school, and are tested from time to time by the chaplains, all of whom now frequently examine the pupils.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 61; females, 35.

Average number attending daily—males, 7; females, 5.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Prisoners under 15 years of age get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—7 oz. brown bread, and three-quarters pint sweet milk. Prisoners under 15 years of age get 8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel, and 4 oz. of bread for supper.

Gruel to all prisoners twice a-week; prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 2*s.* 6*d.* per stone; oatmeal, 16*s.* per cwt; new milk, 4½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt,

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2*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.; coals, £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; straw, 1*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; candles, 6*s.* 6*d.* per doz. lbs.; soap, £2 per cwt.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, $1\frac{1}{8}$*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, $2\frac{7}{10}$*d.*; 1856, $3\frac{3}{8}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the bread or stirabout, but some of the milk, which, however, was good on the day of my visit. The provisions are regularly inspected by the Protestant chaplain, but rarely by the Presbyterian, and apparently never by the Roman Catholic chaplain, although this duty is especially enjoined upon them by the 69th section of the Prisons Act.

Books and Accounts.

I have great pleasure in stating that I found the books, particularly those prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, most accurate, neatly kept, and tallying exactly: an index to the registry would be an improvement. The medical officer's books are very satisfactory, and contain regular entries of all orders of extra diet, which much facilitates the checking of the accounts. The accounts appeared clear, and pass-books are kept for every tradesman. All bills are paid at each assizes, by a cheque for the aggregate amount, issued to the local inspector, who distributes the payments, and returns the receipts to the Board.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three last years was, in 1853, £1,282 7*s.*; 1854, £1,375 14*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £1,199 5*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

			£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry Moffatt, Local Inspector,			92	6	2
John S. M'Dowell, Esq., Surgeon,			73	16	10
Rev. Henry Moffatt, Protestant Chaplain,			30	0	0
Rev. Daniel Smith, Roman Catholic do.,			30	0	0
Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian do.,			30	0	0
Mr. John Temple, Governor,			138	9	2
Robert Brown,	1st Turnkey,		35	0	0
Alexander Wray,	2nd do.,	Carpenter,	35	0	0
Samuel Wallace,	3rd do.,	Weaver,	26	0	0
Thomas Gilles,	4th do.,	do.,	26	0	0
Thomas Dunwody,	5th do.,	Schoolmaster,	26	0	0
David Jackson,	6th do.,		26	0	0
James Campbell,	7th do.,	Weaver,	26	0	0
Anne Irwin,	1st Matron,		24	16	0
Margaret Baxter,	2nd do.,		16	8	0

The turnkeys are paid half-yearly (at each assizes), and receive good uniforms, but no rations or allowances; they are supplied with fire-arms; three can teach weaving, and one is a carpenter.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 202; Surgeon, &c., 231; Protestant Chaplain, 202; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 85; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 72.

From 1st of January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 64; Surgeon, &c., 77; Protestant Chaplain, 64; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 23; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 24.

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North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

The above figures show that the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains do not visit nearly so often as they are required to do by the Prisons Act.

Hospitals.—There is an excellent and totally distinct hospital for each sex; both of them were very clean, and in good order. There were three male, and three female patients; one of the latter had a fever, but it was of a mild description: the gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.
1853,	14	1,926	3	29 17 10
1854,	6	1,680	–	27 5 0
1855,	6	929	1	15 13 6

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
R. B. Evatt, Esq.	A. A. Murray Ker, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.	John Richardson, Esq.
John Jackson, Esq.	R. H. Dolling, Esq.
Joseph Whitsitt, Esq.	Matthew J. Anketell, Esq.
George Morant, Esq.	J. B. Brooke, Esq.

The Board meets nominally monthly, but virtually only when summoned by the local inspector.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Clones.

Clones.—No prisoners—17, 14, and 21 in the three preceding quarters, respectively. The alterations not being completed, this bridewell was somewhat in disorder, but was tolerably clean. There is a good pump on the premises, and the sewers are effective. The new addition will render the accommodation for both sexes amply sufficient; but I have felt compelled to report to the Lord Lieutenant, that the female prison and the male yard are insecure—the former in consequence of the slightness of the doors, the latter owing to the position of the privy, from which it is quite easy to reach the top of the wall. The female yard also appeared to me to be scarcely secure.

The turf-stack ought to be removed from the now male yard.

Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. The local inspector visits occasionally. Dietary 4½*d.* for both sexes: keeper's salary, £15.

Castleblayney.

Castleblayney. One male and 1 female in custody; 88 prisoners in the last quarter, of whom 34 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, and now sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets; the yards rather weedy; there is a good supply of water from a pump in the male yard, but the sewers are quite ineffective, having been stopped up for some time, so that the soil has to be removed through the bridewell: this evil should be remedied. Petty sessions fortnightly, but transmittals not very regular; persons committed from Ballibay petty sessions for trial at the Castleblayney quarter sessions, are sometimes detained in this bridewell for a fortnight. The local inspector does not visit. Dietary 3*d.* per meal for males; 2½*d.* for females;

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan.

Bridewells.

Carrickmacross.

this is decidedly too high, and much exceeds that in the other two bridewells of the county. Keeper's salary, £40.

Carrickmacross.—No prisoners.—54 in the last quarter, of whom no less than 41 were drunkards. The house in good repair, clean, and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding and blankets; good water from a pump on the premises, and the sewers effective. The yards are scarcely secure, owing to the lowness of the walls, and were weedy and required gravel. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits. The registry and committals correct. Dietary 4½*d.* per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £35.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED THE 22ND OF MAY, 1856.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	1	–	1
For Larceny,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	7	8	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	7	9	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	–	11	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	3	3	–	–	
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	8	10	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	29	29	58	3	–	3

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North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	4	1	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	4	4
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Total number in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years:—22nd May, 1853, 70; 1854, 75; 1855, 62; 1856, 58.

Workhouse offenders on the same days—1853, 1; 1854, 1; 1855, 2; 1856, none. Vagrants ditto—nil.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 275; females, 165. Debtors—males, 5; females, 1. Total—males, 280; females, 166.

Ditto from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 81; females, 52.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 9; females, 18. Twice—females, 2. Thrice—females, 1. Total—males, 9; females, 21.

Ditto from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 1; females, 3. Total—males, 1; females, 3.

Average daily number—males, 41; females, 35. Highest number at any one time—males, 50; females, 45. Lowest number at any one time—males, 33; females, 28.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 219; females, 130. Re-committals—males, 6; females, 9. Daily average—males, 41; females, 37.

In none of the foregoing items is much reduction in the amount of crime observable. Indeed the committals of both sexes in 1855 exceed those in 1854; however, the daily average of the males is the same in both years, and that of the females in 1855 only exceeds 1854 by two; so that it is clear that if more individuals were committed in 1855 than in the preceding year, the terms of imprisonment must have been shorter, and, consequently, the offences less grave. The committals for the first five months of 1856 indicate the probability of some considerable decrease in the present year, but it is doubtful whether the end of the year will present so favourable an aspect as the beginning.

As to the nature of crime, vagrancy and drunkenness have diminished; but here, as elsewhere in this district, offences against the person and assaults have increased. There has been no change in the relative proportion of the sexes. There were seven female convicts in the gaol who ought to be removed to a Government prison.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Hospital Rooms,	3	3
Yards,	7	1	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Workshops,	3	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells,	–	16	Store Rooms,	2	–
Single Cells of larger size,	58	2	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	3	Lavatories,	–	2
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	18	6	Baths,	2	2
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The gaol was throughout in good repair—clean, dry, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is ineffective, it being necessary to empty the cess-pools every day. The beds, bedding, and blankets are good; and sheets are furnished to every bed—a most excellent practice. The male prison contains ample accommodation; the fifty-eight cells are all of sufficient size for carrying out separation in its entirety; and I earnestly recommend to the authorities the expediency of taking steps to adapt this prison to that system, which has been found so effectual in repressing crime and reforming criminals. There are water-cocks, tubs, and towels in every yard, and two good baths for each sex. The privies are of a bad construction, and some of the seats required repair. The accommodation of the female prison is rather limited; great exertions have, however, been made to improve this portion of the gaol, and sixteen cells have been fitted in every respect for separation, water-closets and lavatories being provided in each corridor; and as soon as the bye-laws prescribed by law have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant, I shall be ready to give the requisite certificate for the carrying out of separate confinement in these cells. The laundry is small and inconvenient; it is very desirable that additional accommodation in this respect should be provided, and that the washing troughs should be separated by partitions, so as to prevent communication between the females during the hours of labour. There is no drying-room—a serious want. Great attention is paid to classification. The males are in six classes, the juveniles being kept entirely apart from the adults, a most excellent arrangement; and all take their meals and sleep in separation. Sixteen of the females—the re-committals and prostitutes being first selected—are subjected to the system of separate confinement. I consider that hitherto sufficient exercise in the open air has not been given to this class; but I have been assured that this will not be the case in future. The rest of the females are necessarily associated, more or less, during meals, and at night, there not being a sufficient number of cells to enable even approximate separation to be carried out. At the time of my visit none of the untried males, and none of the females, except the convicts, were in prison dresses. This is in direct contraven-

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

tion of sec. 78 of 7 George IV., cap. 74. I called the attention of two members of the Board, whom I had the advantage of meeting, and of the local inspector, to the impropriety, indeed the illegality, of this apparently long-standing practice of omitting to clothe the poor prisoners, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act; and I have since been informed that steps have been taken to remedy the evil. The governor or his deputy always attend the lock-up. A turnkey is on patrol all night, and his vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 3. Ditto from 1st January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 3. These punishments were all for trifling offences, and inflicted by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, shot-drill, treadwheel; females, nil. Industrial labour—males, weaving and stone-breaking; females—spinning, carding, knitting, sewing, and washing.

The prison clothing, of which, however, very little, as has been shown above, has hitherto been used, has usually been made in the gaol; but the amount of industrial employment given to both sexes is very small, and might, with advantage both to the gaol and to the prisoners, be considerably increased. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years only amounted in 1854 to £2 3*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1855 to £3 18*s.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	223	Jackets,	109
Pair Sheets,	101	Trowsers,	110
Rugs,	116	Caps,	129
Bed-ticks,	110	Pairs Shoes,	93
Shirts,	37		

Schools.—Each class of males are instructed by the schoolmaster (the clerk) for an hour daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The chaplains occasionally examine the scholars; but there is *no registry of progress*, without which it is impossible to test the regularity or efficiency of any school. I report with great regret, that notwithstanding frequent remonstrance, there is still no school for females, who, as the peculiar guardians of youth during its earlier years, when the deepest and most lasting impressions are made, especially require educational instruction. Moreover, it is particularly desirable that prisoners in separate confinement should be taught at least to read, so that they may be enabled to turn their hours of solitude and idleness to advantage. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the authorities will recognise the claim which these unfortunates have upon them in this respect, and at once make arrangements for establishing a school for females.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 215. Average number attending daily—males, 31.

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Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, made into stirabout, and half-pint new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and three-fourths pint new milk.

Dietary of prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint new milk.—Females—7 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and three-fourths pint oatmeal gruel.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.* 7½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 5*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per dozen, 6*s.* 8*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1853, $2\frac{1}{14}$*d.*; 1854, $2\frac{55}{69}$*d.*; 1855, $2\frac{44}{100}$*d.*; 1856, $2\frac{53}{71}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the quality of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. Two juveniles alleged that their bread and stirabout were usually short of weight, and accused the cook of disposing of portions of their rations to other prisoners, with whom he was connected. I inquired into these allegations, and am of opinion that they were in the main unfounded, but still that the cook had been guilty of considerable irregularity; and I recommend that, in order to prevent the possibility of any such transaction as that described by the two boys again occurring, a waste pipe should be attached to the cistern above the tread-wheel, so that the turnkey in charge should be able to ascertain when the cistern is full, without being obliged to leave the tread-wheel house.

Books and Accounts.—A new clerk had been appointed only a few days prior to my visit, and chiefly owing to his inexperience, the books were not very accurate, or regularly filled; one of the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, "the Gate or Watch Porter's Book," perhaps the most important of all, was wanting. The Index to the Registry had not been filled up for some time, and the Hospital Book was very imperfect; the latter, in addition to full particulars of food consumed *in the hospital*, ought to contain entries, initialed from time to time by the surgeon, of all *extra diet* issued to prisoners *not in the hospital*, which should appear in the Daily Consumption Book, under the heading, "Medical Diet." Unless these directions be observed it is impossible to check, satisfactorily, the books or accounts.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years:—1853, £1,439 14*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,477 18*s.* 1½*d.*; 1855, £1,633 16*s.* 9*d.*

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North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
D. H. Irwin, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. Thomas Kilroe, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1
James Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
George Speer, Deputy Governor,	40	0	0
J. Stanley, Clerk, Steward, and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Thomas Padin, Gate-Porter,	30	0	0
Robert Parkinson, Weaver and Turnkey,	30	0	0
Bernard Geraghty, Carpenter and Turnkey,	30	0	0
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Anthony Beaghan, do.,	25	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Coan, do.,	25	0	0
John Corry, do.,	25	0	0
Maria Corry, Matron,	32	6	2
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0
Paul Reeffe, Messenger,	7	0	0

All the intern officers are paid monthly; none receive rations, except the messenger.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms; two only are handicraftsmen. The propriety of selecting for these appointments men competent to teach trades or handicrafts cannot be too strongly urged.

An assistant matron is much required.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 127; Surgeon, &c., 337; Protestant Chaplain, 123; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 154. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 57; Surgeon, &c., 138; Protestant Chaplain, 42; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 54.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, according to the allegations of some of the prisoners, does not visit each member of his persuasion as he is required to do by sec. 69 of 7 Geo. IV. cap. 74.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick is adequate, there being a separate hospital for each sex; both these buildings were originally furnished with water-closets, which, however, have of late been closed up, some escapes having taken place through them. New water-closets and baths are much required.

The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1853,	84	2,316	1	£42
1854,	53	1,472	–	42
1855,	31	403	1	42

The cost of medicine, compared with that in other gaols, is very high.

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Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton.
Edmond Corr, Esq., J.P.
Edmond Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Edward Mitchel, Esq.
Patrick Dignan, Esq.
George Digby, Esq., J.P.
Richard Kelly, Esq., J.P.
Rev. W. Battersby.
Christopher French, Esq., J.P.
W. J. M'Laughlin, Esq., J.P.
Joseph A. Holmes, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and at each meeting pays all bills by cheques to each creditor.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The Inspectors-General have frequently, in former years, called attention to the defective construction, the insufficiency of the accommodation, and the inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers of the three bridewells, at Strokestown, Castlerea, and Athlone; I regret to have to report that in no respect has any improvement been made in these bridewells.

Strokestown.—No prisoners in custody; 45 in the last quarter. Drunkenness has rather decreased. This is a most wretched bridewell: there is but *one* day-room, *one* yard (situated between the prison and the court-house,) *one* sleeping-room, *one* ordinary cell, and *one* drunkards' cell. It is obvious that this amount of accommodation would be barely sufficient, even were those imprisoned all of one sex; but when it is considered that *males and females* are committed to this bridewell, and that from its want of room, and defective construction, it is impossible to comply with the directions contained in section 6 of the Prisons Act, as to a perfect separation between the sexes, the inevitable conclusion which must be arrived at is, that the bridewell at Strokestown is not fit to be used as a place of confinement for male and female prisoners. There is only *one* privy, and it was dirty and out of repair, neither is there any sewer from it. The yard required weeding and gravelling, but the building generally was clean and in fair repair, and the bedding and blankets, of which a fresh supply had lately been issued, sufficient; there is good water from a well in the yard. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct, but many committals missing; the irregular practice of lodging prisoners, chiefly drunkards, without any written order, prevailing here extensively. The local inspector seldom visits. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per day, for both sexes. *Keeper's salary*, £10. Strokestown.

Castlerea.—No prisoners; 36 in the last quarter, of whom only 8 were drunkards. All the remarks as to the faulty construction and want of accommodation of Strokestown Bridewell are equally applicable to that at Castlerea. The building, generally, was clean and orderly; some new blankets will be required for winter use; the yard was in want of weeding and gravelling, and is insecure, owing to the projection of the window-sill; no water on the premises, or allowance for fetching it; no sewers; the soil is carried out through the building. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals immediate. Registry correct, but some Castlerea.

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North District.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

Boyle.

committals not forthcoming, owing to their not having been regularly filed. The local inspector visits frequently. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* males, 5*d.* females. *Keeper's salary*, £10.

Boyle.—No prisoners; 42 in the last quarter, of whom only 8 were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation. The house clean and orderly, but the yards untidy and in grass; water from a pump on the premises; no sewers; soil from the privies carried out through the building; bedding and blankets much required, the bed-tickens having been twelve years in use. Petty sessions weekly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals very correct. The local inspector visits frequently. Cost of dietary, 4*d.* per head per day. Keeper's salary, £20.

Athlone.

Athlone.—No prisoners; 19 in the last quarter, of whom 3 only were drunkards. The bridewell clean and orderly. The bedding, blankets, and sheets in use good; but two more rugs, two pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, and a bed-tick are required. The accommodation in the house consists of two small cells and a day-room for males on the ground floor, and the same for females overhead. There are two wretchedly small yards, quite insecure from the lowness of the walls and the situation of the windows. In fact, the bridewell is a miserable little place, damp and close, and inconvenient. *There is no water* on the premises. The sewerage is fair. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. There is no visiting book; one ought at once to be supplied. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, per head per day, 4*d.* for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £10.

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Sligo Gaol, at Sligo.—Visited on the 8th and 9th of August, 1856.

State on the 9th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	–	1	1	–	1	1
„ Misdemeanors,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	1	1
To Penal Servitude,	–	7	7	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	10	9	19	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	1	7	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	12	–	12	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	36	25	61	2	3	5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	8	–	–	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	5	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years—9th of August, 1853, 69; 1854, 64; 1855, 46; 1856, 61.

There were no vagrants or workhouse offenders in the gaol on any of the above-mentioned days.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 251; females, 111. Debtors—males, 2. Total—males, 253; females, 111.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 186; females, 82. Debtors—males, 7. Total—males, 193; females, 82.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 4; females, 4. Twice—males, 1. Total—males, 5; females, 4.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 5; females, 7. Twice—females, 1. Total—males, 5; females, 8.

Average daily number—males, $35\frac{38}{365}$; females, $23\frac{214}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 55; females, 36. Lowest ditto—males, 23; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—$3\frac{31}{365}$; females, $3\frac{179}{365}$.

In 1854 the committals were—males, 307; females, 121. Re-committals—males, 37; females, 30. Daily average—males, 53; females, 25.

It thus appears that in both sexes the amount of crime in 1855 was considerably less than in 1854, but that the decrease in female crime was not so great as in the male. In the re-committals the reduction is as remarkable as it is gratifying, and the large decline in the daily average—the surest test of the rise and fall of crime—is equally deserving of notice. The committals and re-committals, however, for 1856, as well as the total in custody on the day of inspection, unfortunately show that the decrease in crime has ceased, and that in all probability the number committed in the current year will exceed not only that in 1855, but even that in 1854, and that these unfavourable symptoms affect both sexes equally.

The number of juvenile offenders has somewhat diminished. In the nature of crime there has been some little improvement—the graver crimes have decreased, but assaults and larcenies have increased. There has been no change in vagrancy or drunkenness. There were no less than 10 female convicts in the gaol, whose removal to government prisons is most desirable.

Two males were sentenced to whipping, and 1 female to solitary confinement in 1855.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	9	2	School Rooms, . .	1	1
Yards, . . .	12	4	Workshops, . .	6	-
Day Rooms, . .	12	2	Worksheds, . .	56	-
Solitary Cells, . .	5	1	Kitchens, 1.		
Single Cells, . .	74	17	Store Rooms, . .	2	1
Sleeping Rooms, .	10	8	Laundries, . .	[illegible]	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms, .	8	13	Baths, 3.		
Hospital Rooms, .	2	2	Fumigating Rooms, 1.		
Chapels, 1.			Pumps and Wells, 3.		
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	-

The gaol was throughout in excellent repair, clean, dry, well

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ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes and cocks to each yard; there is also a good pump on the premises. The sewerage is effective, and clearable by flushing. The supply of good beds, bedding, blankets, and sheets, which latter are already furnished to every bed, is ample. The locks are carefully attended to, and the prison generally appears to be secure. The accommodation for males considerably exceeds existing requirements. It comprises 74 cells, all of sufficient size to justify the Inspectors-General in certifying their fitness for carrying out separate confinement. The female prison at present only contains 17 such cells, but by including a portion of the Marshalsea in the criminal side the number of cells for this sex might be adequately increased; and regard being had to the airy site, and generally good construction of this prison, as well as to the attention, energy, and efficiency of the able officers by whom it is administered, I would most earnestly urge upon the authorities the expediency of adapting the gaol to that separate system which has been productive of such good results, deterrent and reformatory; especially as I believe, from the formation of the building, this improvement might be effected at comparatively small expense.

There are spacious Marshalseas for each sex, an excellent kitchen fitted with potato boilers, and convenient laundry, which, however, as well as the tread-wheel, ought to be furnished with partitions, so as to prevent communication between the prisoners during the hours of labour. The drying-room is of sufficient size, and is heated and fitted with frames; work is carried on in the day-rooms, and in separate sheds erected in the yards for stone and bone breaking. There are no lavatories, but tubs, towels, and soap are supplied in every yard. The one great defect in the accommodation of the prison is the want of a reception ward, which is obviously needed on sanitary grounds, as well as to enable the surgeon to comply with the requisitions of the Prisons Act. The Local Inspector pointed out to me a very suitable site for such a building; at present all on admission, until after inspection by the doctor, are lodged in the hospital. The only two available baths in the prison are on the female side of the hospital, thus being most inconveniently placed. The stores are dry and commodious.

The males are classified strictly according to the Prisons Act. Juveniles have hitherto been mixed with the adults in the several classes, but henceforward are to form one distinct class. The females are merely in two classes, according to character. Although this classification, as far as it goes, is carefully attended to, it is obviously ineffectual to prevent the younger and less depraved from receiving much moral contamination and corruption from intercourse with the hardened and abandoned; but unless the female prison be enlarged considerably, or, what would be far preferable, adapted to separation, no material improvement in this respect can be attempted. All, of both sexes, sleep and take their meals in single cells, whenever such an arrangement is practicable.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

The general appearance and state of the clothing of the prisoners was satisfactory, the issue of prison dresses being in conformity with the law. Strict but temperate discipline is enforced by the governor, who, with his deputy, always attends the lock-up. One turnkey is on patrol all night.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 17; females, 11.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 10; females, 14.

These punishments were, with one exception—in which the Board gave fourteen days' solitary—for trifling offences, and ordered by the governor, and the smallness of their number, taken conjointly with the subordination and order which prevailed, proves what firmness and discretion on the part of the governor can effect.

Employment.—Punitive Labour—males, tread-wheel and shot-drill. Industrial Labour—males, shoemaking, tailoring, net-making, oakum-picking, bone-breaking, &c. Females, sewing, knitting, washing, &c., sometimes oakum-picking.

All the prison dresses and necessaries have been made up in the prison.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last two years:—1854, £44 19*s.* 0¾*d.*; 1855, £29 3*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	149	Jackets,	147
Pairs Sheets,	286	Trowsers,	115
Rugs,	133	Vests,	86
Bed-ticks,	137	Caps,	65
Shirts,	123	Pairs Shoes,	130

All the juvenile males, and as many of the adults as are willing to learn, are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for two hours daily. They are primarily taught in their classes by the respective turnkeys, and, on attaining a certain degree of proficiency, are transferred to a regularly trained schoolmaster. These schools appear to be conducted generally in a satisfactory manner, but more attention should be paid to the writing, some of the copy books being quite illegible, and others full of misspelling. The females are taught to read by the matron—it is very desirable that their schooling should comprise writing also. There are good registries of progress for both schools, but they are not tested by the chaplains, who, indeed, very rarely even visit the schools. It is of great importance that the chaplains should, from time to time, examine the pupils for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registries.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 152; females, 54.

Average number attending daily.—Males, $25\frac{102}{313}$; females, $8\frac{41}{211}$.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement.—Females, 1. Whipping—Males, 2. Total—Males, 2; females, 1.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1

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pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk.

Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Stirabout, one-third oatmeal and two-thirds Indian meal; bread, whole meal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk, and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

Contracts.—Brown bread, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 4 lbs.; white bread, $9\frac{7}{8}d.$ per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 12*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; new milk, $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per gallon; buttermilk, 3*d.* per gallon; coals, 19*s.* 9*d.* per ton; candles, 7*s.* 6*d.* per dozen lbs.; soap, white, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; ditto, brown, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day for the last three years:—

	Males.	Females.
1853,	$2\frac{19}{320}d.$	$1\frac{49}{80}d.$
1854,	$3\frac{37}{32}d.$	$3\frac{1}{4}d.$
1855,	$2\frac{33}{40}d.$	$2\frac{143}{320}d.$
1856,	$3\frac{4291}{4480}d.$	$3\frac{3269}{8960}d.$

There was one complaint of the stirabout, from a boy, but on inquiry it proved to be frivolous. None of the chaplains inspect the provisions so often as they are required by the Prisons Act and the bye-laws of the gaol, but the Roman Catholic chaplain is especially remiss in his performance of this most important duty. It is also desirable that they should each have a book in which they should record their opinion of the quality of the provisions inspected, instead of merely entering in the general visiting book the fact of their having made such inspection.

Books and Accounts.—The various gaol books, registries, and accounts, are most admirably kept; their clearness, accuracy, and fulness of details cannot be exceeded, and are very rarely equalled, and indeed it could not well be otherwise, so long as they are under the almost daily supervision of a local inspector as zealous as he is capable. The only defect that I could discover was in the surgeon's book, which does not apparently contain entries of all orders for the issue of extra diet to prisoners *out of the hospital.* Unless the surgeon *renews from time to time* such orders, it is impossible that this item in the Daily Consumption Book can be satisfactorily checked, for in some instances at present the orders last without renewal for months, and no entry is made of the date at which they ceased to be in force.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853—£1,584 15*s.* $4\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1854, £1,917 8*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1855, £1,638 18*s.* 8*d.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Boyle, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0
Archibald Armstrong Apothecary,	21	0	0
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy-Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey, Shoemaker, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
Peter Boyde, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
Peter Davy, do., Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Thomas Graham, Turnkey, employed in Schooling,	25	0	0
James Gallaher, do., do.,	20	0	0
John Connor, do.,	20	0	0
Alexander Crawford, do., Shoemaker, employed in Teaching,	20	0	0
James Lee, do., employed in Schooling,	20	0	0
James Lougheed, do., do.,	20	0	0
William M'Donogh, do., and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

All the officers are paid half-yearly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. All the intern officers, except the governor, receive rations and allowances. An assistant matron is much required, and in new appointments of turnkeys, great care should be taken to select handicraftsmen competent to instruct in their various trades.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 245; Surgeon, &c., 209; Protestant Chaplain, 137; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 116; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 88.

From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 154; Surgeon, &c., 151; Protestant Chaplain, 84; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 96; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 55.

It thus appears that the visits paid by the Roman Catholic chaplain have been little more than half the number prescribed by law.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is ample. The hospital, which is in two distinct compartments, contains water-closets and baths, is well ventilated, and carefully attended to. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	48	416	4	5	5½	2
1854,	60	960	25	9	10	1
1855,	41	1,540	1	7	4	-

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. John Wynne, M.P.
John Ormsby, Esq.
James Wood, Esq.
Richard Gethin, Esq.
Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bt., M.P.
Jemmett Duke, Esq.
Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
Colonel Knox Barrett.
John Ffolliott, jun., Esq.
Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart.
James Jones, Esq.
Sir Malby Crofton, Bart.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and immediately before each assizes for examination of the accounts, which are subsequently audited by the grand jury. The Board, after the assizes, gives a cheque for the aggregate amount of the accounts to the local inspector, who pays the bills, and produces the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.

Ballymote.—No prisoners in custody; 47 in the last quarter, of whom 7 were drunkards. House and premises very clean and orderly, and abundantly supplied with bedding, including sheets, and all necessaries. Good water from a pump in the yard, but there is no sewerage, the soil having to be carried out through the building. The accommodation for males is sufficient, but that for females is utterly inadequate, consisting merely of *one room, or rather cell*, for all purposes. I was informed that the proprietor of the ground adjoining the male yard, would allow, on reasonable terms, the boundary wall to be carried so much farther out as would enclose enough space to admit of a proper extension of the female side being made. Both yards are insecure, owing to the lowness of the walls and the position of the privies. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals immediate. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day for both sexes; keeper's salary, £40.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State on the day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	7	16	–	1	1
,, Misdemeanors,	–	3	3	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:— To Imprisonment,	6	6	12	–	3	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	2	5	–	–	–
MILITARY OFFENDERS. *By Courts-Martial.*						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
In default of Bail,	2	6	8	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	2	4	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	5	6	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Total,	40	36	76	–	6	6

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	–	2
Misdemeanants	–	–	–	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–		3	2
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, Other offences,	–	–	1	–	5	2
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–		1	1
Three times do.,	–	–	–	–	1	2
Four times do.,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Five times do. and upwards,	–	–	–	–	3	1

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Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—14th of October, 1853, 97; 1854, 115; 1855, 70; 1856, 76.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
14th October, 1853,	1	–
" 1854,	1	–
" 1855,	–	9
" 1856,	1	6

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 466; females, 263. Debtors—males, 23. Total—males, 489; females, 263.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Criminals—males, 320; females, 216. Debtors—males, 13. Total—males, 333; females, 216.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 16; females, 21. Twice—males, 4; females, 5. Thrice—males, 4; females, 5. Four times and more—females, 5. Total—males, 24; females, 36.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 14; females, 12. Twice—males, 3; females, 6. Thrice—females, 5. Four times and more—females, 4. Total—males, 17; females, 27.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, $65\frac{3}{4}$; females, $28\frac{1}{3}$. Highest at any one time—males, 99; females, 42. Lowest number at any one time—males, 36; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{377}{365}$; females, $1\frac{333}{365}$.

Average daily number, 1856.—Males, $48\frac{1}{2}$; females, $29\frac{1}{2}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 68; females, 36. Lowest number at any one time—males, 29; females, 25.

In 1854.—Committals—males, 603; females, 217. Re-committals—males, 21; females, 21. Daily average—males, 67; females, 39.

These figures show a considerable reduction in the male committals in 1855 and 1856, as compared with 1854, but a decided increase in the female, and also an increase in the re-committals of both sexes, more especially of the females, a fact much to be deplored, but which the impending introduction of the separate system will, it may confidently be expected, speedily correct as to the latter sex. In the daily average of the males a very gratifying decrease is observable; but as to the females, this return cannot be taken into consideration, since, during the past year, many of this sex have been removed to the bridewells of the county under writs of *habeas corpus*, pending the alterations in the female prison. In the nature of crime no favourable change is observable. Of late some serious crimes have occurred, and vagrancy has not decreased since 1854, whilst drunkenness has increased, there having been eighty-five in custody on this charge up to the 14th of August, in 1856, against sixty-nine, in 1855. Although, in point of amount, male crime may be favourably contrasted with female, the contrary is the case as to the nature of the offences, twelve males

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

having been sentenced to penal servitude, or transportation, in the last twelve months, but *no* females.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement.—Males, 2; females, 7. Whipping—males, 12. Total—males, 14; females, 7.

The accommodation consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	2	Hospital Rooms,	–	2
Yards,	5	2	Workshops,	5	–
Day Rooms,	12	2	Worksheds,	31	–
Solitary Cells,	2	–	Kitchens,	1	–
* Single Cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	–	–	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	–	2	Baths,	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	22	Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	3	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The male prison was throughout clean, dry, well ventilated, in good repair, except in the upper corridor, where the crack in the ceiling has widened since the last inspection; secure (the locks being in good order), and well supplied with bedding, blankets, and *sheets*. The sewerage of the whole prison is effective, new sewers having been constructed; and water is raised by the tread-wheel, and conveyed by pipes to every yard, in which troughs, towels, and soap are furnished for the personal ablution of the prisoners; but neither covered lavatories nor baths are provided for the males. The accommodation for males is ample; the cells so nearly approach to the size prescribed for separation, and are so airy and well lighted, that were they provided with the requirements of section iv. of 3 and 4 Vic., c. 44, the Inspectors-General could have no difficulty in certifying to their fitness for carrying out the separate system.

The females were, at the time of my visit, most inconveniently crowded in the hospitals, two of the rooms of which, besides being far too small for the numbers confined in them, were filled with smoke—I was informed that these chimneys do not ordinarily smoke; and the numbers have since somewhat decreased—a fortunate circumstance; for the crowding together of so many persons in small, smoky rooms, would infallibly produce disease.

The new female prison adapted to the separate system was rapidly approaching to completion. The arrangements for heating the cells had proved a failure, and were in process of alteration. This prison contains thirty-nine cells, in three stories of thirteen each. The twenty-six cells of the two upper tiers will, when the heating is perfected, be doubtless considered fit for occupation; but the thirteen on the lower tier are so dark, that unless arrangements be made for admitting more light, these cells can

* Twenty-eight cells, measuring in height, each, 7 feet 9½ inches; length, 9 feet; breadth, 6 feet; and twenty-eight, measuring—height, 7 feet 5 inches; length, 9 feet; breadth, 6 feet.

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never receive the certificate of the Inspectors-General as being "lighted in such a manner as may be required by a due regard to health," without which they cannot be legally used for the separate confinement of prisoners. In other respects all the cells appeared to be fitted with the requisite appliances, and due care has been paid to the ventilation; water-closets and lavatories have also been provided on each floor, but, I fear, the latter will be found very dark, and inconveniently crowded. A good plunge bath is much required. The new laundry is large, but has not been fitted with partitions, which are indispensable to the maintenance of perfect separation. The drying-room is situated immediately under, and is reached by steps leading from the centre of the laundry; and it is to be apprehended that the steam and close smell from the drying clothes will, at times, render the laundry almost untenantable.

I regret to have to report in the strongest terms against the arrangements which have been made for bringing in the provisions from the kitchen to the female prison. This new and spacious kitchen is under the new chapel—also a commodious apartment—and is contiguous to the drying-room and laundry; it is approached from the male prison, but has a door opening *within the boundary wall* of the female prison into a passage leading in front of, and on a level with, the drying-room windows, and immediately under those of the laundry. It is proposed that the cooks (MALE prisoners) should bring the provisions from the kitchen along this passage, and deliver them through a trap-door to the wardswomen (*female* prisoners)—prisoners of the one sex being thus not only enabled to converse with, but even to touch those of the other. It is plain that this proposed plan can never be sanctioned, for it is in direct contravention of the directions of section vi. of 7 Geo. IV., c. 74, as to the complete separation of the sexes; and it is, therefore, necessary either that the provisions for the females should be delivered by the male cooks, at the *entrance of the female prison* as heretofore, or that they should be cooked by females in the new prison, for which purpose a convenient room appears to be available. The local authorities having, with great liberality and public spirit, gone to a large expense in constructing this female prison on the new approved system, I have had great reluctance in taking exception to any of their proposed arrangements, and have been thus explicit as to the above defects, in order to show that no other course was open to me.

The males are duly classified according to the Prisons Act, and sleep in single cells, but take their meals in the day-rooms. It is very desirable that the meals should be taken in the cells, as thereby an approximation to separation is established, and opportunities for combination, and moral contamination, resulting from unrestricted association, much diminished. Amongst the females classification was, of course, under the circumstances, impossible.

The deputy-governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol all night; but there is no tell-tale clock to test his

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check.

Strict discipline is maintained; the general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory; and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 19; females, 5. Other punishments—males, 71; females, 1. Total—males, 90; females, 6.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 2. Other punishments—males, 14; females, 15. Total—males, 32; females, 17.

All these punishments were ordered by the governor, and none require particular notice.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, tread-wheel, shot-drill; females, none.

Industrial labour.—Males—weaving, shoemaking, clogmaking, smith-work, saddlery, stone-breaking, bone-pulverizing, tailoring, carpentering, pail-making, painting, mat-making, and labouring. Females—spinning, carding, sewing, sprigging, knitting, and washing.

The stone-breaking and bone-breaking are carried on in separation in partitioned sheds. The female clothing has hitherto been manufactured as well as made up in the prison—that for males has been made up in the prison from materials purchased outside.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £52 14*s.* 8*d.*; in 1855, £35 5*s.*

The industrial labour of both sexes has of late been much impeded by the alterations in progress.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	159	Shirts,	137
Pairs Sheets,	96	Jackets,	69
Rugs,	174	Trowsers,	73
Hammocks or Cots,	35	Caps,	105
Bed-ticks,	121	Pairs Shoes,	36

Schools.—All the males are instructed for two hours daily by a schoolmaster, assisted by the turnkeys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. A registry of progress is kept, but does not show the graduated advance of the scholars—a new form is about to be adopted. The chaplains occasionally visit the school, but it is very desirable that they should also examine the pupils from time to time with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry. I strongly recommend that the female school, which is to be established so soon as the new prison is opened, should be conducted by the schoolmaster in the presence of the matron.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the

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year 1855.—Males, 487. Average number attending daily—males, $65\frac{3}{4}$.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 1 pint buttermilk, 8 oz. oatmeal; females, 1 pint buttermilk, 7 oz. oatmeal. Dinner—males, 1 pint new milk, 14 oz. white bread; females, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk, 12 oz. white bread.

Under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., $9\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per 112 lbs., $16s.$; Indian meal, per 112 lbs., $13s.$; rice, per stone, $2s.$ $10d.$; meat, per lb., $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; new milk, per imperial gallon, $7d.$; buttermilk, per imperial gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per cwt., $1s.$ $11d.$; turf, per box, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; straw, per cwt., $1s.$ $6d.$; candles, per lb., $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; soap, per cwt., $45s.$

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years:—1853, $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{0}\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{4}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{3}{2}\frac{9}{4}\frac{4}{0}\frac{2}{3}\frac{5}{7}\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{5}d.$; 1856, $4d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who, however, merely enter these inspections in the general visiting book. A provision book should be established, in which the chaplains should record their opinion of the quantity and quality of the articles inspected.

The dietary table issued by *order* of the Court of Queen's Bench, directed the substitution of gruel for milk at dinner, for all prisoners, *twice a week;* and for those whose sentences do not exceed a month, *daily*.

These directions have not been complied with in this gaol, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrance of my colleague last year; and I am bound to inform the surgeon that the dietary ordered as above is *mandatory*, and cannot be permitted to be departed from, unless in exceptional cases; nor can I comprehend why gruel should be supposed to be prejudicial to the health in this particular instance, since it has been adopted in every other prison without any injurious effects.

Books and Accounts.—The books are kept with great care and accuracy, and tally exactly. The "Lockings," however, should be made up to the hour of locking up the cells, instead of to the following morning. The Governor's Journal, Officers' Gate Book, Hard-labour Book, &c., are very creditable. The ages and religion of drunkards must, in future, be regularly entered, since considerable trouble in the compilation of the General Report for 1855 was occasioned by the omission of these particulars in the registries of this gaol. With reference to the hospital books, it is of the greatest importance that all orders for the issue of extra diet should be made *in writing* by the surgeon, and should be in force for *one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should, if necessary, be renewed again under the surgeon's hand, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for the entries under the head of "*Extra or Medical Diet*" in the Daily Consumption Book. Copies of the last issued dietary table ought to be hung up in the day-rooms.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The accounts appeared to be clear and explicit, and the contractors are paid according to the amount shown to be consumed by the "Daily Consumption Book"—a most excellent practice.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £2,080 5*s.* 10*d.*; 1854, £2,146 17*s.*; 1855, £2,284 8*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
George A. Rogers, Esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. M. A. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Henry Thompson, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Francis Trenor, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0
Wm. M'Clelland, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	45	0	0
Knox Ashfield, Turnkey,	28	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do., Weaver,	28	0	0
Samuel Mullen, do.,	23	0	0
John Bleakley, Hospital do.,	23	0	0
Alexander M'Ilroy, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	18	0	0
William Ellis, do., Tailor,	18	0	0
Rowland Barton, do., Carpenter,	18	0	0
Robert M'Connell, do., do.,	18	0	0
William Noble, Schoolmaster,	22	0	0
Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron,	25	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	17	0	0
Mrs. Margaret M'Grew, do.,	17	0	0

P.S.—The turnkeys assist the schoolmaster, during school hours, in their respective wards.

All the intern officers receive the value of their rations in cash. The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance at the county infirmary and the prison. The turnkeys are paid quarterly, and their salaries rise according to their length of service; they are supplied with uniform, and five of them are handicraftsmen.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855: Local Inspector, 130; Surgeon, &c., 105; Protestant Chaplain, 134; Presbyterian Chaplain, 146; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 127. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 99; Surgeon, &c., 74; Protestant Chaplain, 105; Presbyterian Chaplain, 105; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 86.

Section xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, directs that each Chaplain shall keep a journal, which shall be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

Hospitals.—There were six patients—females. The hospitals being occupied by the female prisoners pending the alterations in the female prison, the sick males are treated in their cells. Water-closets and baths are much required in this department. The gaol had been healthy, and free from epidemic disease.

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	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.	North District.
1853,	160	3,814	£8 5 5	4	County of Tyrone Gaol.
1854,	114	2,962	£5 1 11	–	
1855,	61	1,329	£3 15 0	1	

Board of Superintendence.

Francis J. Gervais, Esq., J.P.
Samuel Vesey, Esq., J.P.
Charles Scott, Esq., J.P.
Captain Ellis, J.P.
James Anderson, Esq., J.P.
Captain White, J.P.
T. W. D. Humphrey, Esq., J.P.
Geo. T. Spillar, Esq., J.P.
Charles Eccles, Esq., J.P.
Robert Wray, Esq., J.P.
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.
A. M'Kenzie Lyle, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, and at each meeting discharges all bills by cheques, to each individual creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the local inspector.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

It appears for some time to have been the practice for the keepers of the bridewells of this county to accompany all prisoners transmitted to the county gaol. This practice is altogether irregular; the transmission of prisoners is intrusted to the constabulary, and not to the keepers, who are not to quit their bridewells unless under peculiar circumstances. It is obvious also that the practice referred to, besides putting the county to considerable cost for the travelling expenses of these officers, tends to great irregularity, by leaving the bridewells—in some cases for several days—without any proper person in charge.

Strabane.

Strabane.—One female in custody; forty-eight prisoners in the last quarter, of whom eleven were drunkards. House very clean and orderly. There is sleeping accommodation for fourteen prisoners, but bedding only for five; consequently nine more sets of bedding and blankets are required; and *sheets* must be supplied to every bed, under sec. xii. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. There is only *one* yard and *one* privy, which was out of repair. Good water is conveyed into the bridewell from the county reservoir; but the sewerage was out of order. Petty sessions fortnightly, transmittals regular. Registry and committals very correct. Cost of dietary, 5¼*d.* per head per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £40.

Clogher.

Clogher.—Two male prisoners; nineteen in the last quarter, of whom two were drunkards. This bridewell contains ample accommodation for both sexes; but a drunkards' cell is much required. The building was throughout very clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Gravel should be substituted for grass in the yards. There is good water on the premises, and the sewers are effective. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct; but many committals not forthcoming, owing to the irregular practice of lodging and detaining prisoners on mere

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North District.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

Dungannon.

verbal orders. Cost of dietary, 5*d.* per head per day. Keeper's salary, £40.

Dungannon.—Four males and two females in custody; sixty-four in the last quarter, of whom twenty-one were drunkards. The house clean, bedding and blankets sufficient, but *no sheets.* The accommodation for males is greater than is required; that for females is barely sufficient. There is plenty of good water on the premises, and the sewers are stated to be generally effective; but on the day of my visit one was choked. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals have hitherto only taken place once a month. The registry tolerably correct; but the constabulary do not always sign their names to lodgments and removals, although they have been expressly directed to do so by Sir Duncan M'Gregor. The committals regularly filed, and all forthcoming; but some sentences to *a month's imprisonment in the bridewell,* which is illegal, *this not being a district bridewell.* Cost of dietary, 4½*d.* per head per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £60. *His wife receives also a salary of £25 as matron.* In addition to his salary, which is large in comparison with that of other bridewells of even similar size, the keeper receives large rations, which are not generally allowed to the keepers of bridewells, and produce great confusion and complication in the accounts. The Rev. Mr. Quain has hitherto received £20 per annum as local inspector—a salary for the presentment of which there was no statutable warrant. This appointment, however, has now lapsed, the local inspector of the county gaol being constituted, under sec. xxv. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, "ex-officio" inspector of the bridewells of the county.

N.B.—I have given my certificate, under section xxvi. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, that the bridewells of Clogher and Dungannon are fit for carrying out sentences of imprisonment for any period not *exceeding one week.*

Felton F. W. Hervey, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.—Visited the 26th of February, and the 17th of December, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	13	3	16	1	–	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	11	3	14	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	15	15	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	39	23	62	2	1	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	4	1
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	1	–	2
Other Offences,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

December 17,	1853,	113
Ditto,	1854,	78
Ditto,	1855,	59
Ditto,	1856,	65

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North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

	Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
December 17, 1853, . .	–	7
Ditto, 1854, . .	6	–
Ditto, 1855, . .	9	9
Ditto, 1856, . .	–	16

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals in 1854—males, 532; females, 251. Re-committals—males, 46; females, 35. Average daily number—males, 55½; females, 39.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 485; females, 246. Debtors—males, 10. Total—males, 495; females, 246.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 452; females, 264.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Once—males, 24; females, 8. Twice—males, 5; females, 7. Thrice—males, 1; females, 5. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 5. Total—males, 31; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Once—males, 16; females, 13. Twice—males, 7; females, 14. Thrice—males, 2; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 14. Total—males, 26; females, 48.

Average daily number, 1855—males, 46; females, 24. Highest at any one time—males, 58; females, 38. Lowest at any one time—males, 28; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, ⅝; females, ¼.

Average daily number, 1856—males, 40¾; females, 28¼. Highest at any one time—males, 45; females, 45. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 22.

It thus appears that, under all these headings, there has been a progressive, though not very considerable, decrease in the amount of male crime in the last three years, but that the contrary is the case as to females; for, although there was a slight decrease both in the committals and re-committals in 1855, yet the returns for 1856 (with fourteen days yet to run) show a decided increase in the committals, and a still more marked rise in the re-committals, being, in both cases, higher not only than in 1855, but even than in 1854. This increase amongst the females is, however, entirely attributable to the number of committals of that sex under the Towns Improvement Act, chiefly from Athlone and its neighbourhood, as may be proved by an examination of "the State," which gives fifteen female vagrants, all committed under the above-mentioned Act; a class of offenders naturally recurrent, and which, therefore, especially accounts for the rise in the re-committals. The daily averages, however, show a large decline of both sexes in 1856, as compared with 1854; and therefore it is clear, that although female offences may have been more numerous, yet that they were less grave, the sentences having been to much shorter terms of imprisonment, for otherwise a larger number of committals would give a larger instead of a smaller daily average. Juvenile delinquencies have materially diminished.

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As to the nature of crime, although there have been some very serious offences, yet, on the whole, grave felonies have decreased, and there have been very few sentences to penal servitude or transportation; but here, as elsewhere, drunkenness has increased.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 1. Whipping—males, 13. Total, 14.

Number sentenced during the year 1856 to solitary confinement—males, 1. Whipping—males, 5. Total, 6.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Workshops,	7	–
Day Rooms,	9	2	Worksheds,	6	–
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells of size adequate for separation,	80	14	Bakery,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	10	–	Store Rooms,	2	1
Sleeping Rooms,	–	6	Laundries,	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	–	12	Baths,	1	1
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	2
			Tread-wheels,	1	–
			Crank Mill,	1	–

The building was throughout clean, in good repair, secure, well ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water, which is raised by the tread-wheel, and distributed by pipes to every yard. The sewerage is excellent, there being a constant run of water through some of the sewers, and the others being frequently flushed. Every bed was furnished with sufficient bedding, blankets, and sheets. The male prison contains considerably more accommodation than is required; whilst the number of cells on the female side is only half the daily average number of females in 1856; and I therefore strongly recommend that the male marshalsea should be taken into the female prison, which it adjoins, and which would thereby be sufficiently enlarged to admit of separation being extended to all its inmates; whilst another portion of the male prison might be allotted to debtors, without diminishing too much the accommodation for criminals. My colleague last year called attention to the facility with which the whole of the cells in the male prison might be adapted to the separate system; and I would again urge upon the local authorities the expediency of extending to this sex the system which they have already introduced amongst the females, and which is so effectual both as a deterrent and as a bar to the moral contamination resulting from the association of prisoners of different degrees of vice and criminality.

In the female prison eleven cells have been fitted with all requirements for separation, and have been duly certified by the Inspectors-General, under section iv. of 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 44. Those cells have been occupied since February,

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

1856, and have answered very well, the heating having proved perfectly successful; and I was much gratified with the care and attention with which the separate system therein established is administered, and with the general appearance of their inmates, as favourable indications of the fitness of the officers for carrying out improved prison discipline throughout the gaol, and of the fallacy of the assertions of some objectors to the separate system, that it is prejudicial to the health of those subjected to it. The remainder of the female prison, with the exception of the laundry (which, however, requires partitions and drying-rooms), is very indifferent, consisting of three cells and six dark and damp sleeping-rooms admitting of no improvement, and of only two day-rooms; so that all, except the eleven in separation, are necessarily much associated; but, as above stated, by taking in the adjacent ward of the male prison, a sufficient number of cells might be obtained to enable the extension of separation to all the females; and if this be done, I would recommend that water-closets and lavatories in each cell should be dispensed with, for it has been found that, by placing them in the corridors, in the proportion of one to every seven or eight cells, much expense is saved, and the cells are less likely to have a close and offensive smell. It is also desirable that prisoners subjected to separation should be exercised collectively, at such distances from each other as to prevent communication, in a yard of sufficient size, rather than separately in small enclosed yards, which generate damp, and do not afford adequate space for due exercise.

The gaol is provided with good baths, in which those who require it are washed on admission; and tubs, towels, and soap are furnished in every yard for the general ablution of the prisoners. There are partitioned stone-breaking sheds in the upper yard; and the kitchen, bake-house, and stores are good. The corn-grinding mill is an admirable piece of machinery, and one by which much profit accrues to the gaol. A curtain has been hung in the chapel, to prevent the two sexes from seeing each other.

Very creditable attention is paid to the classification of the males, who are in nine classes, one of which is exclusively composed of juveniles. All the males sleep and take their meals in single cells.

The classification of the females (with the exception of the eleven in the cells) is necessarily very imperfect; they are merely divided into two classes, according to character, and sleep and take their meals in association.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor always attends the lock-up, and frequently visits the prison at night. Two of the turnkeys, by rotation, are on duty at night, relieving each other; but there is no toll-tale clock to test their vigilance. This description of clock is not expensive, and has been found a very effective check upon the patrols.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—dark cells—males, 17; females, 3.

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Punishments from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—dark cells—males, 30; females, 18.

All these punishments were ordered by the governor.

Employment.—Punitive labour—males, crank-mill, shot-drill, stone-breaking; females, washing and prison duty. Industrial labour—males, weaving and winding, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, tin-smiths, mat-making; females, knitting, carding, spinning, sewing.

All the prison clothing is made up, and the greater part of the materials for it is manufactured in the prison. Baking and grinding corn occupy a large portion of the time of the male prisoners. This department is conducted with very praiseworthy energy.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1854, £68 6*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1855, £84 5*s.* 9*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	136	Shirts,	116
Pairs Sheets,	146	Jackets,	60
Rugs,	136	Trowsers,	56
Hammocks or Cots,	128	Caps,	64
Bed-ticks,	140	Pairs Shoes,	80

Schools.—The juvenile males, and others who desire it, are instructed by a competent schoolmaster, for two hours daily, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The females are taught, in like manner, by the matron. These schools are under the National Board, and are very well managed, and the proficiency and progress of many of the scholars were highly creditable to the teachers. The registry of progress is that adopted by the National Board; but, in addition, another form better adapted to the very illiterate condition of the majority of gaol pupils is about to be kept.

I found with regret that the chaplains never even visit the schools, whereas it is of great importance that they should, from time to time, examine the pupils with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry of progress.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 42; females, 27. Average number attending daily—males, 5; females, 4. School hours—two hours, from seven till nine o'clock, A.M.

Dietary.—Males—breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and Indian meal (the proportion being one-third Indian meal) made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females—breakfast—7 oz. meal, same proportion, made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup in lieu of milk on two days in each week; and those sentenced to one month and under, on every day for dinner. Juveniles, under fifteen, get the dietary prescribed by law.

Contracts.—Bread, 1¾*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* per cwt.;

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North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Indian meal, 10*s.*; meat, 6*d.* per lb.; new milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.*; salt, 5½*d.* per stone; coals, Whitehaven, 21*s.* per ton; turf, 82*s.* 6*d.* per 100 boxes; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 3*s.* 9*d.* per stone.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which I tasted, and found to be excellent, and which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The registries and books are very carefully kept. The governor keeps a satisfactory journal, and there is an Officers' Gate Book, but it is desirable that the latter should contain a record of the precise time at which the extern officers enter and leave the prison, so as to show the exact duration of their visits.

The work accounts are now kept according to the recommendation of my colleague last year, a separate debit and credit account having been opened for each article operated upon by prison labour. A Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book is much wanted; and under section xi. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, the chaplains are required to keep journals to be *kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

All orders for "extra or medical diet" are duly made in writing by the surgeon; but it is of importance that these orders, instead of lasting for indefinite periods, *should be in force for one week only*, and at the expiration of that time should require renewal, if necessary, *again under the surgeon's hand*, so as to enable the clerk more readily to produce vouchers for entries under these headings in the Daily Consumption Book.

The general accounts appeared clear and explicit. The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £1,861 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1855, £1,546 14*s.*; 1856, £1,681 9*s.* 4*d.*, including £256 for alterations in the female prison.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Richard W. Reynell, Local Inspector,		—	
Rev. John Hopkins, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. T. Nulty, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Dissenting do.,	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, Esq., Surgeon to Infirmary and County Gaol, receives no salary for gaol.			
William Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy-Governor, &c.,	60	0	0
Jane Fielding, Matron,	30	0	0
William Trydell, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Harper, ditto, and Carpenter,	30	0	0
William Briggs, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Briggs, ditto,	30	0	0
Robert Horoe, ditto,	30	0	0
John Cane, ditto,	30	0	0
Peter Kelly, ditto, and Miller,	25	0	0

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Dowdall, Baker,	20	0	0
Mary Harper, Assistant Matron,	14	5	6
Mary Coakley, Nurse,	14	5	6
William Speight, Schoolmaster,	8	0	0

The turnkeys and matrons are paid monthly, the other officers half-yearly. The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms. None of the officers receive rations or allowances. A weaver attends every day to instruct prisoners in his handicraft, and receives clothes, rations, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 86; Surgeon, &c., 179; Protestant Chaplain, 125; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 186; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 96. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 78; Surgeon, &c., 152; Protestant Chaplain, 103; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 175; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 157.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for both sexes contain sufficient accommodation, and were clean and well ventilated, and supplied with baths and water-closets. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1853	29	406	2	0	6
1854	22	308	2	12	6
1855	38	456	4	19	10

No. of deaths for three years—5.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	William Fetherston H., Esq.
Hugh M. Tuite, Esq.	John Swift, Esq.
John C. Lyons, Esq.	Charles W. Levinge, Esq.
Henry Murray, Esq.	John De Blaquiere, Esq.
George A. Boyd, Esq.	James Fetherston H., Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.	John Longworth, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and the payment of the salaries of the subordinate officers, and of small incidental expenses. All bills, contracts, and the salaries of the superior officers, are paid at each assizes; a cheque for the aggregate amount being given to the local inspector, who makes the payments, and returns the receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate.—Visited on the 4th of August. No prisoners in custody; 46 in the last quarter, of whom only 3 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, and well supplied with excellent bedding, blankets, and sheets. The pump required some repair. Sewerage effective. Privies clearable from the outside. Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct, and very creditably kept. Cost of dietary per head per day, 3½*d.* Keeper's salary, £25.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1
UNTRIED.			
For Felony,	3	–	3
For Larceny,	3	4	7
For Misdemeanors,	1	–	1
TRIED.			
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny :—			
To Penal Servitude,	–	5	5
To Imprisonment,	5	3	8
Disposed of Summarily.			
For Larceny,	1	3	4
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3
Gross Total,	18	17	35

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	–	1

The reduction of prisoners here has followed steadily the increasing prosperity of the country, and the better appliances of discipline which have been brought into operation. The total of

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those in custody on the day of inspection, as compared with the returns for the corresponding days in the three preceding years, evidences this better moral condition, the numbers standing thus:—

15th October,	1853,	81
„	1854,	49
„	1855,	43
„	1856,	35

In this aggregate are included, it is to be observed, three male lunatics, and no less than *five* females under rule of penal servitude, two classes with which the gaol would not be encumbered if proper receptacles elsewhere, which are in preparation, were completed.

The committals in 1855 were, 472 males, and 177 females; and from the 1st January, 1856, to the day of inspection, 273 males, and 127 females.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Once—males, 9; females, 12. Twice—males, 4; females, 11. Thrice—males, 4; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 6. Total—males, 18; females, 37. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection:—Once—females, 2. Twice—males, 2; females, 3. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 3; females, 9. Average daily number for the year 1855—males, $21\frac{133}{365}$; females, $24\frac{66}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 40; females, 27. Lowest at any one time—males, 16; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{15}{365}$; females, $1\frac{102}{365}$. Average daily number to day of inspection, 1856—males, $20\frac{3}{4}$; females, $15\frac{1}{4}$. Highest at any one time—males, 31; females, 27. Lowest at any one time—males, 14; females, 10. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{67}{289}$; females, $1\frac{151}{289}$.

It will be noticed that in the daily average of the males during the current year, as contrasted with the past, there is scarcely any change, while in that of the females there is a very large diminution.

Again, in the committals and re-committals of the former sex, if we take the proportion for the nine months and a-half, which had expired on the day of my visit, we find very favourable results.

The female committals, if similarly analyzed, show but little improvement, but the *re-committals* furnish an unmistakable proof of the advantages of the separate system, (although but partially carried out,) having fallen to *one-third* of their previous amount, or precisely the same *ratio* as that of the neighbouring gaol of Kilkenny county, and obtained under similar circumstances, to which I had called attention in my report for 1854.

Indeed a nominal return of the females re-committed to this prison, since the establishment of "separation," on the 1st of March, 1855, a period of nineteen months and a-half, shows that only *eleven* females, who had been subjected to this wholesome and distasteful form of discipline, have returned to the gaol; some of them, moreover, having undergone such a short

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South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

experience of it, as not to be fully imbued with a fear of its recurrence. Juvenile delinquencies have greatly abated; vagrancy and workhouse offences have been almost effaced from the registry, and drunkenness exhibits a progressive decrease.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	4	1	Hospital Rooms,	2	2
Yards,	9	5	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	10	2	Workshops,	3	–
Solitary Cells,	3	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	–	22	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	47	19	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	13	–	Lavatories,	3	4
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	13	–	Baths,	5	1
			Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

I found the building throughout in excellent order, clean, fully furnished with bedding—sheets having been ordered for all classes in accordance with the 12th section of the amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68)—and amply supplied with water, which is conducted to baths, lavatories, and tanks for flushing the privies and sewers. The baths, however, are used only under the special direction of the medical officer, which appears to be an undesirable restriction.

The ventilation in the new portion of the gaol, containing sixteen cells, fitted with all requirements for applying "separation" to female prisoners, is tolerably effective, the health of the occupants being reported to be good; constant vigilance is nevertheless requisite, in order that the apparatus for opening and closing the windows may be maintained in working order.

The classification of the males is five-fold, viz., convicts, felons, tried and untried, and misdemeanants similarly subdivided. They sleep singly and take their meals in their cells, but at other times are in association. The females, when they exceed the number of the cells adapted for separation, are also associated, but the laundry is fitted with partitions.

It is much to be regretted that in this prison, where the aggregate of accommodation far exceeds its present or probable future requirements, the cells for both sexes do not contain an adequate number of cubic feet of air for maintaining the inmates in constant separation. In the older portion of the female building, however, to which the recent addition is annexed, the cells approximate so closely to the dimensions which have been sanctioned, that if they were furnished with artificial heating and bells, the Inspectors-General would have no difficulty in certifying their fitness for occupation during very short periods of imprisonment; and this important alteration could be completed at an inconsiderable expense. In the male quarter the area is much smaller; and in order to obtain the great advantages of separation, which is found to compensate, by its deterrent

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effects, for the outlay incurred in putting it into operation, some of the day-rooms, which would be no longer required under this system, might be divided into cells, and the party-walls on some of the existing tiers might be removed. The cells thus obtained would be much larger, no doubt, than is necessary, and there would be a sacrifice of room; but if, in the first instance, this arrangement were carried out so as to receive the juveniles—a class to which segregation is most beneficial—and other special cases, I feel convinced that at no distant period it would be extended sufficiently to embrace the whole male population of the prison at its reduced scale.

The detached building also, which contains cells for the solitary confinement of females, and has now become almost useless, might be easily rendered available for this object.

I am the more induced to press the consideration of this question upon the local authorities from a conviction that, under the superintendence of such able and zealous officers as the local inspector and the governor, the fullest scope would be given to the action of this system, the value of which every year's experience on the part of those who are interested or engaged in prison administration strengthens and confirms.

The governor or his deputy attends the lock-up every night, and the former inspects the prison after ten o'clock; but there is no patrol. There had been but *one* punishment inflicted by the authority of the governor since the 1st of January, which is a remarkable proof of the orderly condition of those under his charge, and the observance of regular discipline.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 6; females, 3. Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—Dark cells—males, 1.

Return showing the Number of Prisoners employed in Punitive and Industrial Labour.

	Punitive Labour.		Industrial Labour.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, ...	5	–	–	–
" and Cook, .	1	–	–	–
Making Clogs, ...	–	–	1	–
Untried and Unemployed, .	11	–	–	–
Washing and Prison Duties,	–	2	–	–
Teasing Fibre, ...	–	–	–	15
Total, ...	17	2	1	15

The tread-wheel for punitive labour is divided into partitions, and furnished with stalls to receive the prisoners during the intervals of rest.

Industrial labour, which here, as elsewhere, has been affected by the paucity of available hands, is applied chiefly to the manufacture of articles for intern use, those for extern sale being limited to mats and brushes. Some profit is also derived from teasing fibre. One of the turnkeys is a weaver.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

The amount produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £9 10*s.* 8½*d.*; and in 1855, £24 10*s.* 9*d.*

I lament to repeat what has been already made the subject of notice in former reports, that no provision is made for schooling prisoners of either sex. The majority of them, doubtless, consists of those sentenced to short terms, and juvenile delinquents have, happily, fallen in number; but the total absence of the means of education for those, whose longer periods of confinement and tender age afford ample opportunities for improvement, is greatly to be deplored.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets	121	Jackets,	54
Pairs Sheets,	7	Trowsers,	90
Hammocks or Cots,	16	Caps,	112
Bed-ticks,	119	Pairs Shoes,	88
Shirts,	51		

FEMALE CLOTHING.

Caps,	138	Wrappers,	79
Petticoats,	57	Shifts,	66
Kerchiefs,	98	Aprons,	66

Dietary.—First Class—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Males and Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Oatmeal gruel two days each week; and to prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one month, daily for dinner only.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 25*s.*; turf, per 20 cubic feet, 2*s.* 2*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner—1853, 2⅛*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 2⅓*d.*; 1856, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are constantly examined by the local inspector, the governor, and the chaplains. It would be satisfactory if the inspections by the latter were recorded in a separate book, with a short comment. The intern officers are served with milk out of the same vessels, from which the prisoners are supplied; and the contractor is liable to a mulct of 10 per cent. on the month's consumption, if the quality shall be considered inferior. If the bread should be objected to, white bread is forthwith ordered to be substituted at the expense of the contractor.

Total cost of gaol, including salaries and dietary—1853, £1,239 3*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £1,271 13*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £1,144 5*s.* 6*d.*

Books and Accounts.—I carefully examined the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and found them to tally

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exactly. The accounts are kept with clearness and accuracy, and the medical officer orders all extra diet in his own handwriting. It is right to observe that by the 11th section of the amended Prisons Act the chaplains are bound to keep journals to be regularly laid before the Board at every meeting; and that under the 30th section the local inspector is, by implication, similarly bound, in order to enable him to report the several matters therein described.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Arthur Fitzmaurice, Esq.,	60	0	0
Thos. J. Rawson, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
Rev. F. F. Trench, Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Dowling, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor,	150	0	0
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron,	50	0	0
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron,	15	0	0
Edward Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Robert Tunsted, Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Jones, do., Weaver,	30	0	0
William Coleman, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Richard Walsh, do.,	18	0	0
Elizabeth Twamly, Hospital Nurse,	10	8	0

No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance, and are paid monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855:—Local Inspector, 102; Surgeon, &c., 99; Protestant Chaplain, 149; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 107. From 1st January to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 85; Surgeon, &c., 78; Protestant Chaplain, 117; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 102.

There is no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers. I would further beg to call attention to the 20th general rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which directs that the surgeon "shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward;" but here the want of a reception-ward militates against the due discharge of this important duty.

There are hospitals for both sexes, which are clean, airy, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There were no patients at the period of my visit, and the sanitary condition of the prison was highly satisfactory.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	60	1,117	26	14	1	1
1854,	27	434	21	4	9	1
1855,	41	542	18	9	6	–

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South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

John Alexander, Esq., M.P.
Henry Bruen, Esq.
R. C. Browne, Esq.
William F. Burton, Esq.
P. J. Newton, Esq.
James H. Eustace, Esq.
William Duckett, Esq.
Samuel Elliott, Esq.
William Fishbourne, Esq.
Henry Watters, Esq.
Horace Rochfort, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the extern officers, payments being made by cheques issued to the governor upon the certificate of the local inspector.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.—Visited the 14th of June, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	3	7	10	–	1	1
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	3	3	–	1	1
,, Penal Servitude,	5	11	16	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	8	10	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	1	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	25	41	66	–	2	2

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Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	1
Three times do.,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 431; females, 251. Average daily number—males, 65; females, 51. Highest at any one time—males, 89; females, 66. Lowest at any one time—males, 39; females, 37. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 2.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 101; females, 87.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 42; females, 27. Twice—males, 24; females, 14. Thrice—males, 17; females, 18. Four times and more—males, 15; females, 34. Total—males, 98; females, 93.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 13; females, 13. Twice—males, 8; females, 7. Thrice—males, 9; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 7; females, 12. Total—males, 37; females, 39.

The decrease not only in the quality of crime—those of a graver character having become very rare—but in the number of offenders of both sexes, and especially of the males, is a subject for unmixed congratulation, and renders it unnecessary to analyze the statistics of crime here.

A comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, shows a most remarkable reduction; that for the present year being little more than *one-half* of the aggregate in 1855, as shown by the annexed figures:—June 14, 1853, 206; 1854, 150; 1855, 128; 1856, 66.

It is to be observed that there were *but* 25 *males* of all classes, 5 of whom were under sentence of penal servitude, and therefore not to be rated as a portion of the gaol population, being removable as soon as accommodation shall be provided in convict depôts. Of the 41 females, no less than 14 (3 being sentenced to transportation and 11 to penal servitude) are in the same category; and when to these numbers we add 5 lunatics, who are also temporary inmates, awaiting transfer to asylums, we find that the whole of those, who are properly inmates of the prison of this extensive county, amount to but 42

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

At the period of my visit there was *not one prisoner for trial at the assizes*, which were to be held in three weeks. The diminution has affected all the males, thus including, I am happy to state, the juveniles, who heretofore were numerous. On the other hand, although the females present a larger total, this comparative excess is produced by the constant recurrence of women of abandoned character, and of that class who, for want of penitentiary and reformatory institutions for their reception on their discharge, have no hope of employment, and no shelter but the gaol or the workhouse.

A considerable approximation to the requirements of the "separate system" is established here. All the males sleep in single cells, where they take their meals, and during the hours of industrial labour they work in stalls, stone-breaking being also carried on apart by placing those engaged in it back to front at wide intervals so as to prevent intercourse.

The females are divided into three classes, the convicts and lunatics constituting two, while the third is subject to almost complete "separation." All the prisoners of this sex occupy single cells, except those of the lunatics, who require unremitting attendance and supervision. In fact, some very trifling additions and alterations would give to the whole prison the advantages of the only form of discipline which combines deterrent and reformatory results.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	8	2	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundries,	–	1
*Single Cells of size stated below,	103	12	Lavatories,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	9	–	Baths,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Pumps and Wells,	9	2
Worksheds,	4	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	310	Shirts,	400
Pairs Sheets,	60	Jackets,	250
Rugs,	250	Trowsers,	180
Hammocks or Cots,	330	Caps,	96
Bed-ticks,	52	Pairs Shoes,	190

The whole building was in a most praiseworthy condition of order, cleanliness, repair, and security, and was amply furnished with bedding and clothing, of which there is fortunately a large stock in store, the prisoners in custody at the period of my visit being wholly insufficient for supporting manufactures. The

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

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sewers are flushed three times a week; water, of which there is an abundant supply, being conducted to every yard for the purposes of personal ablution, to the baths, privies, and to the laundry. The latter requires the addition of stalls to the washing troughs, so as to intercept communication; and a stove or other means of artificial heat is much needed in the drying-room, which is ineffective.

The governor occasionally, and the deputy always, attends the locking up of the prisoners, and a watchman patrols at night, but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the regularity of his circuits. There were but six punishments, none of a severe character, from the 1st of January to the date of my visit—a period of nearly six months.

Punishments for Prison Offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Males, 49; females, 31.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—Males, 4; females, 2.

Employment.—Punitive Labour.—Males—18 at tread-wheel; females—7 washing, 7 dressing flax. Industrial Labour.—Males—1 shoemaking, 1 tailoring; females—5 knitting, 5 sewing, 9 spinning, 8 carding. School Hours.—Males, from 10 to 3 o'clock; females, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The foregoing schedule of employment, exhibiting as it does a very small amount of that industrial labour, the maintenance of which for many years reflected the highest credit upon the administration of this gaol, affords additional evidence of the extraordinary decline of prisoners, the paucity of hands being so great that nearly the whole available force of the males is necessarily turned to pumping water and to the other indispensable prison duties. I regret, however, to remark that, in the event of an influx of offenders, consequent upon the disembodiment of the Militia, the resumption of the former system of works will be attended with much difficulty, as but two of the staff are handicraftsmen, viz., one tailor and one shoemaker.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, for 1854, £46 17*s.* 2*d.*, and for 1855, £43 6*s.* 11*d.*

Schools.—The males are taught daily by a trained schoolmaster, in classes, one hour being assigned to each class. The school is under the inspection of the National Board of Education, the registry prescribed by which is in use, but a supplemental form, showing the lower grades of proficiency (not embraced by the former), is very properly kept. The females are instructed for three hours daily by the matron; and as prisoners of this sex are almost universally far more illiterate than the males, they are recorded in the gaol registry alone. It would be very desirable that the chaplains should enter their observations from time to time, in order to test the accuracy of the alleged improvement.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 326; females, 251. Average number attending daily—Males, 48; females, 20.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

Dietary.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner.—Rye meal and second flour bread and new milk.

Gruel twice a-week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

Contracts.—Bread, ⅝*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.: Indian meal, 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; rice, 18*s.* per cwt.; potatoes, 7*d.* per stone; meat, 5*d.* per lb.; new milk, 1*s.* per pottle; buttermilk, not used; salt, 4*d.* per stone; coals, 19*s.* 3*d.* per ton; turf, 3*s.* per creel; straw, 40*s.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 34*s.* per cwt.

No complaints were made to me of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains. I found, however, some occasional notices as to the inferior quality of the bread, which is baked in the gaol by the prisoners, there being no regular baker, and which, consequently, is sometimes prepared by inexperienced hands.

The Books and Accounts are kept with accuracy, and thus afford the most satisfactory checks.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, is as follows:—For 1853, £2,010 11*s.* 10*d.*; for 1854, £2,241 18*s.* 8*d.*, and for 1855, £2,073 6*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Keane, Esq., Local Inspector, .	50	0	0
Giles D'Arcy, Esq., Governor, . .	300	0	0
Rev. A. Tatton, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	0
Rev. J. Kenny, R. C. Chaplain, . .	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, Esq., Physician, . .	54	0	0
Michael Greene, Esq., Apothecary, .	20	0	0
Michael Considine, Clerk and Storekeeper,	32	8	0
John Corry, Schoolmaster, . .	32	8	0
Mary Palmer, Matron, . . .	40	0	0
Nicholas Lysaght, 1st Turnkey, . .	40	0	0
Patrick Considine, 2nd do., . .	40	0	0
Cornelius Jordan, 3rd do., Tailor, .	32	8	0
Peter Devaney, 4th do., . .	29	8	0
Patrick Power, 5th do., . .	28	8	0
John Murphy, 6th do., Shoemaker,	28	8	0
Catherine Frawley, 1st Female Assistant,	17	8	0
Mary Kenny, 2nd do., .	17	8	0
Bridget Lysaght, Nursetender, . .	24	0	0
Patt Moylan, Watchman, . .	22	8	0
John Driscoll, Messenger, . .	6	0	0

None of the officers receive gaol allowances.

Since the last inspection, two turnkeys and one matron have been dispensed with, in consequence of the decrease of prisoners. It is to be hoped that this reduction will not be found injurious to discipline.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 269; Surgeon, &c., 203; Protestant Chaplain, 196; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 221.

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From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 138; Surgeon, &c., 96; Protestant Chaplain, 97; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 87. SOUTH DISTRICT.

The visits and the duties performed by the extern officers are duly entered, but there is no record of the duration of such visits. *County of Clare Gaol.*

Hospitals.—The hospitals were very clean and orderly. The sanitary condition of the gaol has been excellent. I found only *two* patients, both females. There were four female lunatics and one male, but not undergoing medical treatment.

Number in Hospital for last three years:—

	In Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicines. £	s.	d.
1853,	75	1,529	6	10	0	5
1854,	65	1,329	3	7	7	3
1855,	79	1,444	3	8	2	0

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Inchiquin.	Thomas Crowe, Esq.
John Westropp, Esq.	Edward Wm. Burton, Esq.
Charles Mahon, Esq.	Wainright Crowe, Esq.
John Enright, Esq.	James Mahon, Esq.
William Keane, Esq.	John N. Bonynge, Esq.
Marcus Keane, Esq.	Wyndham F. Patterson, Esq.

The meetings of the Board take place monthly.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Six-mile-bridge.—No prisoners; 19 in the first quarter of the year. The house very clean; the bedding sufficient; and the pump effective. The sewer of the female privy was choked. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The registry and committals correct. Keeper's salary, £20. Dietary, 4½*d.* per day for both sexes. The local inspector visits occasionally. Six-mile-bridge.

Tulla.—No prisoners; 45 in the same quarter. The bedding sufficient; the pump in good order; and the sewers clearable from the outside. The house was rather untidy, and the female privy dirty. Repairs were required for one of the cell doors, for one of the bedsteads on the female side, and for a window at the end of the corridor. The dietary is supplied at 4*d.* per day for both sexes by the *keeper*, which is in contravention of the Prisons Act. His salary is £20. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Tulla.

Ennistymon.—Forty-one prisoners in the same quarter. No alterations since the last inspection. The bedding sufficient; the sewers effective; and a good supply of water on the premises. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Diet, 2½*d.* per meal per day for both sexes. Keeper's salary, £20. The local inspector visits frequently. Ennistymon.

Kilrush.—Forty-eight prisoners in the same quarter. No alterations since the last visit of the Inspector-General. Bedding sufficient; sewers effective; and water on the premises, Kilrush.

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South District.

County of Clare.

Bridewells.

but the pump out of order. Some repairs in the bridewell and keeper's house required. The local inspector visits, as does also the governor of the county gaol. Keeper's salary, £20. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. I regret to find that prisoners, whose sentences to imprisonment do not exceed one week, sometimes *illegally* complete their term here.

Killaloe.

Killaloe.—No prisoners; 41 in the same quarter. The house very clean and tidy, and amply supplied with bedding. There is no water, nor any allowance for fetching it from a considerable distance. The sewers are ineffective, and it is necessary to clear the soil by carrying it through the building. The yard is insecure from the lowness of the walls. The door of the male day-room is about to be reversed, the padlock being at present placed on the inside within the reach of the prisoners, and therefore liable to be tampered with; and a door is to be substituted for one of the windows, thus giving the keeper access to the yard. Salary, £20. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector occasionally visits. Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals without delay. The registry correct, and committals, except one case of sentence to imprisonment *in the bridewell for* 14 *days.*

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol.

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited the 22nd of April, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors, . . .	4	1	5	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors, . . .	3	1	4	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Felony, . . .	6	4	10	1	1	2
For Larceny, . . .	3	6	9	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation, . .	1	2	3	1	–	1
To Penal Servitude, . .	10	23	33	–	1	1
To Imprisonment, . .	57	42	99	7	4	11
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . .	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders, . .	5	–	5	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny, . . .	7	8	15	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act, .	4	4	8	–	–	–
In default of Bail, . .	4	5	9	–	1	1
Other Misdemeanors, . .	31	5	36	2	1	3
Under Poor Law Act, . .	5	1	6	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws, . .	4	–	4	–	–	–
Vagrants, ...	11	1	12	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics, . .	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals, . .	159	104	263	13	8	21

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Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	11	1	26	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	3	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	11	–	–	–
,, Other offences,	–	–	10	2	5	1
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4	–	–	1
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	4	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	7	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	7	–	2	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 1,064; females, 535. Average daily number—males, 172; females, 130. Highest at any one time—males, 243; females, 165. Lowest at any one time—males, 114; females, 90. Average daily number in hospital—males, 9; females, 7.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 329; females, 173.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December.—Once—males, 168; females, 106. Twice—males, 72; females, 51. Thrice—males, 26; females, 25. Four times and more—males, 96; females, 59. Total—males, 362; females, 241.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 31; females, 20. Twice—males, 18; females, 10. Thrice—males, 14; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 27; females, 19. Total—males, 90; females, 53.

Upon an examination of the above schedules, and the several statistical returns by which the extent of the criminal population is ascertained, we find abundant cause for congratulation in the evidence of progressive improvement, viz.:

1st.—The totals of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, stand thus:—April 22, 1853, 647; 1854, 453; 1855, 340; 1856, 263.

2nd.—The daily averages, the most reliable test of the nature as well as the amount of crime, show a rapid falling off: 1853, 560; 1854, 418; 1855, 302.

The average daily number of prisoners in the gaol for the seven years ending in 1846 (the commencement of the famine) was 242·85; but, bearing in view the normal decrease, we may

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

reasonably assume that, in the current year, unless some new disturbing cause should arise, the average will not exceed, if it does not fall below the latter sum.

3rd.—A comparison of committals and re-committals also affords highly satisfactory results:—

	1853.		1854.		1855.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committals, .	2,057	1,072	1,655	845	1,064	535
Re-committals,	869	511	616	356	362	241

There has been here, as elsewhere, a greater diminution among the adult males, but I am happy to remark that there has been also a large reduction in the juvenile vagrants and workhouse offenders of this sex, and that the females of all classes have experienced a decline. Of the latter it is to be observed that among those confined on the day of inspection, there were no less than twenty-three under rule of penal servitude—a class of prisoners which, as soon as the establishments for their reception shall be completed, will no longer trench upon the accommodation of the County and Borough Gaols.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	12	9	Workshops, . .	1	–
Yards, . . .	13	9	Worksheds, . .	9	6
Day Rooms, . .	16	9	Kitchens, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	2	2	Bakery, . . .	1	–
*Single Cells of size stated below, .	–	–	Store Rooms, . .	4	–
			Laundries, . .	–	1
Cells of smaller size,	73	86	Lavatories, . .	16	9
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	87	8	Baths, . . .	1	1
Cells to contain three persons, . .			Fumigating Rooms, .	1	–
			Reception Rooms, .	2	2
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	–
Sleeping Rooms, .	1	–	Tread-wheels, . .	2	–
Hospital Rooms, .	4	2	Capstan Mill, . .	1	–
Chapels, 1.			Other Machines for Labour, . .	–	2
School Rooms, . .	–	1			

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets, . . .	370	Shirts, ...	279
Pairs Sheets, . . .	42	Jackets, ...	168
Rugs, ...	302	Trowsers, ...	311
Hammocks or Cots, . .	91	Caps, ...	539
Bed-ticks, . . .	378	Pairs Shoes, . . .	346

I found the gaol, as at all my former inspections, in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and regularity. The sewers are effective and are constantly subjected to flushing. Water,

*Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

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which is supplied by a well situate within the building, is distributed to the baths (of which there are two), the lavatories, and the troughs for the personal ablution of the prisoners. The stock of clothing and bedding was ample, but sheets are used only in the hospital, and are not issued to all the classes, though health, economy, and the facility afforded by the manufacture of flax here, dictate their general adoption. Many of the cells are spacious, and capable of being advantageously adapted to "separation," but, on reference to the foregoing schedule it will be seen that no less than 74 of those allocated to the males, and that 86 assigned to the females, do not contain the minimum of cubic feet considered indispensable to the sanitary working of this system when stringently carried out in its integrity. There are, however, 25 day-rooms, which, in the event of its establishment, would be no longer needed, and might be converted into cells. Thirty-four of the male cells are now artificially heated, but are not furnished with any of the other requisites specified in the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44. Since the last inspection a portion of the male prison, consisting of 27 cells, has been transferred to the occupation of the females, and on the male side an addition of six cells has been completed; no further alterations are, however, either in progress or in contemplation, although the laundry, the drying-room, and the chapel, are very defective in size and arrangement.

Considerable care is laudably bestowed upon classification, and upon such subdivisions in reference to offences and to the age and character of the offenders, as the accommodation at the disposal of the authorities will admit.

Among the males, the juveniles are entirely separated from the adults, and all prisoners of both denominations sleep singly, take their meals in their cells, and, when employed on the tread-wheel or at industrial labour, work in distinct stalls and compartments.

All these advantages are not equally shared by the females. The convicts, however, are kept apart, as are also those who are nursing children; prostitutes, and vagrants, and workhouse offenders are very properly placed in separate cells; but there is necessarily, from the inadequacy of this quarter of the prison, an undue amount of association, which is peculiarly injurious to offenders of this sex, susceptible as they are of the evils arising from contamination and of the benefits resulting from isolation.

The lock-up is attended by the head turnkey, and the governor frequently goes round the prison at variable hours during the night. There is a patrol of two turnkeys, but their circuits are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock—a very effective check upon irregularity.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 24, and were all of a comparatively light character, the offences not having required the intervention of any higher authority than that of the governor.

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South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

Industrial and Punitive Labour.

Males.

Weaving and Winding,	16	Milling,	2
Matmaking,	2	Baking,	4
Netmaking,	1	Cooking,	3
Nailers,	1	Rubbing flax,	20
Tinmen,	1	Tread-mill,	12
Shoemakers,	2	Capstan-mill,	40
Tailors,	3	Stone-breaking,	14
Brushmaking,	2	Pumping,	2
Hackling,	2	Cleaning Prison,	8
Carpenters,	1		
Turners,	1	Total,	138
Coopers,	2		

Females.

Spinning,	20	Pumping,	12
Knitting,	6	Cleaning Prison,	14
Needlework,	8		
Rubbing flax,	8	Total,	94
Washing,	26		

The above summary of employment on the day of inspection represents the whole of the inmates of the gaol who were available after the deduction of the sick and the debtors; and it is but justice to state that at my former visits I have invariably found a similar disposition to turn the labour of the prisoners to the best account, consistently with the proportion of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; for it is much to be lamented that in filling the vacancies which have occurred in the staff during the past year, no regard has been paid to the appointment of officers acquainted with, and capable of teaching trades. The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol in the preceding two years stands thus:—

Articles.	Cost of Materials.	Cash received.	Profit.
1854.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net-making,	37 11 7	53 17 7	16 6 0
Mat-making,	5 6 11	12 19 11	7 3 0
Sacking,	0 15 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Total,	44 3 6	68 7 6	24 4 0
1855.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net-making,	25 14 6	40 1 1	14 6 7
Mat-making,	10 18 3	18 4 5	7 16 2
Sacking,	0 14 6	3 6 10	2 12 4
Total,	37 7 3	62 2 4	24 15 1

Schools.—A trained teacher, who had been formerly a regimental schoolmaster, has been lately appointed, and appears to be qualified for the discharge of his duties. He instructs both sexes in turn, the females of course being under the supervision of a matron—an arrangement which has worked satisfactorily

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in other prisons, as great difficulty is experienced in finding matrons who combine capacity for tuition with fitness for maintaining discipline.

The National registry is in use, but, as has been observed before, it is calculated for a higher scale of proficiency than is found to exist among the illiterate classes from which gaols derive their population, and it therefore would be desirable to establish a sub-classification of progress from entire ignorance, through the rudimental stages, up to reading the "First Book." The chaplains, I have great pleasure in reporting, attend and take an active interest in this important branch of gaol discipline.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 242; females, 29. Average number attending daily—Males, 57; females, 7.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Class 1—males, 6 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 2—females, 5 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 3—males and females under 15, 5 oz. oatmeal, 1 pint sweet milk.

Dinner—Class 1—males, 14 oz. bread, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 2—females, 12 oz. bread, 1 pint sweet milk. Class 3—8 oz. bread, 1 pint vegetable soup.

Supper—males and females under 15, 4 oz. bread.

Contracts.—Wheat, per sack, 40*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian corn, per ton, £8 2*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt, 18*s.*; sweet milk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 11*d.*; mould candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 3*d.*; dipt candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.* 3*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

The bread is manufactured in the gaol at a cost of $7\frac{1}{10}$*d.* for the four-pound loaf.

The net cost of dietary—1856, gaol, $2\frac{11}{12}$*d.*; hospital, $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.* 1855, gaol, $2\frac{2}{3}$*d.*; hospital 5*d.* 1854, gaol, $2\frac{7}{10}$*d.*; hospital, $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* 1853, gaol, 2*d.*; hospital, $5\frac{1}{3}$*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The books are kept with remarkable accuracy and fulness, but it would be advisable that an entry should be made of the ingress and egress of the extern officers, in order to record the duration of their visits, this matter having already been made the subject of a Parliamentary Return.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—in 1853, £4,742 19*s.* 3*d.*; 1854, £4,227 4*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £3,694 7*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward R. Townsend, Local Inspector, .	150	0	0
William Beamish, Medical Officer, .	74	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. Patrick O'Regan, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
William C. Townsend, Apothecary, .	20	0	0
John Joyce, Governor, . . .	200	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron, . . .	50	0	0

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Steevenson, Head Turnkey, Painter, &c.,	50	0	0
James Martin, Store-keeper,	30	0	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Gate-keeper,	37	10	0
Timothy Byrne, Sessions Turnkey,	40	0	0
William Roche, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	39	0	0
Richard Curran, do.,	39	0	0
Peter M'Swiney, do.,	28	12	0
William Thompson, do., Weaver,	28	12	0
Daniel Curran, do.,	26	0	0
Michael Murphy, do.,	26	0	0
John Linihan, do.,	26	0	0
Patrick Sheehan, do.,	26	0	0
James O'Hea, do.,	26	0	0
Thomas Catling, do.,	26	0	0
James Barrett, do.,	26	0	0
Edmond Cudmore, do., and Baker,	54	12	0
Henry Dillon, do., and Miller,	46	12	0
Andrew Mathews, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
William Sweeny, Messenger,	18	5	0
Michael Duggan, Watchman,	26	0	0
Margaret Waugh, Assistant Matron,	26	0	0
Margaret M'Swiney, Turnkey,	21	0	0
Mary Murphy, do.,	18	0	0
Mary Curran, do.,	18	0	0
Mary Byrne, Nurse,	20	0	0
Anne Kelly, do.,	20	0	0
Catherine Curran, Searcher,	13	0	0

All the turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms, and those who sleep in the prison receive an allowance of coals and candles, but no rations. After three years' service there is a small graduated advance in their salaries. It is to be observed that only five of their body are handicraftsmen, viz., a miller, a baker, a weaver, a shoemaker, and a painter. Four were dismissed or had resigned since the last inspection, and the schoolmaster and assistant matron were also discharged—the person selected to fill the latter vacancy being under probation at the period of my visit.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 194; Surgeon, 368; Apothecary, 365; Protestant Chaplain, 139; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 306.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 62; Surgeon, &c., 113; Apothecary, 113; Protestant Chaplain, 46; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 86.

Hospitals.—The hospitals for both sexes are roomy, and were thoroughly clean. There were 13 male and 8 female patients, among whom were some slight cases of fever, but the general health of the prison has been satisfactory.

Year.	No. in Hospital.	Total No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	391	6,827	52	16	8	30
1854,	326	6,245	37	4	10	14
1855,	277	4,678	26	0	5	13

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The High Sheriff.
Sir Geo. C. Colthurst, Bart.
John J. Heard, Esq., M.P.
Thomas G. French, Esq.
William B. Jones, Esq.
William R. Meade, Esq.
Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.
Richard Longfield, Esq.
J. M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq.
Sampson T. W. French, Esq.
Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq.
Daniel Conner, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business and the examination and discharge of accounts, all payments being made by cheques.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Mitchelstown.

Mitchelstown.—No prisoners; 27 in the first quarter of the year; the house clean, but in a very dilapidated condition, and insufficient in accommodation and security; the roof requiring to be pointed; the privies ruinous, and the chimneys smoking intolerably. An estimate, however, for all repairs has lately been furnished to the Board of Superintendence of the County Gaol. The bedding defective, the blankets and bed-ticks being much worn. The keeper, who had been lately appointed in the room of his predecessor (dismissed for misconduct), informed me that, on his arrival, he found the bedding full of vermin, and that the straw had not been renewed for a considerable period. A grate was about to be set immediately in the male day-room, but there is no fire-place in the female day-room. *No water on the premises.* Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The registry tolerably correct, but kept in a slovenly manner, the keeper, who is an elderly person, and apparently wanting in intelligence, sometimes entering with his own hand the names of the constables who lodge and remove prisoners—a practice which defeats the only reliable check upon the exact issue of rations. Keeper's salary, £15. Dietary, 1¾*d.* per meal for both sexes.

Fermoy.

Fermoy.—Two male prisoners, both deserters; 148 in the same quarter; the house clean, but in a ruinous state; leaky and insecure. An escape took place last October in consequence of the gross negligence of the keeper (who was dismissed) and the weakness of one of the cell doors, through which a hole was cut, and access thus obtained to the padlock. The magistrates who investigated the matter recommended that the doors should be strengthened, that more substantial locks should be procured, and that a private house, which adjoins the bridewell and affords means of communication and escape, should be purchased. The building, however, from its site and construction—the male and female cells joining in the same corridor, and thus enabling the inmates to converse at night with each other—is quite unfit for a prison, and I learned with great regret that the intention which at one time was entertained of establishing a proper place of detention near the court-house, has been abandoned. Further, there is *no water procurable on the premises—a great evil.* The blankets and bedding in a defective condition. The local inspector visits occasionally. Keeper's

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South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

salary, £20. Dietary, 3*d.* per day for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. Registry correct.

Kinsale.

Kinsale.—Fifty-one prisoners in the first quarter of the year. No alterations since the last inspection. No water on the premises, but one penny a-day is allowed for carriage. The sewers require to be cleaned out from time to time. Cost of diet, 2¾*d.* Salary of keeper, £17 10*s.* Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry correct. The local inspector visits frequently.

Youghal.

Youghal.—No prisoners; 41 in the first quarter of the year. The house very clean, but damp at the junction of the roof with the parapet walls. The pump ineffective; an allowance, however, is made for fetching the water; the cesspools can only be cleared by carrying the soil through the house. The bedding sufficient in quantity, but some of the blankets and rugs much worn. I was informed that a presentment had passed for executing the necessary repairs, and for building a coal and straw shed. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector never visits, but the magistrates do so occasionally. Dietary, 3½*d.* and a fraction. Salary of keeper, who has been lately appointed on the resignation of his predecessor, £20. The registry and committals correct.

Midleton.

Midleton.—No prisoners; 87 in the same quarter. The house clean, and supplied with bedding, sufficient in quantity, but somewhat worn. A spring well of excellent water on the premises. The sewerage is imperfect, and it would be advantageous to place the cesspool outside the building, and to remove an open ashpit. There is no female drunkards' cell. The keeper's apartments were undergoing enlargement at the time of my visit. Salary, £20. Dietary, 4½*d.* for both sexes, but likely to be reduced, from the fall in prices. Petty sessions fortnightly without fail, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals properly kept. The local inspector visits.

Queenstown.

Queenstown.—No prisoners; 124 in the same quarter. Drunkenness is on the decrease. The house clean and carefully kept, but some bedding required, many of the blankets and tickens being very thin; one pane has been removed from each window; it would be better to substitute one of perforated zinc, or one of glass on a swivel. *No water on the premises;* the privies clearable only by carrying the soil through the building. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. Registry correct, except that the constables sometimes do not enter their own names. Some, but very few, committals for carrying out short sentences in the bridewell. Keeper's salary, £15. Dietary averages 3½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector visits occasionally.

Macroom.

Macroom.—Forty-six in the same quarter. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct. Some repairs required in the building; the building in bad condition. No water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it, and the sewers ineffective. The local inspector visits regularly.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

Bandon.—No prisoners; 105 in the preceding qnarter. The house very clean, and sufficiently supplied with bedding; the sewers effective. No water on the premises, but it is procured from the river and from a spring well. The registry is now correct in form, and the committals are duly kept. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits from time to time, but rarely makes entries. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females. Salary of keeper, £25. Bandon.

Millstreet.—No prisoners; 9 only in the last quarter. The house clean, and bedding sufficient. The registry correct, but some *illegal* cases of sentence to imprisonment *in* the bridewell. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Dietary, for males, $4\frac{5}{8}d.$; for females, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ I lament to say that it has been determined to retain this building as a bridewell, for which it is wholly unfit from its limited accommodatiou, there being but one small cell for males, and but one room for occupation by day and night for the females; the windows of this latter, as well as those of the male day-room, look upon the street, thus affording means of communication with the outside. It would be far more desirable to abandon it, and to construct a new and proper bridewell, than to expend money in maintaining a miserable make-shift. However, the proposed repairs and alterations are indispensable for the existing building. Millstreet.

Mallow.—No prisoners; 127 in the first quarter of the year. The house tolerably clean; the sewers ineffective; no water on the premises, but a sum is allowed for fetching it. The roof is now stanched, and the bedding sufficient. Registry correct, except that the number of meals issned were not entered from day to day. Committals well kept. Sentences to imprisonment *in* the bridewell, which had been noticed in former Reports, have been discontinued. Petty sessions held weekly, and transmittals without delay. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes per day on the average. Salary of keeper, £25. The local inspector and the magistrates both visit. Mallow.

Dunmanway.—One prisoner; 35 in the same quarter. This miserable bnilding was much out of repair, there being a leakage in the roof. The walls are insecure from want of due height; the sewers clearable from the ontside. *No water on the premises.* The blankets thin, and the tickens worn. Dietary, $4d.$ (within a fraction) on an average for both sexes. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The new form of registry has been adopted, and is correctly kept, as well as the committals, by the keeper, who has been lately appointed, on tbe death of his predecessor. The local inspector visits from time to time. Dunmanway.

Bantry.—One male prisoner; 37 in tbe same quarter. The house clean and orderly, but several repairs required, which, however, were abont to be executed. The sewers had been lately cleaned, and it is intended to erect a tank so as to supply, in rainy weather, the means of flushing them. Bedding sufficient, but some of the blankets very thin. Diet, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both Bantry.

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South District.

County of Cork.

Bridewells.

sexes on an average. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits, but does not make entries.

Castletown Berehaven.

Castletown Berehaven.—Seventy-seven in the same quarter. Bedding sufficient in quantity, but in bad condition. Some repairs have been executed, but more still required in the roof, which leaks; the chimneys continue smoky; a new sewer has been constructed, but is offensive, as the wind blows through it. Cost of diet, 4*d.* Keeper's salary, £15, which is quite inadequate. Neither the prescribed form of registry nor a Visitors' Book is yet supplied. Prisoners no longer lodged without written committals. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals more regular than formerly. *No water on the premises.* The local inspector visits.

Skibbereen.

Skibbereen.—One boy and one girl; 82 in the previous quarter. The house very clean, and sufficiently furnished with bedding; but the day-rooms and cells affected by damp, in consequence of a depression in the roof. A well on the premises supplies excellent water, which ought to be made available for flushing the defective sewers. The accommodation, which consists only of four male and two female cells, is inadequate. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals on the next escort day. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 4½*d.* for males, 4¼*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £20. The local inspector visits very regularly.

Rosscarbery.

Rosscarbery.—No prisoners; 10 in the last quarter, and but 7 in the preceding one; none had been committed here for more than five weeks before my visit. The accommodation is wretched, as has often been noticed in former Reports. Water is fetched from a considerable distance. The sewerage effective. Blankets and bed-tickens thin and worn, but sufficient in quantity. Some whitewash required. The committals correct, but the old form of registry, despite the peremptory order of the Court of Queen's Bench, is still in use. Dietary, 3⅓*d.* for males, 2¾*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £15. The local inspector visits.

Cloghnakilty.

Cloghnakilty.—No prisoners; 37 in the preceding quarter. House very clean and in good repair, and the bedding sufficient. The cesspools had been lately cleared out, but there are no means of flushing them; water is procurable near at hand. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. Dietary, 3½*d.* for males, 3*d.* for females. Salary, £20. The local inspector had been lately appointed.

Charleville.

Charleville.—One male; 38 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, but very damp, the roof not being stanch. The bedding sufficient. No water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. The keeper's privy choked up and useless, but the others in tolerable order. The proper form of registry has been obtained since the last inspection, and the illegal practice of lodging prisoners without written committals has been discontinued. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Keeper's salary, £15, which is very

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small. Dietary, 3¾*d.* daily on the average for both sexes. Several repairs, indispensable for maintaining the condition of the prison and for its security, have been certified by the local inspector, who frequently visits, and by two of the magistrates attending sessions; these have been examined into and reported upon by the county surveyor, and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay nor obstruction in completing them.

South District. — *County of Cork.* — *Bridewells.*

Kanturk.—No prisoners; 76 in the last quarter. The house clean and very tidy, but the chimneys smoky and the roof leaky, for correcting which defects immediate steps are required to be taken. The bedding sufficient, but the blankets thin and worn. The cesspools clearable from the outside. Water for washing is obtained from the neighbouring river, but that for drinking is carried from a distance, an allowance being made. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector is remarkably attentive to his duty, and makes his entries in a very satisfactory manner. Keeper's salary, £25. Dietary, 4*d.* daily on an average for both sexes. The correct form of registry has been procured and is now in use; prisoners are no longer lodged here without written committals, but I regret to state that I found some instances of *illegal* sentences to terms of imprisonment *in* this bridewell.

Kanturk.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol.—Visited the 21st of April, and the 5th of June, 1856.

City of Cork Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	3	–	3	–	–	–
For Larceny,	1	2	3	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	2	–	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	4	7	11	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	35	36	71	3	1	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	7	4	11	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	3	7	10	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	14	20	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	7	9	–	–	–
Vagrants,	8	2	10	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	81	84	165	4	1	5

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South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	5	6	12	15
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, . . .	–	–	–	–	2	1
Summary convictions—Vagrants, .	–	–	5	–	2	1
,, Other offences,	–	–	7	7	12	19
Once and Twice imprisoned, .	–	–	5	4	13	17
Three times imprisoned, . .	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855, debtors included—males, 821 ; females, 797.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, debtors included—males, 244; females, 244.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855. —Once, males, 101 ; females, 68. Twice—males, 55 ; females, 70. Thrice—males, 26 ; females, 41. Four times and more—males, 20 ; females, 47. Total—males, 202 ; females, 226.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once —males, 25 ; females, 21. Twice—males, 4 ; females, 5. Thrice —males, 1. Total—males, 30 ; females, 33.

Average daily number—males, 100 ; females, 70. Highest at any one time—males, 133 ; females, 97. Lowest at any one time—males, 68 ; females, 50. Average daily number in hospital —males, 4 ; females, 3.

An unquestionable reduction appears from the subjoined returns of the totals in custody on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, and on the first day of inspection for the present year, viz.:—

April 21,	1853, ...	252
,,	1854, ...	194
,,	1855, ...	185
,,	1856, ...	165

and this result is further corroborated by the daily averages in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, which stand thus, respectively, 222, 206, 170. Vagrancy has in particular experienced a considerable decline.

Vagrants in custody on the

21st April,	1853, ...	72
,,	1854, ...	27
,,	1855, ...	20
,,	1856, ...	10

This decrease is not found, I lament to say, to extend proportionately to the juveniles of either sex ; no less than 124, (of whom 97 were between ten and sixteen years of age,) having been inmates of the gaol during the year 1855 ; and among the females

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of all ages an undue preponderance presents itself. The whole committals of the latter sex in the last year fell but little short of those of the males; while in this year, up to the day of inspection, the numbers were exactly equal, and for both periods there is a slight excess in their re-committals—a condition of things which imperatively calls for the application of a stricter and more deterrent discipline, and for the appointment of a more efficient class of officers; the Board, in the interval between my first and second visit, having felt themselves compelled to severely reprimand the matrons, and to threaten them with dismissal in the event of further complaints being preferred against them, as their disagreements had tended to greatly disorganize this quarter of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	9	Workshops,	1	1
Yards,	7	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	9	9	Store Rooms,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	–	8	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells,	54	54	Lavatories,	9	9
Sleeping Rooms, Marshalsea,	6	–	Baths,	–	1
Number of Beds in each such Rooms,	3	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

No alteration has been completed since the last inspection, except the conversion of a shed into a school-room, but considerable progress has been made in the erection of a reception ward for the males, with a bath and privy annexed.

The building is in sound repair, secure, clean, and furnished with bedding adequate for existing requirements; the ventilation, although improved by the perforation of holes in the cell doors, is still imperfect. The sewerage is effective, and water is obtained from a well within the walls, and from two reservoirs on the adjoining hill; which latter, however, sometimes fail in their supply during the prevalence of dry weather. There are nine lavatories for each sex. The male work-room is so limited in point of size as to render it impossible to prevent undue communication during the hours of employment, and the laundry is also open to the same objection, there being no partitions between the washing troughs.

Even under existing circumstances, and despite the great diminution of pressure on the accommodation, strict classification is wholly unattainable. The males, tried and untried, take their meals in their respective day-rooms, and at night sleep in their respective quarters, but are associated without distinction as to their offences and ages during work hours. The females, who are divided into two classes, regulated by character, also take their meals in their day-rooms. There are allotted to criminals

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South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

of this sex eight cells adapted for "separation," which might be doubled in number at a comparatively trifling outlay; but as there are no bye-laws for carrying out the prescriptions of the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44 (the "Separate System Act,"), these cells are occupied solely by those who are under sentence of solitary confinement.

The lock-up is attended by the deputy governor, and there is no night inspection at variable hours. Since the 1st of January in the current year there were five punishments, all but one having been inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Employment.

Punitive Labour.—Males—tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone breaking, and crank labouring, and prison duties, 27. Females—washing and prison duties, 23.

Industrial Labour.—Males—weaving, winding, mat-making, clog-making, tailoring, shoe-making, tin-work, teasing oakum and coir, peg-making, and carpenter's work, 29. Females—carding, spinning, needlework, knitting, and teasing oakum, 34.

Manufacture Account of the City of Cork Gaol, for one year, from the 1st of January to 31st of December, 1855.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To value of stock on hands, 31st Dec., 1854.						
„ Do. of linen and cotton yarn and wool, .	15	12	7			
„ Do. of manufacturing implements, . .	27	0	0			
„ Sundry accounts due to Board, . .	8	6	3			
				50	18	10
Paid for Raw Material this year.						
To linen and cotton yarn, and wool, . .	58	4	7			
„ Coir yarn, ...	66	17	9			
„ Freights and charges, Liverpool and Belfast, ...	6	8	4			
„ Flax Straw, ...	2	14	6			
„ Timber for clogs, &c., ...	10	2	1			
„ Leather, ...	3	16	8½			
„ Sundries, ...	3	15	10			
„ Wheels, reeds, &c., ...	8	19	11½			
				160	19	9
To balance profit on prisoners' labour, . .				120	10	6
				332	9	1
Cr.						
By cash for articles sold, ...	93	5	5			
„ Accounts due, ...	10	8	0			
				103	13	5
„ Value of male prisoners' clothing, . .	69	10	4			
„ Do. female do., . . .	47	5	8			
„ Do. of furniture and bedding, . .	37	12	9			
„ Do. of carpenters' and tinworks, &c., .	4	6	2			
„ Do. of clothing made and repaired, .	6	5	4			
„ Do. of furniture and bedding repaired,	4	4	1			
„ Do. of Indian corn ground, . . .	3	10	0			
				172	14	4

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By value of stock on hands, 31st December, 1855.						
" Do. of linen and cotton yarn, . .	11	1	4			
" Do. of coir yarn, ...	23	0	0			
" Do. of looms, wheels, &c., . . .	22	0	0			
				56	1	4
				£332	9	1

Work and Manufacture of Prisoners during the year.

18 Stone of wool, carded and spun into yarn.
60 Stone of flax hackled, scutched, and spun.
150 Yards of frieze made.
184 Yards of linsey made.
1160 Yards of linen made.
351 Yards of canvas made.
511 Yards of gingham made.
509 Yards of calico made.
300 Shirts made.
74 Shifts made.
81 Wrappers made.
150 Women's caps.
115 Neckerchiefs.
32 Petticoats.
20 Sheets.
20 Rollers.
360 Pairs of stockings knit.
30 Bed ticks.
72 Pairs of trowsers.
34 Jackets.
37 Vests.
66 Men's caps.
180 Pairs of clogs.
25 Pairs of canvas shoes.
200 Pairs of clogs bound.
260 Coir sweeping brushes.
106 Do. lime do.
6 Do. scrubbing do.
52 Timber buckets.
4 Water tubs.
6 Card frames.
646 Mats of all kinds.
20 Cwts. of oakum.
40 Tons of limestone broke.
156 lbs. of wood skewers.
2 School desks.
1 Table, 1 form.
2 Door frames.
2 Skylights, workshop.
1 Window sash.
2 Spade handles.
12 Whitewash do.
24 Hammers handled.
24 Wood panes.
6 Close stool covers.
1 Cupboard.
37 Tin quarts.
1 Louver window.
286 Strips for window sashes and columns.
1 Wire screen.
2 Lattices for cook-house.
1 Sheet iron fire doctor.
3 Cell window sashes.
1 Prop for washhouse.
562 Mops made out of condemned clothing.
Painters, slaters, and masons' work.

REPAIRS.

432 Articles of male clothing.
456 Shirts and shifts.
364 Female articles.
120 Blankets.
72 Ticks.
90 Pairs of clogs.
30 Large milk cans.
68 Quarts.
3 Tables.
6 Buckets.
6 Bread trays.
2 Boiler covers.
2 Handbarrows.
1 Sledge hammer.
Removing and putting up fixtures of storeroom.

WASHING FOR GAOL.

633 Dozen of linen articles.
94 Dozen of woollen articles.

HOSPITAL.

30 Dozen linen articles.
15 Dozen woollen articles.

BRIDEWELL.

19 Dozen of woollen articles.

The above schedules show that industrial employment is not

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South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

neglected here—some of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., three weavers and one shoemaker.

The total net profit, 1854, £49 3*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £40 19*s.* 2½*d.*

Stock at time of Inspection.—Pairs blankets, 268; pairs sheets, 25; rugs, 205; hammocks or cots, 47; bed-ticks, 203; shirts, 387; jackets, 150; vests, 135; trowsers, 151; caps, 124; pairs of shoes, 29; clogs, 206.

Schools.—Schooling is maintained for six hours daily among the prisoners of both sexes, who are divided into three classes, each thus receiving instruction for two hours. The males are taught by a master, and the females by the daughter of one of the turnkeys, who was not, however, regularly trained to tuition. Some progress appeared to have been made, as I learned with much pleasure from the Roman Catholic chaplain. The great majority of the prisoners being of his persuasion, he takes a very active interest in this important branch of gaol discipline and reformation. At my second inspection I found that a shed had been enclosed and converted into a commodious school-room for the males. Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—Males, 382; females, 44. Average number attending daily—Males, 57; females, 13.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 31.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of Inspection.—Males, 4; females, 1.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 40; females, 44. Whipping—males, 108. Total—males, 148; females, 44.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—First class—Males—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and 1 pint of milk. Second class—Females—5 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Dinner.—First class—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Second class—Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint milk.

Males and females under 15 years, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint gruel, and for supper 4 oz. bread.

All prisoners get twice in each week 1 pint of oatmeal gruel instead of milk for one meal; and all prisoners committed for one month and under get but ½ pint milk for breakfast. Males, 1 pint, and females ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 12 lbs., 1*s.* 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian corn, purchased cost price, £8 10*s.*; rice, per cwt., 18*s.* 8*d.*; potatoes, not in use; meat, hospital, per lb., 6*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; buttermilk, not used; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 5*d.*; turf, not used; straw, per ton, 68*s.*; candles, per doz., moulds, 8*s.*, dipt, 7*s.*; soap, per cwt., 32*s.*

There were a few complaints of the dietary, which I considered to be without foundation. The bread was rather soft, but was sweet in flavour. The chaplains are regular in their inspection, but it would be very desirable that they should briefly state their opinion, whether favourable or otherwise,

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as, in the event of an exception being made to the quality of the provisions at some comparatively distant period, it is impossible for the Inspector-General to arrive at a conclusion where there is no comment entered by a competent authority to refer to.

The net cost of dietary—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 2⅞*d.*; 1856, 2¾*d.*

Books and Accounts.—Considerable improvement has taken place in the keeping of the books. There is, however, no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers.

The total cost of the gaol—1853, £2,444 5*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £2,280 11*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £2,343 16*s.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. W. C. Noligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. C. Twoomy, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
William T. Jones, Apotheeary,	10	0	0
Francis D. Murphy, Governor,	200	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	63	0	0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	37	6	0
Sam. Trounce, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	27	6	0
John Stanley, do.,	27	6	0
William Plant, sen., do., Weaver,	27	6	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do.,	27	6	0
John Barry, do., Weaver,	27	6	0
William Plant, jun., do.,	27	6	0
George Furlong, do., Weaver, and Master of Works,	39	0	0
Thomas Sullivan, Turnkey,	27	6	0
Daniel Pigott, do.,	27	6	0
John Sullivan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Meade, Matron,	35	2	0
Margaret Kelleher, Assistant do.,	23	8	0
Teresa Giltinan, Nursetender,	24	18	4
Maria Giltinan, Schoolmistress,	20	0	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher at Gate,	5	0	0

No turnkey has been employed in schooling since the appointment of the schoolmaster.

The turnkeys are furnished with uniforms, and, as well as the other officers, enjoy an allowance of coals and candles. They receive a fixed weekly stipend of 10*s.* 6*d.*, to which is made a temporary addition of 1*s.* 6*d.* during the continuance of the high prices of provisions and of all necessaries.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 142; Surgeon, &c., 362; Protestant Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 156. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 33; Surgeon, &c., 114; Protestant Chaplain, 48; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 48.

The Hospitals for both sexes were clean and well tended, but are not furnished with water-closets. There were but five

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South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

patients, four males and one female. The Medical Officer initials all orders for sick and extra diet.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.
1853,	121,	5	13	1	6
1854,	103,	2	13	10	11
1855,	125,	2	13	8	2

Board of Superintendence.

Wm. Fitzgibbon, Esq., Mayor.
William L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.
Francis Lyons, Esq., J.P.
Barth. Gibbings, Esq., J.P.
Sir William Hackett, Knt., J.P.
Timothy Mahony, Esq., J.P.
John Hodder, Esq., T.C.
D. M'Carthy Mahony, Esq., T.C.
G. J. Wycherly, Esq., M.D., T.C.
Cornelius Keller, Esq., T.C.
John Cave, Esq., T.C.
Paul M. Leving, Esq.

The Board is convened monthly, but there are sometimes failures in forming a quorum from the non-attendance of the magisterial members.

General Observations.—The evils and defects, which have been touched on above, are attributable partly to the inadequacy of fitting accommodation, and partly to the laxity of discipline, which has grown up under the unfavourable circumstances in which this prison has been placed, in consequence of the advanced age and infirm health of the Governor—the latter, it is but justice to him to state, having been caused chiefly by an injury inflicted upon him some years ago at the hands of a prisoner.

It has been, therefore, impossible for him, during a considerable period, to exert that vigilance, vigour, and control, which are indispensable for the maintenance of due subordination both among officers and those under their supervision.

The first of these defects could be easily obviated at no great expense, and without delay, the yard or court which adjoins the entrance of it affording ample space for the erection of separate cells, and of partitioned working-stalls, in order to enforce throughout the principle of non-communication.

With reference to the other defect, the remedy is within the immediate reach of the local authorities, inasmuch as the retirement of the Governor has been determined on, and as the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68) transfers to the Board of Superintendence the right of appointing all officers—a privilege of great importance, and upon the conscientious exercise of which depends the whole administration of the establishment. As this will probably be the first occasion for testing the application of the newly given powers in the higher grades of appointments, I cannot but regard it as the turning point for deciding whether the selection of officers is hereafter to be regulated solely by the qualifications of the candidates for the vacant posts, or whether other influences, local, personal, sectarian, or political, which have heretofore so lamentably obstructed improvement in prison management, are to be still allowed sway; and with this conviction I would venture most earnestly to urge the Board to fulfil impartially the trust which is confided to

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them, and to take the lead in inaugurating a system in which merit shall be alone recognised, as thus a career would be opened to deserving officers of all ranks, and a powerful stimulus would be furnished to the energetic discharge of their several duties.

City Bridewell.

I found this building as clean and regular as is consistent with the filth and disorderly character of its usual inmates. There was a sufficiency of bedding, and an ample supply of water. The books are kept with care and clearness. The total cost for 1855 amounted to £614 0*s.* 1*d.* The total committals for the last five years stand thus,—exhibiting a large and progressive decrease:—1851, 15,152; 1852, 13,581; 1853, 12,931; 1854, 11,319; 1855, 8,596. The first quarter of the current year, when compared with the corresponding period of 1855, also shows a reduction.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

County of Galway Gaol.—Visited the 17th and 18th of June, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Larceny,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	9	9	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	12	10	22	1	1	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
By Courts Martial.						
Military Offenders,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	4	3	7	1	1	2
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	3	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	36	37	73	2	3	5

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South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for trial at assizes and Sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–	–	3
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	2	3
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	2

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 384; females, 215.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 143; females, 79.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 32; females, 20. Twice—males, 20; females, 13. Thrice—males, 10; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 4. Total—males, 70; females, 43.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 4; females, 5. Twice—males, 1; females, 3. Thrice—males, 1; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 3; females, 2. Total—males, 9; females, 14.

Average daily number—males, 41; females, 32. Highest at any one time—males, 57; females, 40. Lowest ditto—males, 22; females, 21. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 2.

Upon examining the totals of those in custody on the first of the above days, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find a large reduction, although the returns for 1855 and 1856 present the same number, viz.:—17th June, 1853, 165; 1854, 109; 1855, 73; 1856, 73. If, however, we take the daily averages for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, which constitute a more reliable test than the comparison of single days, we shall be the more sensible of the great diminution which has taken place within this period, the figures standing respectively thus—151, 107, 73.

It is to be observed that on the day of inspection, for which the return is given, the females exceeded the males by one, but as there were no less than *nine* of the former sex under sentence of penal servitude, still detained here for want of accommodation in the convict prison, this preponderance must not be considered to be normal. On the other hand, there were five males committed for military offences, few of which are probably chargeable to the county.

There is, I am happy to state, a remarkable decline in the juveniles of both sexes, at and under the age of sixteen years. In the *re-committals* since the 1st of January, the proportion of the females appears to be greatly on the advance, which is doubt-

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less attributable to the paucity of room, to the very imperfect discipline unavoidable in prisons on the associated principle, and to the constant recurrence of prostitutes seeking for medical treatment.

The ordinary classification prescribed by the "Prisons Act" is applied to the males, who now all sleep in single cells, except in the cases of lunacy, and of tendency to epilepsy, and other diseases requiring constant aid and supervision. They take their meals in their day-rooms, but those who have committed trifling offences are punished by being placed apart in their cells at meal hours. There seems to be no adequate reason why this approximation to separation should not be universally maintained.

The females are divided into three classes, according to character. They are congregated at meals and throughout the day, and they sleep in association, except those of abandoned and refractory character, who occupy single cells at night. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that there should be so little check upon the re-committals.

The lock-up is attended by the head turnkey, and there is a single patrol during the night; but there is no tell-tale clock to measure the accuracy of his circuits; nor does the governor visit at irregular and unexpected hours. There were but six punishments since the 1st of January, all of which were inflicted by the sole authority of the governor.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	7	3	Hospital Rooms, .	2	2
Yards, . . .	6	3	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Day Rooms, . .	7	3	Workshops, . .	1	–
Single Cells, . .	59	13	Worksheds, . .	–	13
Single Cells of larger size, . . .	8	1	Kitchen and Bakery, in one, . . .	–	1
Cells to contain three persons, . .	2	2	Store Rooms, . .	7	3
Sleeping Rooms, .	6	4	Laundries, . .	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms, . .	18	12	Baths, . . .	2	1
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	1
			Tread-wheels, . .	1	–

I found the building in sound repair, clean, well ventilated, and adequately provided with bedding. The supply of water, which is raised by a force-pump and is conducted to every yard, is ample; and the sewerage is now highly effective. Prisoners of both sexes are bathed on their admission during the summer months; and a new boiler, which has been lately erected in the laundry, will furnish hot water for winter use. There is but one apartment for the four-fold purposes of washing, drying, cooking, and baking, and there is no reception-ward. No steps have been taken for adding partitions to the washing troughs, or to the tread-wheel; but I do not dwell upon these and other defects, in the hope, which I have expressed below, that there will be a complete remodelling of such portions of the prison as are incompatible with the strict observance of the separate system in its integrity.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 6.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 1; females, 8.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement.—Males, 6.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weavers,	4	School,	3
Shoemakers,	3	Sick and unemployed,	5
Carpenters,	1	Tread-wheel,	14
Brushmakers,	3		
Prison duties,	3	Total,	36

FEMALES.

At Spinning wheels,	3	Nurses, sick, and unemployed,	17
Needlework,	10		
Cooking,	4		
Wardswomen,	3	Total,	37

The decrease in the numbers confined, and the short periods to which the majority of prisoners have latterly been sentenced, of course affect the industrial operations of the gaol unfavourably; and the foregoing schedule, which applies to the day of inspection, may be taken as fairly representing the proportions in which the prisoners of both sexes are ordinarily employed.

The total of net profit—1854, £65 1*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £32.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	360	Jackets,	61
Rugs,	220	Trowsers,	61
Bed-ticks,	315	Caps,	50
Shirts,	110	Pairs Shoes,	30

Schooling is given in classes for several hours daily to the males, the registry of the National Board being in use; but, as has been observed in former reports, some additional form of record, more suited to the illiterate condition of the usual inmates, is required, in order to ascertain the diligence of the master and the proficiency of the pupils in the primary stages of learning, which are not separately defined in the registry referred to.

Some progress appeared to have been made in writing.

No educational instruction is given to the females, whom, also, it would be very desirable that the schoolmaster should teach in the presence of a matron, as he has ample leisure for this supplemental duty. The chaplains from time to time examine the scholars, but it would be very satisfactory if they were to enter such observations as occur to them with regard to the entries of advancement.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 88.

Average number attending daily.—Males, 15.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. Indian meal, and half pint

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of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and three-quarters pint of sweet milk.

Under ten years of age—Breakfast, 5 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and half pint of sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, and three-eighths pint of sweet milk.

Gruel is substituted for milk on two days in each week at intervals, and every day for persons not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

Contracts.—Bread, 2⅛*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 11*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 5½*d.* per lb.; new milk, 4¾*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; turf, 10¾*d.* per statute box; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 7*d.* per lb.; soap, 3*d.* per lb.

The net cost of dietary 17th June, 1853, 1¹⁷⁄₂₄*d.*; 1854, 2⅛*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*; 1856, 2½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books.

The books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are duly kept, but I experienced some difficulty in examining the abstract of daily consumption, from the manner of summing up the totals. There appears to be a want of quickness and clearness in dealing with these forms, although they are simple, and are universally understood and appreciated as a very valuable system of checks throughout the kingdom.

The total cost of the gaol:—1853, £2,008 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,844 2*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, 1,723 11*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	8
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	0
A. T. Veitch, Surgeon, &c.,	74	0	0
Patrick Mitchell, 1st Turnkey,	50	0	0
James Reilly, 2nd do.,	40	0	0
Thomas Hogan, 3rd do., Weaver,	37	10	0
Thomas Philips, 4th do.,	35	0	0
John Tierney, 5th do.,	35	0	0
James Tarpy, 6th do.,	30	0	0
Patrick Cleary, Hospital Sergeant,	50	0	0
Michael Meyrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Catherine Hogan, Nurse,	10	0	0

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, but the matron and nursetender only receive the prison allowance.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

Visits paid by officers from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 116; Surgeon, &c., 139; Protestant Chaplain, 190; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 233.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 55; Surgeon, &c., 62; Protestant Chaplain, 86; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 107.

Hospitals.

The hospital is divided into two quarters (one for each sex), and was very clean at the time of my visit. There is a bath in the adjoining cookhouse; but there is no water-closet in the building, the privies being placed outside. There was no epidemic disease—the patients consisting of two males and six females, the latter of whom were, with one exception, prostitutes.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Deaths.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.
1853,	359	6,071	8	5 5 10
1854,	204	2,818	3	4 4 11
1855,	120	1,966	3	3 19 8

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Martin, Esq.
P. Joyse, Esq.
Francis Blake, Esq.
Richard A. H. Kirwan, Esq.
Andrew W. Blake, Esq.
W. H. Gregory, Esq.
Randal E. L. Athy, Esq.
A. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P.
Robert Bodkin, Esq.
Denis Kirwan, Esq.
Stephen Roche, Esq., High Sheriff.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the intern officers are paid; those of the extern officers, as well as all bills and contracts, being discharged quarterly.

General Observations.

In my Report upon this prison for the year 1854, I ventured to press upon the consideration of the local authorities the policy of uniting the county and town gaols, if the legislature should grant facilities for such amalgamation; and in my report upon the town gaol for the current year I have been compelled, by a sense of duty, to condemn strongly the very defective administration of the latter, and to express my conviction that there exists but little, *if any*, prospect of amendment.

In the session of Parliament which has just closed, an Act has been passed affording the facilities, which I then anticipated, and, moreover, vesting in the Board of Superintendence the selection and appointment of all officers, *subject to probation*, so as to test their fitness.

Under these circumstances, I would again urge that these advantages should be turned to practical account, and that the consolidated establishment should be placed on a sound basis, by adapting the common building *throughout* to the separate system, which has been found, wherever, as at Belfast, it has experienced a full and fair trial, to conduce to the diminution of offenders,

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by preventing the further contamination of the less guilty, by subjecting the more depraved to that isolation which *alone* has a deterrent effect upon the hardened veterans of crime, and by securing to all classes opportunities at least of uninterrupted reflection and repentance.

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinasloe.—No prisoners; 88 in the preceding quarter. The house in fair repair, but requiring whitewash. The male day-room was rather untidy; and the straw in the drunkards' cell appeared not to have been changed for a considerable period. The sewers effective, and water on the premises. The local inspector sometimes visits, but makes no entries. Diet, 3½*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The registry correct, but, in the keeper's absence, I was unable to examine the committals. The stones in the yard still remain rough and unbroken; and the chevaux-de-frise, which are attached to a water-shoot, as a means of preventing escape, are rather an aid than otherwise.

Ballinasloe.

Clifden.—Thirty-two prisoners in the quarter ending the 31st of March. No alterations nor improvements have been made since the last inspection. Bedding and furniture sufficient; and sewers effective. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals more regular than formerly. Short sentences to imprisonment for light offences are sometimes carried out here illegally.

Clifden.

Woodford.—No prisoners; 12 in the previous quarter, and 3, 1, and 14, *respectively, in the three preceding quarters.* Water is brought from the river. The sewers in good order; and the lowering of the yards carries off the overflow, which formerly in rainy weather used to inundate the whole building. The bedding sufficient. The house clean, but fearfully damp. The roof out of repair, and the locks insecure. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector never visits.

Woodford.

Portumna.—No prisoners; 16 in the preceding quarter. The house very clean, and amply supplied with bedding. The cesspools clearable from the outside. Water on the premises; but the pump out of order—it was, however, about to be repaired. The kitchen chimney very smoky. Petty sessions fixed for every fortnight, but sometimes fail. Registry and committals and transmittals regular. The local inspector never visits.

Portumna.

Eyrecourt.—No prisoners; 16 in the previous quarter. In the year 1855 *the numbers confined here, in the four quarters, were severally* 4, 4, 9, *and* 9, *or* 26 *in the total.* The bedding sufficient. The yards under grass, which is slovenly in appearance and harbours damp. A leakage in the roof, round the chimney, requires to be stanched. The outer walls much in need of dashing. The sewers clearable from the outside. No water on the premises, and none procurable very near. The registry and committals correct. The ex-bridewell keeper, who has been succeeded by his son, receives no superannuation allowance, although he held

Eyrecourt.

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South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

the office for thirty-two years. As he is above eighty years of age, a small annual sum might justly and reasonably be granted to him.

Gort.

Gort.—No prisoners at the period of my visit; 59 in the preceding quarter. The house clean and in sound repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding for the present requirements; but none of the new cells have been furnished. Water on the premises; and the cesspools clearable from the outside. Registry correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Diet, 6*d.* for males, and 5*d.* for females. The local inspector visits from time to time, but the county local inspector makes a quarterly circuit of all the bridewells of the county.

Oughterard.

Oughterard.—No prisoners; 27 in the last quarter. The house very clean and orderly, and enough of bedding. There is no kitchen for the keeper. Water is procurable near at hand, and there is an allowance for fetching it. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Diet, 4½*d.* for both sexes on the average. Salary of keeper, £18 9*s.* The local inspector rarely visits.

Loughrea.

Loughrea.—No prisoners; 65 in the last quarter. The house clean and the bedding sufficient. The iron bedsteads are in a ruinous state, but are about to be replaced by new wooden ones. The sewers are effective; and water is obtained from the lake hard by. Petty sessions are held weekly, and transmittals direct. Salary of keeper, £27 9*s.* Diet, 3½*d.* for both sexes. Frequent exceptions had been taken by the keeper and the medical officer to the bread and the milk supplied by the contractor. Registry correct; but in some cases prisoners, who were unable to walk, have been illegally kept here during their term of imprisonment, as the magistrates refuse to sanction car-hire where the sentences are for short periods. The local inspector seldom visits.

Tuam.

Tuam.—No prisoners; 62 in last quarter, of whom 25 were drunkards. House very clean and orderly, and amply furnished with bedding, blankets, and sheets. Water supplied by a pump on the premises, and sewerage tolerably effective. Fresh straw ought to be supplied more frequently to the drunkards' cell. The chimneys of the keeper's rooms smoke badly. The day-rooms require flagging. The windows of the cells ought to be made to open, the ventilation at present being very defective, and the partition wall between the two yards, and also the walls over the entrance doors to the yards, ought to be raised. I was informed that a presentment for these purposes had been made at the last assizes. The yards are in grass, for which gravel should be substituted. Petty sessions fortnightly—transmittals not very regular—detentions of several days occasionally occurring after final committal. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector of the county gaol visits frequently. Cost of dietary per day, 5⅛*d.* males; 5*d.* females.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL.—VISITED THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1856.

State and Accommodation.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	4	10	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	16	14	30	–	–	–

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary convictions,	–	–	6	1	2	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 326; females, 267. Average daily number—males, $17\frac{2}{3}$; females, $22\frac{1}{3}$. Highest at any one time—males, 34; females, 32. Lowest at any one time—males, 7; females, 6. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{3}{29}$; females, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 134; females, 111. Re-committals from 1st January to 31st

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 30; females, 16. Twice—males, 8; females, 11. Thrice—males, 3; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 4; females, 11. Total—males, 45; females, 42.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 5; females, 7. Twice—males, 7; females, 5. Thrice—females, 1. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 3. Total—males, 13; females, 16.

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, shows a reduction, the figures standing thus—June 17, 1856, 30; 1855, 51; 1854, 41; 1853, 172. This reduction is further confirmed by the more reliable test of the daily averages, which were respectively, for 1853, 93½; 1854, 44; 1855, 39·6.

The great disproportion of females to males, which has been noticed in former reports, still continues, and it is a matter of regret, but not of wonder, taking into consideration the very imperfect state of classification and discipline which specially applies to the former sex, that their re-committals should exhibit so large an aggregate. There is no change in the relative number of male juveniles to adults of such a character as to demand observation.

The classification of males is limited to a separation of the tried from the untried, and the females are merely placed in two divisions. At the period of my visit, all prisoners, of both sexes, occupied single cells at night, the males taking their meals also in their cells, but the females in their day-rooms.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Hospital Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	5	3	Chapels, 1.		
Day Rooms,	4	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Single Cells,	28	7	Bakery,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	4	2	Store Rooms,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	2	4	Baths,	1	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	8	16	Pumps and Wells,	1	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The gaol was clean and amply supplied with water, which is conducted by pipes and cocks to every yard, and to one bath, buckets being used for personal ablution, and the prisoners being bathed at their admission, and weekly during the first six months of their confinement, and afterwards upon the requisition of the medical officer. Some repairs were about to be executed in the roof, which was not stanch, but no further improvements were in progress, or in contemplation.

There is no quarter for pauper debtors, and no laundry nor drying-room, the want of which has been frequently, *but in vain*, commented upon by the Inspectors-General. The bedding was sufficient in quantity, but so much worn as to be quite inade-

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quate for winter wear; and I lament to say that there *were no prison dresses of any kind in store, and but eight suits in use*, a neglect, without parallel, in the gaols of this kingdom.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	100	Caps,	8
Bed-ticks,	80	Pairs Shoes,	8

The lock-up is attended by the governor, and there is a nightly patrol performed by three of the turnkeys in succession (one being exempted) a charge which falls upon them with undue severity, as, from their limited numbers, they are compelled to carry out their duties daily. There is no tell-tale clock to ascertain their vigilance and the regularity of their circuits. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 32—16 for each sex.

Employment.—There is nothing which deserves the designation of employment for the males, who are almost wholly engaged in raising water by means of the tread-wheel; there is occasionally some stone-breaking, but of so trifling an amount as to produce no return; and if a prisoner happens to be acquainted with any handicraft available for the repairs of the gaol, his labour is turned to account.

Sprigged muslin work has been lately introduced among the females, who receive a portion of their earnings, and I learned with pleasure that some of them had obtained premiums for their superior proficiency. In the past year (1855) the small sum of £3 17*s.* 2*d.* was the total of net profit realized from articles disposed of outside the gaol, while in the two preceding years the return was *nil.*

No educational instruction of any kind is given to prisoners of either sex, the school having been discontinued since the resignation of the master.

Dietary.—Males—8 ozs. of Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint milk for each prisoner at breakfast; 14 ozs. brown bread and 1 pint sweet milk to each for dinner. Females—7 ozs. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint sweet milk to each prisoner for breakfast; and 12 ozs. brown bread and ¾ pint sweet milk to each for dinner.

Five ounces Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint sweet milk for breakfast; 8 ozs. brown bread and 1 pint oatmeal gruel to each prisoner (under 14 years of age) for dinner; and 4 ozs. brown bread for supper.

All prisoners whose sentence does not exceed one calendar month get gruel at dinner instead of milk.

All prisoners receive gruel two days in each week at dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, 2¼*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, £11 15*s.* per ton; meat, 7*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gallon; salt, 15*d.* per cwt.; turf, 10½*d.* per box; straw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 3¾*d.*

The net cost of the dietary per day for each prisoner on the

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South District.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the last three years was—in 1856, 2½*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2¼*d.*; 1853, 1¾*d.*

No complaints of the diet were made to me, but on reference to the record of provisions it appeared that the milk had not unfrequently been excepted to. The bread is baked in the gaol. The chaplains are regular in their inspection.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
James M. Killery, Local Inspector, . .	37	18	6
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain, . .	27	13	10
Rev. G. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
A. J. Veitch, M.D., ...	56	0	0
James Marshall, Governor, . . .	138	9	2
T. Caulfield, Head Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
Michael Reilly, Turnkey, . . .	26	0	0
Patrick Sullivan, do.	24	0	0
A marble polisher, and is capable of teaching that art.			
James Waugh, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Anne Reed, Matron, ...	20	0	0
Margaret Reilly, Female Turnkey, . .	12	0	0

Since the last inspection, a vacancy in the office of governor having occurred, the High Sheriff appointed the deputy, Mr. James Marshall, who, I am bound to state, seems disposed to fulfil his duty as far as is consistent with the very limited means placed at his disposal. The turnkeys receive no prison allowances, and are not furnished with uniforms. The smallness of their salaries precludes the possibility of obtaining the services of qualified persons either for keeping the prison books or for imparting trades, even supposing that any desire existed upon the part of the authorities to make a proper selection. One only of their body is acquainted with any handicraft, viz., marble polishing, which is of no avail in a prison.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year—Local Inspector, 55; Surgeon, &c., 119; Protestant Chaplain, 197; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 229.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 33; Surgeon, &c., 55; Protestant Chaplain, 95; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 104.

No by-laws have as yet been framed and submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench—an omission which militates against the proper allocation of duties, and might lead to serious inconvenience in the event of any casualty taking place.

The Books, with the exception of the "State of the Prison at Lockings" and the "Gate-porter's Book," are in charge of the governor, and are all kept with accuracy.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, is as follows:—1853, £859 7*s.* 5*d.*; 1854, £726 15*s.* 6¼*d.*; 1855, £715 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

Hospitals.—The hospital building was clean and without inmates at the time of my visit. There is no water-closet, the

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privy being placed outside, and no slipper bath. There is but one yard, which is commanded by the windows of both the male and female quarters. All extra and sick diet is very properly certified by the medical officer.

Number in hospital in 1853, 36 for 712 days; cost of medicine, £2 19*s.* 2*d.*; no deaths. In 1854, 31 patients for 555 days; cost of medicine, £1 19*s.* 2*d.*; 1 death. In 1855 there were 22 patients in hospital for 373 days; medicine cost £1 10*s.*; and 3 deaths took place.

Board of Superintendence.

A. W. Blake, Esq., J.P.	E. C. Burke, Esq.
Colonel Geoghegan, J.P.	R. N. Somerville, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	Wm. Murray, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Thos. M. Persse, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Kyne, Esq.
Peter S. Comyn, Esq., J.P.	Bernard O'Flaherty, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly with tolerable regularity, when the salaries of the turnkeys, &c., are paid—bills and contracts being reserved for the audit and certificate of a committee selected from the Grand Jury.

General Observations.—It is a painful but indispensable duty that I should briefly recapitulate the many defects, both material and moral, which place this gaol on a level with, if not below, many of the ordinary bridewells, and convert it into a mere lock-up for the custody of prisoners, without reference to the reformatory principle, which is inseparable from due discipline. The more prominent of these are, insufficiency of accommodation, and its necessary consequent, imperfect classification; the want of means of industrial employment; the total absence of educational instruction (an evil which especially affects the juveniles—a numerous class here, and one demanding peculiar attention); the non-existence of by-laws; the inadequate number and the low salaries of turnkeys; and, lastly, the non-observance of the 78th section of the Prisons Act, which enacts that "the prison dresses shall consist of a cap, a jacket, one shirt, waistcoat, trousers, and shoes to men; and a suitable dress to female prisoners, with shoes." Fortunately the same Act provides, in the 87th section, a remedy for such violation; and by virtue of the power conferred by it, I feel bound to issue a peremptory order for a due supply. I exercise this compulsory power with great regret, having forborne to do so in former years in consideration of the severe pressure upon the tax-payers, arising, among other causes, from the numbers congregated in the gaol; but when that ground can no longer be alleged, and when I find that the administrative body is not only indisposed to any voluntary act of improvement, tending to the establishment of a sound system of prison discipline, but to be bent upon starving down the whole institution, I am driven to adopt an extreme measure, which I shall not fail to put into execution, unless immediate steps shall be taken for remedying this crying evil.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Visited the 10th of June, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	1	–	1	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	5	8	1	–	1
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	2	3	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	1	11	12	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	14	2	16	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	1	–	1
Non-payment of Fine,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	4	9	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	3	9	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Under Revenue Laws, Excise,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Total,	40	29	69	2	2	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	5	1	3	5
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	1	2	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	7	1	3	4
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	–	–	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	2	2	2	2

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State.—A comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, proves a rapid and normal reduction, the figures standing thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 10, 1853,	160	128	288
" 1854,	99	71	170
" 1855,	82	54	136
" 1856,	40	29	69

that is, on a rough calculation, the latter sum is but one-half of the return for 1855, and but one-quarter of that for 1853.

Here, as elsewhere, the same causes have tended to diminish male adults in proportion to the juveniles of their own sex (who, I lament to say, still continue to present an undue number on the registry), and to the females. The character of crime has consequently experienced a change, those accompanied with violence having become rare, and the great majority of them, as might be expected from the age and sex of the offenders, amounting only to larceny, and other petty offences.

An examination of the daily averages, viz:—1854, 145·5; 1855, 104, and of the committals, furnishes an equally satisfactory measure of improvement.

The committals in 1853 were—males, 1,278; females, 691. 1854—males, 914; females, 472. 1855—males, 543; females, 344.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 176; females, 93.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 101; females, 47. Twice—males, 42; females, 31. Thrice—males, 31; females, 16. Four times and more—males, 44; females, 114. Total—males, 218; females, 208.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 40; females, 10. Twice—males, 10; females, 13. Thrice—males, 5; females, 6. Four times and more—males, 15; females, 16. Total—males, 70; females, 45.

Average daily number—males, 58; females, 46. Highest at any one time—males, 92; females, 52. Lowest at any one time—males, 29; females, 34. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{3}{4}$; females, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

It is to be observed that the re-committals for 1855 show a comparative excess among the females, those for the highest number of times especially, being nearly *thrice* as many as those of the males; a result doubtless attributable to the want of adequate means of breaking down the refractory spirit of habitual gaol-birds by complete "separation." I regret, however, to state that it is not in contemplation, though ample facilities for extension exist, to confer so great an advantage upon the county, which is the more to be lamented, as in many particulars of administration this gaol is deserving of very high praise—and the working staff is such as to guarantee a proper application of this system of discipline, if it were established.

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South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Workshops,	5	–
Yards,	6	2	Worksheds,	6	1
Day Rooms,	5	4	Kitchen,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	1	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells,	78	15	Store Rooms,	6	1
Cells to contain three persons,	6	2	Laundry,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	2	Lavatories,	6	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	2	Bath,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	3	1	Pump and Well,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Capstan-mill,	1	–
			Other Machines for Labour,	1	–

The prison was very clean throughout; the ventilation, and the sewerage, which is capable of being flushed, being excellent. An abundant supply of water is conducted to every yard, and to the single bath, which is inadequate for bathing the prisoners of both sexes, not only on their admission, but from time to time. There being no lavatories, buckets are used for daily ablution. The stock of bedding was ample, and sheets were about to be furnished to all classes, a sanitary measure which has been long delayed. The prison clothing was in good condition, but in some cases the issue of it was omitted. The building generally was in sound repair and secure, some locks having been lately procured. The laundry and the female school-room have been divided by partitions, in order to prevent intercourse during the period of labour or instruction, but neither the tread-wheel nor the stonebreaking yard are similarly provided, although such a provision would be very expedient. It would be desirable also, that a curtain or screen should be introduced into the chapel, as at present the two sexes are within sight of each other during the performance of divine service.

Classification among the males is thus arranged:—

1stly. *The untried*, collectively and irrespectively of age or nature of crime.

2ndly. *The tried*, who are subdivided into the annexed classes:—

1. Juveniles of 15 years of age and under.
2. Juveniles from 15 years of age up to 20.
3. Adult felons.
4. Adult misdemeanants, among whom are included convicts and convict juveniles.

The females are placed in four classes, their personal characters and circumstances being taken into consideration rather than their offences.

The lock-up is attended by the governor and his deputy, and there is a nightly patrol of turnkeys, whose vigilance and regularity, however, are not tested by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 24, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

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Employment.

Punitive Labour.—Males—stone-breaking, 9; pump and turf, 7; labourers, 2; prison duties, 4; discharged, 2; master debtors, 2. Total, 26; sick, 2. Gross total, 28. Females—washing, 7; prison duties, 2. Total, 9.

Industrial Labour.—Males—weavers, 3; sack making, 1; baking, 1; tailoring, 2; learning shoemaking, 2; smiths, 2; painters, 1. Total, 12. Females—spinning, 14; needlework, 1; knitting, &c., 1; carding, 2. Total, 18; sick, 2. Gross total, 20.

School Hours.—The different classes attend school two hours daily. Attendance on day of inspection—males, 22; females, 10.

All male prisoners are employed at the capstan-mill for one hour daily; and when sentenced to hard labour, on the tread-wheel for two hours daily in addition.

The foregoing schedule exhibits the total employment, both punitive and industrial, in which both sexes were engaged on the day of inspection, and may be accepted as an average representation in return and amount, relatively to the numbers; for here, as elsewhere, manufactures of all kinds have experienced a check, in consequence of the paucity of hands available for these objects, the ordinary prison requirements absorbing a large proportion. It is to be hoped that the project, which has already been entertained, of establishing a laundry for public washing, may be carried out; as it would afford suitable means of industry for females within the walls, and would conduce much to their future welfare, by furnishing them with a knowledge, which could be turned to account immediately upon their discharge; and would thus save them from a relapse into evil. The amount of net profit realized from articles disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years marks the graduated decline in the manufacturing powers of the prisoners: 1853, £85 3*s.*; 1854, £63 18*s.* 2½*d.*; 1855, £31 8*s.* 6½*d.*

Schools.—Both sexes are divided into three classes, and each of those receives instruction for two hours daily. The schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, the registry prescribed by which is in use, as well as one for reference on the part of the chaplains and local authorities, which measures the lower grades of proficiency—a very convenient and satisfactory arrangement. The inspector appointed by the National Board visits from time to time, and his reports are tolerably favourable.

Number of prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 210; females, 106. Average number attending daily—males, 24; females, 15.

Dietary.—First Class—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Second Class—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¾ oz. rice, and ½ pint milk.

Third Class—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, and ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Soup is substituted for milk on two days in the week for

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

all prisoners. Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive soup for breakfast daily.

Contracts.—New milk, 1*d.* per imperial quart for winter six months; ½*d.* per imperial quart for summer six months; turf, 11*d.* per gaol-box of 20 cubic feet for twelve months.

Net cost of dietary per head, on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years—1853, 2*d.*; 1854, 2*d.*; 1855, 2½*d.*; 1856, 1⅔*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected, and reported upon by the chaplains. The bread is baked in the gaol, and is composed of Egyptian wheat, which latterly has been washed before grinding, in order to modify the acrid taste contracted from the manner of thrashing it.

Books and Accounts.—The books are cleanly and carefully kept, as are also the accounts, which are especially in the charge of the governor.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was—1853, £2,272 0*s.* 0¾*d.*; 1854, £2,306 12*s.*; 1855, £2,139 9*s.* 7½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Anthony Denny, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Do., Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John G. M'Ennery, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Francis Crumpe, Physician,	73	16	11
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Martin Crean, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert Harris, Clerk,	45	0	0
Ellen Riordan, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Murphy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Rose Fitzgerald, Ex-Matron,	10	0	0
Garrett Cotter, Turnkey and Baker,	36	0	0
Robert Farmer, do. Miller,	35	0	0
John Connor, do. Carpenter,	35	0	0
John Mahony, do. Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Wm. Jeffcot, do. Smith,	35	0	0
Sylvester Murphy, do. Painter and Mat-maker,	30	0	0
Wm. Eagar, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
John Sullivan, do., Cook,	30	0	0
Patt Brosnan, do.,	35	0	0
Patt Brien, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Hynes, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Brien, do.,	30	0	0
John Linehan, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Sheehy, do.,	20	0	0
John Allman, Porter,	10	0	0
James Coffey, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Catherine Horan, Schoolmistress,	20	0	0
Ellen Barden, Nursetender,	20	0	0
Ellen Hayes, Assistant Nursetender,	12	0	0
Elizabeth Hynes, Searcher,	10	0	0

The office of smith and turnkey having fallen vacant since the last inspection, has been filled up by the appointment of a smith.

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Visits paid by Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 103; Surgeon, &c., 99; Protestant Chaplain, 74; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 203.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 42; Surgeon, &c., 32; Protestant Chaplain, 25; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 101.

The duties performed by the extern officers are regularly recorded, but there is no time book showing the duration of their respective visits.

Hospitals.—The hospital accommodation is limited here, and there are neither baths nor water-closets provided for the patients. Some sheds, however, which were erected during the pressure of numbers arising from the famine have lately been slated, and are available for the reception of the males. There was no epidemic in the prison, and there were but four of the latter sex under medical treatment.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	229	4,329	22 0 1½	4
1854,	172	3,418	18 2 10	1
1855,	122	2,330	4 10 8	–

Board of Superintendence.

R. Chute, Esq., High Sheriff.	Major-General J. D. Stokes.
Wm. Talbot Crosbie, Esq.	Thomas Gallwey, Esq.
William Denny, Esq.	D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, Esq.
Sir W. D. Godfrey, Bart.	Richard Leahy, Esq.
Robt. Conway Hickson, Esq.	Maurice James O'Connell, Esq.
Nicholas Donovan, Esq.	Maurice F. Sandes, Esq.

The meetings of the board, which is bound to assemble monthly, take place with more regularity than formerly. The salaries of the intern officers, and the current bills are then disposed of, all payments being made by cheques, but the contracts are reserved for the half yearly credits.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I would beg to direct attention to the following reports upon the bridewells of the county respectively, and more particularly to the absence of water on the premises, and to the insufficiency of the keepers' salaries, which necessarily leads to an evasion of the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, and it is to be feared sometimes to more culpable methods of eking out a subsistence. It appears that at Dingle the keeper holds a farm, although the 2nd General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, enacts, that "he shall not be concerned in any occupation or trade."

Dingle.

Dingle.—No prisoners; 20 in the preceding quarter, *of whom* 18 *were committed for drunkenness.* The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient, but the doors of the day-rooms, especially that allotted to the males, out of repair, and quite

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

insecure. The privies foul and choked, and the sewers defective. Water procurable near at hand. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals generally regular. The local inspector is said to visit, but makes no entries. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, 4½*d.* for females. Salary of keeper, £10, a remuneration so inadequate, that *he holds a farm in direct contravention of the Prisons Act.*

Listowel.

Listowel.—One male and two females; 118 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the building somewhat improved since the last inspection. The keeper had taken measures for stanching the leakage in the roof reported on before, and had lately cleared out the privies. No eave-shoots, however, which had been frequently suggested, have been added to the roof. Water is brought from the river at a considerable distance, and no allowance is made for the carriage. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. Dietary as above. Keeper's salary, £20. The local inspector makes visits from time to time, but does not record them. Registry correct, but I regretted to find that sentences to imprisonment in the bridewells are still *illegally* pronounced here.

Tarbert.

Tarbert.—No prisoners; 27 in the previous quarter. The house rather untidy, but in tolerable repair, and now sufficiently supplied with bedding. One of the two cells allotted to females has been appropriated by the keeper's family. The privies choked with soil. No water on the premises. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals without long delay. The local inspector visits, but does not sign his name. Dietary as above. Salary, £10. Registry correct. There were, however, some cases of illegal imprisonment in the bridewell.

Castleisland.

Castleisland.—One prisoner; 21 in the previous quarter. The house clean, in sound repair, and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The sewers in good order, and water procurable. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Keeper's salary, £10. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, 4¼*d.* for females. The local inspector is said to visit, though he makes no entries. The registry correct, but some committals defective.

Kenmare.

Kenmare.—One male prisoner; 52 in the preceding quarter, of whom no less than 30 were drunkards. The house clean and orderly, but the roof, although lately repaired, is not stanch in heavy rains. The bedding adequate. The sewers are effective; water is fetched from a considerable distance. Keeper's salary, £10. Dietary as above. The local inspector visits, but seldom records his inspections.

Killarney.

Killarney.—Three males and two females; 101 in the last quarter. The house clean and in good repair, and the bedding sufficient. The pump effective. The sewers, which had been choked up, have been lately cleared. Petty sessions weekly, and the escorts for the transmittal of prisoners more regularly furnished than formerly. Dietary as above. Salary, £20. A "Visitors' Book" is now in use. The local inspector visits from time to time. Registry and committals correct.

Miltown.

Miltown.—No prisoners; 26 only in last quarter; but no less

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

than 40 in the current quarter, up to the date of my visit (June 10th). The house clean and orderly, but some articles of furniture wanting. The bedding sufficient. The cesspools in a disgraceful condition, although frequently commented on in former reports. Water for drinking is carried without allowance from a distance of nearly half a mile. Dietary as above. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally, as do also the magistrates. Registry and committals correct. Salary, £10.

Cahirciveen.

Cahirciveen.—Forty prisoners in the first quarter of the year. Bedding sufficient, and sewers effective; but no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it, although the keeper's salary is but £10. Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals as soon as escorts can be provided by the constabulary. There are still occasional cases of prisoners illegally passing the term of their sentence *here*. The local inspector visits. Dietary for males, 5*d*., for females, 4½*d*. per diem.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT ATHY.—VISITED THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	2	5	–	–	–
„ Further Examination,	3	5	8	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	2	2	–	2	2
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	11	4	15	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Gross Total,	29	18	47	–	2	2

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South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	–
Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1
Summary Convictions, . .	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned, . . .	–	–	1	–	–	1

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 212; females, 133. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 218; females, 189.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 18; females, 3. Twice—males, 3; females, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 22; females, 9. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 7; females, 9. Twice—males, 1; females, 10. Thrice—females, 2. Four times and more—females, 2. Total—males, 8; females, 23. Average daily number from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, $22\frac{231}{365}$; females, $19\frac{203}{365}$. Average daily number from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—males, $20\frac{61}{208}$; females, $18\frac{232}{251}$. Highest at any one time—males, 43; females, 24. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 6.

The returns of the totals in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, I lament to state, exhibit no improvement, the numbers standing thus:—

24th October,	1853,	. . . 39
Ditto,	1854,	. . . 48
Ditto,	1855,	. . . 35
Ditto,	1856,	. . . 47

But a comparison of the daily averages for 1853, 1854, 1855, and for the expired portion of this year, evidences a partial decline, they being respectively (omitting fractions) 55, 50, 41, and 38.

Drunkenness during the current year, as contrasted with the last, is stationary among the males, but *has doubled among the females;* and juvenile committals for the same period have advanced from 39 males to 72; and from 19 females to 29.

Again, in the re-committals, those of the males have fallen from 22 to 9, while those of the females have increased from 9 to 23. It must, however, be borne in mind that there are peculiar circumstances affecting this county, which go far to account for this abnormal condition, there being throughout the kingdom generally a rapid and progressive diminution of offenders. Its position exposes it to the pilfering of trampers on their way from the south and west to the metropolis. There

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are, besides, extensive brick-kilns and peat-works, which attract labourers from various quarters; and the encampment upon the Curragh necessarily furnishes a large and constant influx of dishonest and disorderly characters to such an amount that on the day of my visit there were no less than *ten male and seven female prisoners not natives of Kildare, who had been committed from the latter locality.* There were, further, among the males, three dangerous lunatics, one deserter, and one military offender, and three females, two under rule of transportation, and one under that of penal servitude, forming an aggregate of eight prisoners belonging to classes not properly assignable to a county gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	4	2	Solitary Cells,	2	1
Day Rooms,	4	2	Chapels,	1	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	20	12	Kitchens,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Store Rooms,	4	–
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	27	20	Laundries,	–	1
			Baths,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	1	–

The building was throughout in sound repair, secure, dry, and well ventilated. The supply of water was ample, and the sewers were clear. The prison clothing was adequate, as was also the bedding, with the exception of some of the blankets, which were thin and worn. Sheets had already been issued, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Amended Prisons Act. There is only one bath, which is used occasionally; but there are troughs available for ordinary ablution. There are, however, neither lavatories nor school-rooms, nor work-rooms, nor a drying-room, nor a reception-ward, nor an hospital; in fact, the deficiency of proper accommodation is so great that, if this building shall be retained as one of the county gaols, a large outlay would be indispensable to render it capable of fulfilling the requirements of improved modern discipline.

Classification is, consequently, imperfect, that for the males consisting of three divisions—viz., tried felons, tried misdemeanants, and the untried of both categories; there being, moreover, no separation of juveniles from adults.

The females are in two classes only—viz., the tried and the untried, without reference to their antecedents, or to the nature of the offence for which they were committed. Both sexes take their meals singly in the cells, as far as the limited number of the latter will permit.

The governor attends the lock-up; but there is no night inspection nor patrol. The punishments were not numerous, and had all been inflicted by the sole authority of the governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 8; females, 6. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 10. Other punishments—

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South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

males, 2; females, 9. Total—males, 20; females, 19. Number sentenced during the year 1855 to whipping—males, 3.

Employment.—Punitive labour is maintained by shot-drill, the crank-pumps, and stone-breaking; and the annexed schedule shows the application of industrial labour at the time of my visit:—

Industrial Labour.

MALES.

Matmaking,	5	Picking Oakum,	6
Brushmaking,	2	Prison Duties,	4
Tinmaking,	1	Cooking,	2
Shoemaking,	1	Stone-breaking,	8

FEMALES.

Washing,	4	Two old convicts unable to work, also one Debtor.	
Knitting,	11		

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1854, £8 5*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1855, £12 12*s.* 9¼*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	74	Waistcoats,	52
Pairs Sheets,	72	Trowsers,	62
Rugs,	28	Caps,	51
Bed-ticks,	83	Pairs Shoes (Men's),	14
Shirts,	70	Pairs Clogs "	11
Jackets,	56		

WOMEN'S STOCK.

Wrappers,	62	Kerchiefs,	48
Petticoats,	55	Caps,	59
Shifts,	61	Shoes,	20
Aprons,	54		

Schools.—There is no regular schoolmaster, instruction, such as it is, being given by the turnkeys, who are not duly qualified. The Registry of Progress is unsatisfactory in form, and the entries of advancement were misspelt in such a manner as to prove that the officer in charge is almost illiterate. The very early hour appointed for holding the school—viz., from seven to eight, a.m.—has hitherto precluded the chaplains from attending; but, having suggested an alteration in this particular to the local inspector, the governor, and the Protestant chaplain, I trust that in future there will be a more effective supervision of this important department of discipline.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855—males, 212; females, 133. Average number attending daily—males, 15; females, 10.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

Males and Females under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread. Gruel for dinner twice a week.

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Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.* 9*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; turf, per kish, 1*s.* 3*d.*; dipt candles, per dozen lbs., 7*s.* 10*d.*; mould candles, per dozen lbs., 8*s.* 10*d.*; brown soap, per cwt., 30*s.*; white soap, per cwt., 34*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains; but unless in the event of an objection being raised, no comment on the quality is given. It would be desirable that there should always be the expression, however brief, of an opinion, whether *favourable* or otherwise.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the last three years was, in 1853, $2\frac{\text{[illegible]}}{\text{[illegible]}}d.$; 1854, $3\frac{\text{[illegible]}}{\text{[illegible]}}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{\text{[illegible]}}{\text{[illegible]}}d.$; and in 1856, $4\frac{\text{[illegible]}}{\text{[illegible]}}d.$

Books and Accounts.—The books are carefully kept. The chaplains are duly provided with journals, in accordance with the 12th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., c. 68). The local inspector hitherto has not kept a journal, making only his entries in the general officers' book; but although such a document is not prescribed in terms by the above Act, the 30th section, which requires him to report upon various matters therein specified, implies that he should be so furnished. There is no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £870 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1854, £918 8*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, £897 9*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Carter, Governor,	100	0	0
A. G. Judge, Local Inspector,	27	13	10
W. B. Clayton, Doctor,	25	0	0
Rev. T. Jameson, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. A. Quin, Roman Catholic do.,	27	13	10
George Holmes, Head Turnkey, Carpenter,	30	0	0
Richard Johnston, Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Peter Lowry,	20	0	0
John Campbell,	20	0	0
Catherine Healy, Matron,	20	0	0
Catherine St. John, Assistant Matron,	6	0	0

All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance. The turnkeys, who are paid monthly, are supplied with arms and uniforms. Two of their body are tradesmen—viz., a shoemaker and a carpenter, and the other two have a general aptitude for handicrafts.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 144; Surgeon, &c., 115; Protestant Chaplain, 76; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 151. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 111; Surgeon, &c., 139; Protestant Chaplain, 102; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 180.

Hospital.—The want of an hospital has been frequently animadverted on, and coupled as it is with the absence of a reception ward, might lead to very grave results in the event of

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South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

an epidemic, from which of late years the prison has, happily, been exempt. The marshalsea has usually been allocated for the reception of the sick when vacant, but at the period of my visit it was occupied in its proper capacity. The loose women, referred to above, who are derived chiefly from the Curragh, have tended to swell the number of patients; but when committed for short periods, it appears that they are not fully inspected by the medical officer, unless they report themselves to be affected by disease.

The cost of medicine, in 1853, was £9 19*s.* 7*d.*; in 1854, £13 10*s.* 1*d.*; in 1855, £12 2*s.* 11*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Duke of Leinster.	W. R. Bulwer, Esq.
Marquess of Kildare.	G. P. L. Mansfield, Esq.
Lord Naas.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Thomas Cooke, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	Michael Aylmer, Esq.
B. L. Lefroy, Esq.	Hugh L. Barton, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, when all bills, &c., are discharged by cheques, the receipts being produced at the next ensuing meeting.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.—Visited on the 29th November and 1st December, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
,, Deserters,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny: –						
To Penal Servitude,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	10	8	18	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	–	8	–	–	–
By Courts-Martial.						
Military Offenders,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	2	3	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	5	6	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Gross Total,	39	21	60	–	–	–

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OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	2	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals during the year 1855.—Males, 380; females, 218. Ditto from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 310; females, 257.

Re-committals during the year 1855.—Once—males, 12; females, 21. Twice—males, 6; females, 9. Thrice—males, 4; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 2. Five times and more—females, 11. Total—males, 23; females, 51.

Re-committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection. —Once—males, 8; females, 27. Twice—males, 1; females, 10. Thrice—females, 2. Four times and more—females, 3. Total—males, 9; females, 42.

Average daily number during the year 1855.—Males, 34; females, 27. Highest at any one time—males, 54; females, 46. Lowest ditto—males, 28; females, 18. Average daily number in hospital—males, 1; females, 2.

Average daily number from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, $38\frac{343}{365}$; females, $22\frac{26}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 57; females, 44. Lowest ditto—males, 24; females, 7. Average daily number in hospital—males, $\frac{15}{365}$; females, $\frac{22}{365}$.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 1.

A comparison of the numbers confined here on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three previous years, does not present any difference which calls for special observation, viz.:—

29th of November,	1853,	70
Ditto,	1854,	51
Ditto,	1855,	66
Ditto,	1856,	60

But the committals for the year 1855, and for the first eleven months of the current year, show a decline on the part of the males, while there is a marked increase in those of the females, which is obviously to be accounted for by the presence of prostitutes frequenting the Curragh.

Of these there were transmitted to the prison, from this

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South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

locality alone, 35 in the year 1855, and no less than 89 during the above period of 1856.

A similar result is also observable in the cases of drunkenness:—1854—males, 70; females, 40. 1855—males, 59; females, 50. 1856—males, 42; females, 60.

Again, it is right that I should remark here, as I have already done in my Report upon the gaol at Athy, that a very large portion of the prisoners is derived from other parts of the kingdom—206 males and 152 females, not *natives of Kildare*, appearing on the Registry for 1856.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards, . . .	8	2	No. of Beds in such Rooms, . . .	1	1
Yards, . . .	9	2	Hospital Rooms, . .	1	2
Day Rooms, . .	3	2	Chapels, . . .	1	–
Solitary Cells, . .	4	–	Workshops, . .	2	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet, . . .	28	13	Kitchens, . . .	2	–
Single Cells, larger size,	12	–	Store Rooms, . .	3	1
Cells to contain three persons, . . .	5	2	Laundries, . . .	–	1
Sleeping Rooms, . .	2	2	Lavatories, . . .	2	1
			Baths, . . .	1	1
			Pumps and Wells, .	1	–

I found throughout a great improvement in the order and cleanliness of the establishment since the last inspection; but it is unnecessary, for the reasons assigned below, that I should dwell upon the various defects which have been fully detailed in former Reports—such as the want of a drying-room and of a reception ward; the absence of due means of separation between the sexes in the hospital; the inadequacy of the sewerage; the imperfection of the heating apparatus in the cells partially adapted to separation; the insufficiency of accommodation, especially for the females; and other matters of minor importance.

The supply of water is somewhat affected by the main drain; but this inconvenience is easily remediable by sinking the well deeper. The stock of prison clothing was rather scanty, the bed-ticks and blankets were much worn; and sheets, which are now an indispensable portion of bed-furniture, being prescribed by the Amended Prisons Act, had been advertised for. The lavatories mentioned in the last Report remain incomplete, the Board having discontinued all works, pending the decision of the local authorities upon the course to be adopted with reference to the two existing county gaols. Personal ablution is now carried on by means of troughs and buckets, and there are two baths in the hospital.

Classification necessarily falls far short even of the ordinary requirements of the Prisons Act, the males being divided thus —tried felons, tried misdemeanants, and juveniles; the latter, however, both *tried and untried*, are intermixed, and among the adults the untried of every degree of guilt are similarly associated. All the prisoners of this sex sleep singly, and take

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their meals in their cells, and the juveniles usually occupy the artificially heated cells mentioned above.

The females, who are placed in two classes only, being the tried and the untried, without regard to the nature of their offences, also take their meals in their cells, and, as far as the accommodation will permit, are separated at night; but their numbers rarely fall so low as to render this arrangement practicable.

The governor superintends the lock-up, but there is no inspection or patrol during the night. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to nine—eight being inflicted by the authority of the governor, and one by that of a magistrate.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 43; females, 8. Ditto from 1st of January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 7; females, 2.

Employment.—Punitive labour is carried out by stonebreaking and shot-drill, and the annexed schedule exhibits the nature and extent of industrial employment on the day of inspection:—

	Males.		Females.
Matmaking,	12	Winding Cotton,	4
Clogmaking,	3	Spinning,	1
Brushmaking,	2	Knitting,	12
Tailors,	2	Laundry,	2
Paving,	2	Prison duties,	2
Stonebreaking,	7		
Prison duties,	6	Total,	21
Total,	34		

It is but justice to add, that during the current year a considerable amount of useful labour, not recorded above, has been performed by the prisoners; all the cesspools and sewers, which contained a large accumulation of filth, having been thoroughly cleansed, and the whole of the yards having been paved, to the great improvement of the gaol in point of cleanliness and salubrity. In the years 1854 and 1855 no return was obtained from the sale of articles disposed of outside the gaol; but in 1856, up to the date of my visit, the profit had reached the sum of £10 19*s.* 2*d.* Two of the turnkeys are shoemakers, one a tailor, and another a baker, whose trade, however, is not available here, as the bread is supplied by contract.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Bed-ticks,	75	Trowsers,	63
Pairs Blankets,	109	Caps,	83
Rugs,	3	Clogs (Pairs),	140
Shirts,	81	Shifts,	40
Jackets,	62		

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily for three hours to the males, in classes, by a schoolmaster, who is not resident, and for two hours to the females by the matron. The

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

form of the Registry is tolerably satisfactory, but it is never tested and noted by the chaplains. As that of the females shows but slight evidences of advancement, it would be advisable that the schoolmaster should teach the pupils of this sex also—of course in the presence of a matron—an arrangement which has been found to work advantageously in many of the gaols of the kingdom, it being found difficult to obtain the services of a female officer, who combines the faculty of imparting knowledge, with the power of enforcing discipline.

Dietary.—Males, First Class—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females, Second Class.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males and Females, Third Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Prisoners under one month's imprisonment get 1 pint of gruel for dinner.

All prisoners get gruel instead of milk on Mondays and Fridays.

Contracts.—Bread, white, 8½*d.* per 4 lbs.; ditto, brown, 8*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 17*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 5*d.* per gallon; coals, 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton; straw, £3 per ton; candles, moulds, 9*d.* per lb.; ditto, dips, 8½*d.* per lb.; soap, white, 35*s.* per cwt.; ditto, brown, 28*s.* per cwt.

There was only one complaint of the diet—the stirabout being alleged to be thin; but, on examination, I found it to be groundless. The bread, which I also tasted, appeared to me to be heavy, ill baked, and of inferior quality. A new contract, however, was about to be entered into. The important duty of inspecting the provisions is not performed by the chaplains, as will be seen by reference to the return of officers' visits, as frequently as is prescribed by the Prisons Act; and it would be desirable that *each* chaplain should be provided with a separate book, in which he should briefly record his opinion of every article of food, in order to maintain a constant check upon the contractors, and to guide the authorities in dealing with any complaints on the part of the prisoners.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2⅝*d.*; 1855, 3¼*d.*; 1856, 3$\frac{255}{960}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books enjoined by the Court of Queen's Bench are correct in form, and are accurately kept. There are, however, no by-laws. It is proper to observe, that by the 69th section of the 7th Geo. IV., and by the 11th section of the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68, the chaplains are bound to keep journals, which are to be submitted to the Board of Superintendence; and that by the 30th section of the latter Act, the local inspector is inferentially, though not directly, required to be similarly provided, in order that he may report upon the matters therein specified. It is also to be desired

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that the medical officer should be furnished with a separate book for entering any extra diet which he may think fit to order in suitable cases; and that a record should be kept of the duration of the attendances of all the extern officers.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries—1853, £1,282 3*s.* 8*d.*; 1854, £1,564 18*s.* 9*d.*; 1855, £1,949 4*s.* 5*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Walter de Burgh, Local Inspector,	37	18	4
Same Protestant Chaplain,	37	13	10
Rev. Gerald Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	13	10
James Kellett, Esq., Surgeon,	40	0	0
Robert S. Hayes, Esq., Apothecary,	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Connolly, Governor,	160	0	0
, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Darlington, Assistant-Matron,	6	0	0
James Tracy, Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Henry Croghan, Clerk and Head Turnkey,	40	0	0
Jeremiah Collins, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Joseph Eagar, do., (Shoemaker),	20	0	0
Daniel Cleary, do.,	20	0	0
William Greer, do., (Baker),	20	0	0
John Berry, do., (Tailor),	20	0	0

All the intern officers and the schoolmaster receive rations. The turnkeys are also furnished with arms and uniforms, and are paid monthly. A respectfully worded memorial was placed in my hands, calling my attention to the smallness of their salaries, except that of the head turnkey; and I would, therefore, submit to the fiscal body that at least during the continuance of the very high prices which affect all the necessaries of life, some advance should be made, a similar course having been adopted in other prisons. Indeed it is always false economy to maintain salaries at so low a scale, as to render it impossible to procure and retain the services of qualified and trustworthy persons.

Officers' Visits.—Protestant Chaplain, for inspection of provisions, up to 29th November, 1856, 88; Roman Catholic Chaplain, for inspection of provisions, up to 29th November, 1856, 32; Protestant Chaplain's spiritual visits, up to 29th November, 1856, 81; Roman Catholic Chaplain's spiritual visits, up to 29th November, 1856, 57; Surgeon, 1855, 246; up to day of inspection, 224.

The above return having been furnished to me, at my desire, by the governor, I directed the attention of the Board to the section of the Prisons Act, which prescribes and defines the duties of the chaplains; and I trust that it will not be necessary again to advert to this omission.

The 69th section enacts, *inter alia*, that "every such chaplain shall visit each of the said prisons *twice at least in every week, exclusive of his attendance on Sundays;* that on such visits he shall go into every room and cell in the prison, wherein any prisoner so within his charge shall be confined, and converse

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South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

with and exhort such of the said prisoners, respectively, as are willing to listen to his admonitions;" and also, "that every such chaplain shall, by alternate weeks, on the days appointed for the delivery of provisions, on serving the same to the prisoners, inspect, in his turn, the bread or other provisions provided for any prisoner of whatever religion, and take care that the same are of good and wholesome quality, and of sufficient weight."

Hospital.—There were no patients in this building, which is allocated to both males and females, and is very defective in the proper means of preventing communication between the sexes. It is furnished with baths and water-closets. The general health of the prison has been satisfactory; but at times the number of cases of prostitutes affected by disease has been considerable.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	21	422	10 9 6	–
1854,	31	804	8 4 4	–
1855,	69	1,075	18 15 10	1
1856,	37	764	5 14 3	–

Board of Superintendence.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Marquess of Kildare.
Lord Viscount Naas.
E. J. Beauman, Esq.
Captain B. Lefroy.
Rev. F. S. Trench.
G. P. L. Mansfield, Esq.
Hugh L. Barton, Esq.
Michael Aylmer, Esq.
Thomas FitzGerald, Esq.
W. R. Bulwer, Esq.
Thomas Cooke, Esq.

The Board assembles with tolerable regularity, and at each meeting discharges all bills, contracts, and salaries of intern officers, by means of cheques issued to the governor, who is bound to produce receipts and vouchers, &c., on the next ensuing Board-day.

General Observations.—I have forborne, as stated above, to enlarge upon the defects of this institution, in consequence of the proceedings which took place at the last spring assizes. Upon that occasion the Grand Jury *unanimously* presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, stating that the holding of assizes alternately at Naas and Athy had been productive of great expense and inconvenience; that if the two county gaols were consolidated at Naas, as the more convenient position, these objections would be obviated, and that a better system of prison administration would be established.

To the prayer of that memorial his Excellency accorded his assent, declaring that he would cause the necessary steps to be taken for giving effect to the desire of the Grand Jury as soon as sufficient gaol accommodation should have been provided at Naas.

In furtherance of this object, a premium was offered by the local authorities for the best plan; and one was accordingly selected to be submitted at the general presentment sessions

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

This plan, which my colleague and myself have discussed with the Board, whom we had the advantage of meeting, is designed, I am happy to report, for the adoption of the "separate system" in its integrity.

I have shown above, that among the males the means of classification, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, are very defective, and that this defect prevails to a yet greater extent among the females; although prisoners of the latter sex are peculiarly susceptible of the evils derived from almost unrestricted intercourse.

But even were these means fully supplied, the inadequacy and inequality of all classification founded merely on the character of offences, have long been felt by those who have devoted their attention to prison administration; and it is a matter of admitted experience, that all gaols on the associated principle are necessarily more or less schools of corruption, and tend to the propagation rather than to the repression of criminality, gross injustice being thus done, as well to the prisoners themselves as to the community at large, when they are turned loose after the expiration of their sentences, in a worse and more dangerous condition than before; while, on the other hand, the simplicity of the separate system, and its certainty in protecting the less depraved from further contamination, and in preventing the more guilty from communicating their own corruption, have never failed to secure the advocacy of those who have tested its working, even without taking into consideration the opportunities of self-examination, and of receiving, *uninterruptedly*, moral and religious instruction, which it *solely* affords.

I, therefore, record with great pleasure, the adoption of this vital principle, and although the plan in question does not provide a sufficient amount of accommodation to embrace *the highest number of prisoners confined at any one time in the two gaols, collectively*, during the current year, yet I entertain the hope that it will be found adequate to the future requirements of the consolidated prison, for the following reasons:—

Firstly.—Two classes, whose presence greatly presses upon the means at the disposal of the authorities of ordinary gaols—namely, lunatics and Government prisoners (*i. e.*, those under sentence to transportation and to penal servitude)—will be withdrawn as soon as the more fitting receptacles, the convict depots and asylums now in progress, shall have been completed

Secondly.—The institution of a bridewell at Athy will provide for the drunkards, &c., committed from the neighbouring district.

Thirdly.—The deterrent effects of "separation" will, doubtless, be found here, as elsewhere, when it has been stringently enforced, to operate favourably upon the committals, especially those of the females, to whom silence and isolation are universally distasteful.

And lastly.—If the encampment at the Curragh should

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South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

assume the character of a permanent establishment, it is reasonably to be presumed that measures will be taken for securing the health and discipline of the troops, by the establishment, under military supervision, of a prison, with an hospital annexed, for the purpose of dealing with those evils which inevitably follow the congregation of vast masses of men.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited on the 8th of July and the 4th of October, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried.			
For Felony,	3	–	3
Tried.			
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.			
Of Felony or Larceny:—			
To Penal Servitude,	3	7	10
To Imprisonment,	8	4	12
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7
Disposed of Summarily.			
For Larceny,	–	1	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	–	3
Other Misdemeanors,	5	1	6
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	–	7
Gross Total,	36	13	49

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	1	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 312; females, 136. Committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 157; females, 64.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 12; females, 10. Twice—males, 3. Total—males, 15; females, 10. Re-committals from 1st January, 1856,

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to day of inspection.—Once—males, 3; females, 2. Twice—males, 1. Total—males, 4; females, 2.

Average daily number in 1855—males, 51; females, 29. Highest at any time—males, 61; females, 36. Lowest at any time—males, 38; females, 27. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 1. Average daily number from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—males, 41; females, 26. Highest at any one time—males, 55; females, 27. Lowest at any one time—males, 28; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 1.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 4.

By whatever test we measure the population of this prison we shall happily find a progressive reduction during a considerable period. Thus, if we compare the return of those in custody on the first day of inspection and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, a normal decline is observable, viz.:—

July 8, 1853,	130
Ditto, 1854,	105
Ditto, 1855,	88
Ditto, 1856,	49

Again, if we take the daily average for three years, including the proportion of the current year, a similar result is arrived at, the numbers standing thus respectively: 124, 95, 80, 67.

The decrease has latterly, although not in so large a ratio, extended to the females as well as to the males; and, indeed, upon the first day recorded above there were but thirteen prisoners of the former sex, of whom no less than *seven* were under rule of penal servitude, and therefore not to be reckoned as proper occupants of a county gaol.

There were also three males under the same sentence, and seven lunatics, whose presence is productive not merely of the greatest inconvenience, as infringing upon prison discipline, but greatly militates against the chances of recovery, when no due appliances for their treatment are available. I, therefore, have felt it my duty to urge most earnestly that steps may be taken at once for relieving the prison from this crying evil.

Crimes of a more violent character have become very rare; and vagrancy and workhouse offences have been favourably affected by the increasing prosperity of the country. Juvenile delinquents of both sexes have also fallen in numbers—an improvement, doubtless, to be chiefly ascribed to the stringent administration of discipline under the separate system, which is now maintained throughout.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	14*	8	Single cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	104	88
Yards,	3	2	† Cells to contain three persons,	47	–
Day Rooms,	4	–			
Solitary Cells,	8	4			

* There are six of these fourteen in the old prison.
† These cells are in the old prison, not heated.

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South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	–	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	8	2	Lavatories,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	3	Baths,	2	–
Chapels,	1	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Workshops,	3	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Kitchens,	1	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Store Rooms,	6	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–

I found this gaol at both of my visits, as at all former inspections, very clean and orderly, and amply supplied with bedding, to which sheets, as prescribed by the amended Prisons Act, were about to be added. The stock of clothing was sufficient for the existing requirements, but scarcely adequate to meet any sudden demand in the event of an increase of committals.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	216	Shirts,	263
Pairs Sheets,	14	Jackets,	57
Rugs,	289	Trowsers,	40
Hammocks or Cots,	104	Caps,	22
Bed-ticks,	108	Pairs Shoes,	87

Female Clothing.

Shawls,	1	Aprons,	45
Pairs Shoes,	34	Caps,	14
Chemises,	44	Handkerchiefs,	42
Petticoats,	52	Stockings,	10
Wrappers,	46		

The water, though not very abundant, is good in quality for drinking purposes, and the sewerage is effective. The locks in the newer portion of the building are not of the most secure description.

No alteration of any moment has been made since the last inspection, except that stalls have been fitted with crane-necked traversing bars for working the pumps, so as to enforce the principle of non-communication. Partitions are also about to be affixed to the troughs in the laundry with a similar object.

The two defects which have been frequently animadverted upon in former reports still exist—namely, the smoking of the chimneys in the governor's house, and the imperfect ventilation of the cells, which is greatly aggravated by the position of the soil-pipes leading from the water-closets, there not being sufficient fall to carry off the soil.

The atmosphere of *all* is impure and oppressive, and of *some* of them scarcely endurable after a few hours' occupation by an inmate. I submit, therefore, that the free ingress of the outer air is indispensable, which could be easily obtained by substituting glass louvers for the present windows, and by removing wholly the water-closets and lavatories from within the cells, it being, of course, understood, that others should be erected on each tier at the end of the corridors, in a fair proportion to the number of cells.

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The sale of these, which would thus be no longer required, and of the pipes belonging to them, would probably balance the expense of this vital improvement.

The governor attends the lock-up, and there is a night patrol performed by one turnkey, whose circuits, however, are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock. From the 1st of January up to the first day of inspection, the punishments amounted to only fourteen, all of which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark Cells—males, 38; females, 7. Other Punishments—males, 91; females, 48. Total—males, 129; females, 55. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Dark Cells—males, 11; females, 3. Other Punishments—males, 7; females, 28. Total—males, 18; females, 31.

I regret to state that in the interval between my first and second inspection, an escape of a prisoner took place, the circumstances of which were investigated by a full board, who arrived at the annexed decision:—

"We find that the governor was in the habit of doing work about the outside gate of the gaol, with the prisoners under the charge of turnkeys. In this instance, the above-named prisoner made his escape. We have given the governor a very severe reprimand, and ordered him not again to employ the prisoners thus. Owing, however, to the high opinion we entertain of his capabilities as governor, and the careful way he has managed the prison for the last nine years, we do not deem it expedient that any further steps should be taken in this business."

In that decision I beg to express my concurrence; and, with the conviction that this dangerous and illegal mode of employing prisoners will never again be resorted to, I have not thought it necessary to institute any ulterior proceeding.

Employment.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	–
Weaving,	3	–
Tailoring,	1	–
Matmaking,	2	–
Knitting,	–	4
Needlework,	–	5
	7	9

PUNITIVE LABOUR.	M.	F.
Breaking stones and force-wheel pump,	18	–
Prison duties,	4	4
	22	4

The above schedule exhibits but a small amount of industrial employment, which, however, is to be attributed to the great reduction of inmates, and to the consequent paucity of hands available for this object, when those sentenced to hard labour, and those engaged in indispensable prison duties, are deducted from the aggregate. No less than six of the eight turnkeys are capable of teaching some branch of handicraft applicable to

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South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

intern use or consumption, such as the manufacture of clothing and other necessaries, and the keeping the building in repair; for during the last three years no profit has been obtained from extern sales.

Schooling is given for two hours daily to both sexes; to the males by a master aided by the turnkeys, and to the females by a matron. The form of the registry of progress is very satisfactory, and well adapted for measuring the lower grades of proficiency ordinarily to be found in the class from which gaol population is derived.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 190; females, 80. Average number attending daily—males, 13; females, 7.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk; females, 3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive a pint of gruel every day in lieu of milk for dinner.

All prisoners receive one pint gruel on two days of the week for dinner in lieu of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, 6¾*d.* per 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 14*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; meat, 4½ per lb.; new milk, 6½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; salt, 3*s.* per cwt.; coals, 20*s.* 10*d.* per ton; turf, 1*s.* 6*d.* per box of 20 stone; straw, 28*s.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 28*s.* per cwt.

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day of inspection and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 2⅞*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3½*d.*; 1856, 2⅞*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected by the chaplains. The bread and milk, which I tasted, were of good quality, especially the former.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy, and the duration of the visits of the extern officers is duly recorded. It is necessary to point out that by the 11th section of the amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68) the chaplains are bound to keep journals; and it is also indispensable that the local inspector should be similarly provided, in order to enable him to fulfil the duties, *inter alia*, prescribed by the 30th section of the same Act.

Total cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for last three years—1853, £1,814 2*s.* 11½*d.*; 1854, £1,794 2*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £1,697 1*s.* 11*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Colonel Thomas Jones, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor,	240	0	0
Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0
Robert Cane, M.D., Physician,	65	0	0

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
William Lee, 1st Turnkey (has a general knowledge of trade),	37	0	0
Thomas Whelan, 2nd Turnkey (trained to tailoring),	30	0	0
Michael Leonard, 3rd do. (gate-porter),	30	0	0
Thomas Ireland, 4th do. (capable as a carpenter and plumber),	30	0	0
Michael Murray, 5th Turnkey, (capable of instructing in fibre-weaving),	30	0	0
Thomas M'Cullagh, 6th Turnkey, (capable of instructing in brush and mat making),	30	0	0
James Leonard, 7th Turnkey (principally engaged in superintending hard labour),	30	0	0
Michael Curran, Clerk and Schoolmaster (trained to shoemaking),	30	0	0
Mrs. Jane Hoey, Matron,	30	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Wills, Assistant-Matron,	18	0	0

NOTE.—Each Turnkey while on duty assists the schoolmaster in teaching.

None of the turnkeys receive rations, but are supplied with uniforms. Their salaries are paid monthly. One vacancy among their number, which occurred since the last inspection, has not been filled up.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 239; Surgeon, &c., 217; Protestant Chaplain, 171; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 177. From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 148; Surgeon, &c., 82; Protestant Chaplain, 92; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 95.

Hospitals.—There were, happily, no patients at the time of my inspection in the hospitals, which are kept with scrupulous cleanliness, well ventilated, and furnished with water-closets for both sexes, and with hot, cold, and shower baths.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	106	1,486	46 2 10	–
1854,	95	1,201	28 10 4	2
1855,	51	1,458	29 16 8	2

Board of Superintendence.

Lord James Butler.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.
Richard Smithwick, Esq.
John Power, Esq.
John Newport Greene, Esq.
Thomas Neville, Esq.
Richard Wheeler, Esq.
William Pitt Blunden, Esq.
William Lloyd Flood, Esq.
James Burnham, Esq.
William Francis Finn, Esq.
John Walsh, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of current business, but the financial audit, and the payment of bills and contracts, take place at each assizes.

I would beg to specially call the attention of the Grand Jury to the important functions which have been assigned to the Board by the amended Prisons Act, and to the consequent necessity for selecting members whose attendance may be relied on, in order that they may become acquainted with the character of the

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South District.

officers, and with all the requirements of due administration in matters of health, discipline, and finance.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

General Observations.—In the year 1854, I submitted to the local authorities the obvious policy of amalgamating the county and city gaols, upon the ground that in the former alone there were many more cells available than would be required for accommodating the *then* existing averages of prisoners committed to both.

Since that period the average of the county prisoners has fallen from 124 in 1853, to 80 in 1855, and to 67 during the portion of the current year, up to the first day of inspection. As a much larger number of cells is, therefore, disposable, and as the amended Prisons Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, has furnished complete facilities for such an incorporation, by not only supplying various forms of union, but by reconciling what otherwise would amount to a conflict between the several jurisdictions of the high sheriffs for the county and the city, and by enabling the fiscal bodies to provide retiring allowances for the officers whose services may be discontinued, I would again urge the adoption of this proposition, as being conducive to the establishment of a greatly improved discipline in relation to the city prison, and as tending to a considerable reduction in the *aggregate* amount of the presentments now levied for the maintenance of the *two* institutions.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Callan.

Callan.—No prisoners; 84 in the preceding quarter, of whom no less than 46 were drunkards. The house tolerably clean and sufficiently supplied with bedding. The sewers had been lately cleared; no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. No improvement has taken place in the building; the day-rooms are mere passages, and there is but one yard in common to both sexes, in direct contravention of the Prisons Act. Petty sessions are fixed to be held fortnightly, but sometimes fail from non-attendance on the part of the magistrates. Transmittals immediate, and registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5½*d.* for both sexes.

Urlingford.

Urlingford.—No prisoners; 15 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, eave-shoots and pipes are required to carry off the fall of rain water, which sometimes floods the yards. The outer gate in a very ricketty condition; and the chimneys still smoky. Some bedding and blankets, and other requirements wanting, but the local board having been appointed, I trust that all indispensable wants will henceforth be supplied. Registry and committals correct.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—Four prisoners; 3 males and 1 female; 48 in the preceding quarter. Committals and registry correct, and transmittals immediate. Dietary for both sexes, 5*d.* There is no inspection book. The building tolerably clean, but requiring whitewash; the bedding insufficient for the numbers sometimes confined here, many of the cells being wholly unfurnished.

I lament, that no improvement has taken place in this very

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defective building. Eave-shoots are indispensable, in order to prevent the flooding, in wet weather, of the narrow strip of ground between the court-house and the prison. The chimneys of both the day-rooms were in such a condition as to render it impossible to light fires. The flues ought to be cleaned, and gratings affixed at top, as jackdaws build nests in them occasionally; the privies were out of order, and the water supplied from the pump was unfit for use, in consequence of the vicinity of the sewers. One of the windows of the male day-room is so insecure, that the keeper is afraid to place prisoners in it. It would be advisable to build it up, as adequate light is afforded by the other. A good lock is greatly needed for the outer door of the prison.

I regret to state that the escape of a female took place under circumstances which involved "great negligence" on the part of the keeper, to adopt the words of the Board who investigated the case; but in consideration of his general character, they did not recommend his dismissal. His salary is £25, but those of the other bridewell keepers of the county remain at the miserable pittance, viz., £10 Irish currency—the utter inadequacy of which has so often been commented on in vain.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol.—Visited the 8th of July and the 4th of October, 1856.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	–	–	–
„ Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.*						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	6	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Misdemeanors,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	5	7	12	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total,	22	16	38	–	–	–

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South District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary Convictions,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 410; females, 423.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 299; females, 311.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 3; females, 5. Twice—males, 6; females, 15. Thrice—males, 2; females, 19. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 25. Total—males, 12; females, 64.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—males, 1; females, 1. Twice—males, 2; females, 6. Thrice—males, 1; females, 12. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 14. Total—males, 5; females, 33.

Average daily number.—Males, 15; females, 23. Highest at any one time—males, 32; females, 33. Lowest at any one time—males, 15; females, 9.

A comparison of the totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, does not exhibit that progressive decline which is happily observable elsewhere, the numbers standing thus:—

8th July,	1853,	40
Do.,	1854,	48
Do.,	1855,	35
Do.,	1856,	38

And upon examining the *daily* averages for the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, respectively, we find that there has been an *absolute increase*, viz., 30⅞, 33, 38, while the return of committals for the first half of the current year shows a yet larger proportionate advance.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	1	1	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	3	1	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Baths,	–	1
Single Cells,	7	–	Pumps and Wells,	1	2
Sleeping Rooms,	7	3			
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	18	19			

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The condition of the females also presents a very unfavourable contrast to other gaols, not only in the aggregate of committals, but in the constant recurrence of the same individuals; the very frequent re-committals, and the punishments of offenders of this sex, affording unmistakable evidence of mal-administration, and of the absence of any deterrent reformatory discipline, which indeed it would be impossible to carry out, where the accommodation furnishes no means of even the ordinary classification prescribed by the "Prisons Act." Among the males an attempt is made to separate the felons from the misdemeanants, but the tried and untried are intermixed; while the females of all ages and gradations of criminality are herded together promiscuously. Both sexes take their meals in their several day-rooms. The influx of juveniles alone has diminished, a result ascribable not only to the great decrease in the inmates of the poorhouses, from which delinquents of tender age are commonly derived, but to the reduction of the dietary. The building was in tolerable repair, clean, and amply supplied with excellent water; but in other essentials it is so defective as to fall below many ordinary bridewells, there being neither hospital nor work-rooms, nor laundry, nor drying-room. The sewerage is effective; troughs are used for personal ablution, and there is one bath in the female quarter, in which prisoners of this sex are bathed twice a-week, but from its position it is unavailable for the use of the males. The blankets and bed-ticks were much worn, and the stock of clothing wholly inadequate. I learned, however, with pleasure, at the period of my second inspection, that steps had been taken for supplying these deficiencies.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	60	Trowsers, Males,	18
Pairs Sheets,	6	Pairs Shoes, „	22
Rugs,	4	Jackets, Females,	6
Hammocks or Cots,	37	Petticoats, „	6
Bed-ticks,	39	Shifts, „	18
Shirts, Males,	24	Pairs Shoes, „	5
Jackets, „	18		

The governor attends the lock-up, but there is no night inspection. The punishments from the 1st of January up to the day of inspection had all been inflicted by the sole authority of this officer; the breaches of prison regulations not having been sufficiently grave to call for magisterial intervention.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement —males, 10; females, 15. Whipping—males, 8. Total—males, 18; females, 15.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 1. Other punishments—males, 51; females, 100. Total—males, 52; females, 100.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 14; females, 38.

Employment and Schools.—These headings, although representing two most important branches of prison discipline, might,

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South District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

I regret to say, be altogether omitted here, for *no educational instruction of any kind* is given to either sex, and industrial occupation can scarcely be said to exist; it consists only of occasional stone-breaking, to a very limited amount, of which no account is kept, the rough stones and hammers being supplied by the city authorities, and the metal removed when ready for use.

Dietary and Contracts.—There were no complaints of the diet. I found, upon tasting them, the bread to be excellent, and the milk to be of fair quality. The chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, but it would be more convenient if they entered the record of their opinions in a book set apart for this purpose, than in the general "Officers' Book," as at present.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint of new milk. Females, 7 oz. of Indian meal, and half-pint of new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females, 12 oz. of brown bread, and three-fourths of a pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; coals, per ton, 23*s.*; turf, per box, 1*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 13*s.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.*

Books and Accounts.—The books are now fairly kept, but the "Discharge Book," one of the most valuable checks prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, is still wanting; and there is no *record* of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers, who, I am bound in justice to state, are constant in their attendance.

In consequence of the extraordinary errors discovered in the returns of the "totals confined" here in the years 1853 and 1854, the Inspectors-General were compelled to abandon, in their Annual Report, their comparative calculations under this category, for all the prisons of the kingdom.

This misapprehension, however, has been guarded against, and will not recur in future.

The total cost of the gaol, for the last three years, including dietary and salaries, 1853, £454 13*s.* 4½*d.*; 1854, £489 11*s.* 4*d.*; 1855, £569 18*s.* 5½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector,	30	0	0
Robert Cane, Esq., M.D.,	30	0	0
Rev. M. Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. William Hayden, Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Magee, Governor,	65	0	0
Miss Mary Magee, Matron,	15	0	0
Jeffrey Marn, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Thomas Foley, ditto,	20	0	0

No alteration has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The two turnkeys are furnished with uniforms, and receive rations. The salaries of the intern officers are paid half-yearly, instead of monthly, as in the majority of gaols, which latter arrangement is much more satisfactory.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 312; Surgeon, &c., 110; Protestant Chaplain, 107; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 105. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 144; Surgeon, &c., 74; Protestant Chaplain, 41; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 36.

It has been already stated that there is no *hospital*, but the gaol has for a very long period been free from epidemic, and only one death has occurred during the last five years, viz., in 1853. The medical officer's books are kept with clearness and accuracy.

Board of Superintendence.

Wm. Lanigan, Esq., Mayor.	Joseph Wright, Esq.
Edward Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Power, Esq.
Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	Edmond Murphy, Esq.
John N. Greene, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Chaplen, Esq.
Daniel Cullen, Esq., J.P.	John Feehan, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	Thomas Dunphy, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, but all bills, contracts, and salaries, are discharged at the assizes.

General Observations.—It has so often devolved upon my colleagues in office and myself, to point out in detail the lamentable evils of this gaol, that I have nothing to add to former animadversions, while I have nothing to record with regard to any material improvement, either realized or in contemplation. An enlargement of the building attached to the county court-house having been lately completed, a considerable portion of it, embracing two stories, has not been allocated to any particular purpose, and some discussion has therefore taken place as to the policy of obtaining possession of it, and adapting it for the reception of prisoners. This project, however, although any change from the present deplorable condition of things must be advantageous, would prove of little avail, the circumstances of the building rendering it incapable of division into cells of such a form as would be consistent with the requirements of the separate system, the great advantages of which can best be measured by the fact that the committals of females to this gaol, during the year 1855, *were thrice;* and the re-committals *nearly six times as numerous* as those of the same sex to the county prison, where separation is enforced in its integrity.

Consequently, I would again urge the local authorities to adopt the only course which appears to combine economy with effective administration, viz., an incorporation with the county gaol, by entering into a contract for the maintenance therein of the city prisoners, for which object the "Amended Prisons Act" (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), passed in the last session of Parliament, affords the fullest facilities, powers being given thereby to provide compensation for the officers of any prison which shall be discontinued.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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South District.

King's County Gaol.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.—Visited on the 30th of April, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried.						
For Larceny,	2	2	4	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	4	4	–	2	2
To Penal Servitude,	3	5	8	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	20	5	25	1	–	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	2	5	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	5	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Under Poor Law Acts,	1	7	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	39	34	73	1	2	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	1	–	3	3	3	5
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	2	–	5
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	2
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–

Numbers in custody on the 30th April, 1853, 140; 1854, 100; 1855, 73; 1856, 76. A comparison of the above returns does not show a progressive improvement from 1855 to 1856, although the decrease in the preceding years is considerable; but if we

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take the daily averages for a group of five years, we shall find a steady decline:—1851, 219; 1852, 165; 1853, 123; 1854, 86; 1855, 74. Again, as some of these years fall within the operation of the famine and its effects, if we refer to an antecedent period, before the appearance of that awful visitation, and before the enactment of the Vagrant Act, which has tended to swell largely the population of gaols, we ascertain that the daily average for the seven years ending in 1846, amounted to no less than 113·76.

Committals, 1853—males, 469; females, 216; 1854—males, 338; females, 161; 1855—males, 278; females, 166.

Re-committals, 1853—males, 15; females, 8; 1854—males, 16; females, 5; 1855—males, 7; females, 12.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 103; females, 51. Re-committals—Once—males, 2. Twice—males, 2. Thrice—males, 1; females, 1. Total—males, 5; females, 1. Average daily number—males, 44; females, 30. Highest at any one time—males, 108; females, 53. Lowest at any one time—males, 31; females, 22. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 1.

Punishments for prison offences during the year—Dark Cells—males, 3. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection—Dark Cells—females, 4. Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 3; females, 9.

It is to be observed that while the diminution in the male committals has been constant and normal, there is a trifling excess in those of the females during the last year, and a *marked advance in the re-committals;* but that diminution is confined to the male adults, and does not apply, I regret to state, to the juveniles of this sex.

Workhouse offences and vagrancy are generally on the decline, but drunkenness has become more rife. The registries of gaols, however, do not supply any reliable test of the actual amount of drunkards, as, in consequence of the improved state of the country, those who are apprehended are in many instances capable of paying the fines. In fact, here as elsewhere, petty larcenies constitute the great bulk of the criminal records.

In the "Morning State" are found three males sentenced to penal servitude, five females under a similar rule, and six under that of transportation. This class of prisoners is always troublesome, and restlessly anxious for removal to convict depots, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be completed, and will thus relieve the county and borough gaols of this pressure upon discipline and accommodation. There were but two lunatics.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Single Cells of larger size,	–	8
Yards,	6	2	Hospital Rooms,	5	5
Day Rooms,	8	2	Chapels,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	School Rooms,	1	–
Single Cells,	80	32			

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South District.

King's County Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Workshops,	4	–	Baths,	1	1
Kitchens,	1	–	Fumigating Rooms,	1	1
Bakery,	1	–	Reception Rooms,	1	1
Store Rooms,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
Laundries,	1	1	Crank Mill,	1	–

Since the last inspection, the roofs have been repaired and rendered stanch, and the whole building is in a sound *condition*, clean, and well ventilated. There is a fair supply of water, but not sufficient to flush the sewers, even if the latter were of a capacity to derive increased efficiency from this process.

The locks were in excellent order. The bedding ample (sheets being now adopted throughout all the classes); and the stock of clothing, both in wear and in store, in good condition. There are two baths, one for cleansing the prisoners on reception, and the other (a slipper bath) for hospital purposes.

The defects of this prison as to necessary accommodation are but few, such as the want of general lavatories—there being none, except in the section containing eight "separate" cells; the smallness of the female laundry, the troughs of which are without partitions; and the inadequacy of the room used for drying. Classification among the males embraces the untried and the tried, the juveniles in the latter category being kept apart from the adults. There are eight cells certified for separation, which are always occupied and allocated to females, the remainder of whom are divided into two sections only, according to character. All take their meals and sleep in single cells. The governor or deputy-governor always attend the lock-up, and there is a night-patrol; there being now but five turnkeys, there are two watchmen employed for this duty on two nights of the week. The punishments since the first of January amounted to but *four*, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

I have adverted above to the returns, which show that female delinquency here more than maintains its ground; a result to be attributed to the want of corrective and deterrent discipline, which is inseparable from "association." The condition of the male juveniles also suggests the necessity of a more stringent mode of action to be applied to them; and whenever the disembodiment of the Militia shall take place, a large increase of adult offenders of this sex is further to be apprehended. Under these circumstances, I will venture to urge upon the local authorities the policy of establishing throughout the whole institution the "separate system," being convinced that, administered, as it would be here, by a most efficient Board and staff of officers, it would soon repay the comparatively inconsiderable outlay, both in moral improvement and financial saving.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Punitive Labour—Males, 27—harrowing stones, working water engine, and grinding at mill. Females, 13—cleansing prison, washing in laundry.

Industrial Labour—Males, 13—weaving, winding, warping,

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shoemaking, tailoring, carpenter work, bone-breaking, stone-breaking, cooking. Females, 23—carding, spinning, sewing, making prison clothing.

Bone-breaking, from which a large return was formerly derived, has been almost entirely discontinued, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring bones, and the paucity of hands available beyond the daily requirement of the prison. Manufacture is carried on for intern use. The amount of profit produced by articles sold externally was, in 1854, £33 6*s.* 4*d*; and in 1855, £13 10*s.* 5½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	349	Shirts,	97
Pairs Sheets,	157	Jackets,	103
Rugs,	11	Trowsers,	120
Hammocks or Cots,	10	Caps,	69
Bed-ticks,	181	Pairs Shoes,	87

Schools.—Instruction is given for two hours daily by the schoolmaster to the males, and a satisfactory registry of progress is kept. The females are schooled for one hour by the matron, and a similar registry has been adopted. It would be more desirable, and would tend to more effectual results, if both sexes were taught by the schoolmaster, who has been regularly trained—a matron, of course, being present at the tuition of the females. The numbers attending school, even making allowance for the very short periods of confinement to which the majority of prisoners are sentenced, are rather small.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 44; females, 21. Average number attending daily—males, 6; females, 3.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. oatmeal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, and 3 naggins of sweet milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk, two days in each week, for dinner, for the whole prison.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 23*s.*; turf, per 100 boxes, 50*s.*; straw, per ton, 40*s.*; candles, per lb., 8¼*d.*; soap, per cwt., 42*s.*

The net cost of dietary for each prisoner, on day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years, was—1853, $2\frac{9}{100}$*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{1}{10}$*d.*; 1856, 3¼*d.*

There were no complaints of the dietary; the bread, which is of excellent quality, is baked in the gaol.

The provisions are regularly inspected, but no opinion on the

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

part of the chaplains is expressed, unless an exception is taken; it would be more satisfactory if a short comment, favourable or otherwise, was appended at each examination.

The Books and Accounts are kept with landable clearness and exactness. A book containing the entries of visitors to prisoners is a very useful record. There is, however, no record as to time of the incoming and outgoing of the extern officers, so as to present the exact duration of their respective visits.

The medical officer orders under his own hand all extra diet, so as to afford a complete check upon this branch of issue.

The total cost of the gaol, inclusive of dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was—1853, £2,397 10*s.* 6*d.*; 1854, £1,830 2*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £1,643 8*s.* 7½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Francis Berry, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Rev. Edward Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor,	184	12	4
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	45	0	0
" Apothecary,	20	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40	0	0
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Margaret Phillips, Nurse,	20	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Philip Green, 2nd Do., Shoemaker,	25	0	0
John Silver, 3rd Do., Super. Tailoring,	25	0	0
Jones Commins, 4th Do.,	25	0	0
Henry Neill, 5th Do., Weaver,	25	0	0
John Doolan, 6th Do., Tailor,	25	0	0
Peter Phillips, 7th Do., Watchman,	7	16	0
Philip Green, jun., Messenger,	6	10	0
William Adams, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms, fuel, and candles; but not with rations. Their salaries are very low, particularly in the case of those who are skilled handicraftsmen, and there is no graduated scale, according to length of service; nor any bonus for special conduct, so as to stimulate zeal and industry.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st of January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 220; Surgeon, &c., 229; Protestant Chaplain, 177; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 188.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 74; Surgeon, &c., 68; Protestant Chaplain, 53; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 71.

Hospitals.—There are hospitals for both sexes, which are carefully tended; there were but three patients at the period of my visit, and the gaol has been happily free from epidemic diseases.

	No. in Hospital.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	76	22	0	0	1,874	2
1854,	65	19	0	0	1,325	2
1855,	39	10	0	0	1,213	1

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Rosse, J.P.
The Earl of Charleville, J.P.
John W. Tarleton, Esq., J.P.
John O'Brien, Esq., J.P.
David Thompson, Esq., J.P.
Robert B. Slator, Esq., J.P.
Dawson French, Esq., J.P.
Marcus Goodbody, Esq., J.P.
Henry Manly, Esq.
Robert Goodbody, Esq.
John Hussey Walsh, Esq., J.P.
Thomas A. Pierce, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly; and at each meeting, all bills, contracts, and the salaries of the subordinate officers are discharged—the checks upon the payments being very clear and effective.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.

Parsonstown.—Two males—121 last quarter. Drunkenness rather on the increase, 11 out of 24 prisoners, confined during the current quarter, having been committed for this offence. The house very clean and amply supplied with bedding. The cesspools of the privies are cleaned from time to time; and the pump is effective. Dietary, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both sexes. The Daily State-book is examined monthly by the county local inspector, and by the Board of Superintendence of the gaol. The registry and committals correct.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1855.

	£	s.	d.
Subsistence, including bread, milk, oatmeal, salt, &c.,	33	18	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel,	17	2	6
Incidentals, including repairs, lime, straw, soap, books, printing, &c., &c.,	12	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	£63	3	0
Cr.			
By subsistence of deserters,	1	12	6
	£61	10	6

Total number of collective days, prisoners confined,		2,515
Total number of diets issued,	2,061	
Total number of collective days, prisoners did *not* receive rations,	454	2,515
Total number of prisoners committed during the year,		429

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED ON THE 25TH OF APRIL, 1856.

General State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper do.	4	1	5	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	3	4	–	1	1
To Imprisonment,	15	8	23	–	2	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	12	1	13	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	3	8	11	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	9	11	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	1	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	55	38	93	1	3	4

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	–	–	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	6	–	7	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	3	–	–	–
,, Other offences,	–	–	–	2	–	3
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	4	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	2	–	–	–

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If we take the totals confined on the above day, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years, we find a most satisfactory diminution, viz.:—April 25, 1853, 312; 1854, 192; 1855, 133; 1856, 93; and a comparison of the daily averages for the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, fully corroborates this progressive and normal decline; the figures standing thus—316½, 248, 178, 124.

The reduction has chiefly affected male adults, the juveniles of this sex not having decreased in a similar ratio, particularly in the class of workhouse offenders, although the numbers receiving relief in the respective Unions have greatly fallen in consequence of the advancing prosperity of the country. In this class also female adults show no improvement. Vagrancy, on the other hand, is almost disappearing from the registry. The record of drunkards in county prisons affords no reliable measure of the actual number of cases, as but few reach the gaols, being disposed of in the bridewells, or the fines being paid immediately upon the apprehension of the offenders.

The re-committals for all the graver crimes have also sensibly declined, but the constant recurrence of Poor Law offenders from particular districts raises disproportionately the amount of this category. There were one male and three females under sentence of penal servitude, and one lunatic of the latter sex.

The gaol was very clean, in sound repair, free from damp, and thoroughly ventilated. Water is raised by pumps from two wells, one of which is inferior to the other.

The sewers are, as has been frequently noticed in former Reports, defective in construction, but a plan has been proposed for sinking a well outside, which would furnish a sufficient supply for flushing those on the male side, and would also act upon the female quarter, the soil being about to be conducted into the main sewer, and thus discharged into the common outlet. The locks were in good order, and the stock of bedding ample, not only in use but in store. Sheets, which are manufactured in the prison, are issued to all the classes.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	Worksheds,	2	–
Yards,	12	5	Kitchens,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	5	Bakery,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	4	–	Store Rooms,	3	1
Single Cells,	118	50	Laundries,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	7	4	Lavatories,	12	5
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths, 1 for classes, and 1 for hospital,	2	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Room,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Workshops,	22	1			

The laundry is limited in point of space, and the troughs require to be divided by partitions, so as to prevent communi-

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South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

cation. There are lavatories in every yard for personal ablution, and there is one bath in which the *males* are washed upon their committal. This, however, is not the case generally with regard to the females; nor are they stripped and bathed from time to time, although this practice has been specially recommended, since the omission of it enabled a prisoner on one occasion to deliver herself of a dead infant and to place it in a cesspool without detection, until after her removal to a convict depot.

There being no longer a pressure of numbers upon the accommodation, all the prisoners occupy single cells at night. Classification is carefully maintained among the males, the juveniles being kept apart, and seventeen of them being placed in strict "separation." The tread-wheel is partitioned, and there are stalls in the stone-breaking yard so as to check undue intercourse during the period assigned to hard labour and industrial employment. The majority of the males take their meals in their cells, and there seems to be no adequate reason for not extending this arrangement to all of them, as well as to the females, who are congregated in the day-rooms. Indeed, with regard to the latter sex, as their usual habits and pursuits confine them within doors, imprisonment in "association" is hardly felt by them to be a punishment, and undoubtedly fails to operate as a deterrent. It is greatly to be regretted, therefore, that in this well-administered prison, the staff of which is highly efficient, the system of "complete separation" is not adopted, a system which, where it has been tested by the experience of several years—as at Belfast, for instance—has been found to favourably affect the whole criminal class, by giving opportunities of reformation to the more abandoned, and by preventing the further contamination of the comparatively innocent.

The lock-up is attended by the governor, who also occasionally goes round the prison during the night. There is a patrol of two turnkeys, the regularity of whose circuits is measured by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments since the 1st January amounted to but eight, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Dark cells, males, 21; females, 4.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection—Dark cells, males, 7; females 1.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

	Males.	Females.
Sick in the Hospital,	1	3
Infirm,	–	4
Prison duties,	7	2
Provided themselves,	5	1
Cleaning flax,	5	10
Tailoring,	1	–
Needlework,	–	2
Shoemaking,	1	–
Carpentry,	3	–

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

	Males.	Females.
Picking Oakum,	10	–
Weaving and Winding,	5	–
Mat-making,	4	–
Breaking stones,	10	–
Cooking and Baking,	2	–
Spinning flax,	–	12
Washing,	–	4
Totals,	54	38

Thirty-two males under sentence of hard labour, of which number 14 were employed by turns at the tread-wheel.

Here, as elsewhere, the great reduction in the number of hands has proportionately diminished the results of industrial labour. The total of net profit, however, produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, in the last two years, amounted respectively, in 1854, to £22 10*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, to £25.

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily for two hours to the males, but at present is almost exclusively limited to the juveniles, who are placed in separation. It is intended, hereafter, to embrace the other classes, as soon as the great arrear in the making up of the books, incurred by the long illness and subsequent death of the late clerk, shall be disposed of.

The present clerk, who was brought up in the Church Education Society, acts as schoolmaster, and seems fully competent to the discharge of his duties. The form of registry for pupils of this sex is satisfactory, but there is none for the female prisoners, and I shall suggest, therefore, that the master should teach the latter in the presence of the matron, who, though a valuable discipline officer, has no aptitude for tuition.

The local inspector sometimes examines the scholars, but it would be very desirable if the chaplains were to test the entries of advancement from time to time, and to record their opinions.

Number of individual prisoners, attending school during the year—males, 51; females, 41. Average number attending daily—males, 21; females, 16. Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 28.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—15 oz. bread, half wheat and half barley meal, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12⅞ oz. bread, half wheat and half barley meal, and ¾ pint new milk.

For sentences not exceeding one calendar month—oatmeal gruel—males, 1 pint; females, ¾ pint—is substituted for dinner milk daily; the other prisoners get this gruel twice each week.

Contracts.—New-milk, per quart, 1½*d.* No contracts for the other articles, which are bought in the market.

The net cost of dietary in the year 1853, was 2¾*d.*; in 1854, 2⅜*d.*; in 1855, 3*d.* nearly; and in 1856, to time of visit, 2⅞*d.*

There were some complaints of the bread and stirabout,

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South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

which, upon testing them, I found to be quite groundless. The milk was rather thin, but the contractor is subject to the penalty of forfeiting the value of whatever is declared by the local inspector to be deficient in quality. The chaplains inspect the provisions; it would, however, be much more convenient if their comments were entered in a book exclusively allocated to this purpose, and not in their several journals, which are not always accessible.

Officers and Salaries.

			£	s.	d.
Rev. B. Jacob, Local Inspector,			85	0	0
Rev. H. H. Rose, Protestant Chaplain,			50	0	0
Rev. Wm. Burke, Roman Catholic do.,			50	0	0
David O'Callaghan, M.D., Physician,			44	0	0
Joseph Parker, M.D., Apothecary,			30	0	0
Henry Woodburn, Governor,			300	0	0
Mary Roche, Matron,			40	0	0
Alice O'Neill, Assistant,			20	0	0
Margaret Gabbett, do.,			31	4	0
Johanna FitzGerald, Hospital Nurse,			25	0	0
A. J. Musgrave, Schoolmaster and Clerk,			60	0	0
Joseph Gabbett, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,			45	0	0
David Fitzgerald, Turnkey,			35	0	0
Daniel Hallinan,	do.,	Blacksmith,	35	0	0
William Leamy,	do.,	Blacksmith,	35	0	0
John Hickey,	do.,		35	0	0
Henry Roberts,	do.,	Stone Mason,	35	0	0
George Fitzgerald,	do.,		35	0	0
Matthew Lyons, School Instructor,	do.,	Weaver and	35	0	0
William Airey,	do.,	Carpenter,	35	0	0
Philip Stark,	do.,	Weaver,	35	0	0

None of the officers are on the gaol allowance. The turnkeys are supplied with firearms and uniforms. Seven of their number, as appears above, are handicraftsmen.

Since the last inspection the schoolmaster died, and the vacancy was filled by the election of the present officer. The head turnkey also died, and was succeeded by the former gatekeeper, who was promoted. The governor reported to me that the conduct of the staff had been satisfactory.

Officers' Visits—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855—Local Inspector, 235; Surgeon, &c., 491; Protestant Chaplain, 120; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 95.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 84; Surgeon, &c., 173; Protestant Chaplain, 41; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 23.

The Extern Officers' book does not record the duration of their respective visits.

The Books and Accounts are accurately kept, and the total cost for the year 1853, was £2,905 17*s.*; in 1854, £2,646 16*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1855, it fell to £2,480 0*s.* 2*d.*

Hospitals.—The limited accommodation, there being but one

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room for each sex, has often been made the subject of comment by the Inspectors-General. The gaol, however, has latterly been free from epidemic, and there were but four patients, one male and three females, at the time of my visit. The medical officer keeps the record of all extra and sick diet.

South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

The number in hospital in each of the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, was respectively, 108, 81, and 56. Number of days, 4,262, 2,990, and 1,382.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	John Croker, Esq.
William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Eyre Lloyd, Esq.
Michael Furnell, Esq.	The Lord Clarina.
The Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P.	Colonel J. Vandeleur.
Henry Mamsell, Esq.	Sir Richard de Burgho, Bart.

The Board meets twice a month for the discharge of general business—all bills, and the salaries of the interu officers, being paid monthly.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Croom.—No prisoners; 8 in the preceding quarter. Only one apartment, used as a day-room, and sleeping cell for males. The male drunkards' cell is accessible only by passing through the female day-room, in which there is a bed; there being also another cell, it would be advisable to transpose the accommodation for the two sexes respectively. There is but one yard, which is still wanting in gravel. The roof of the prison is in sound repair, but not that of the storehouse. The bedding sufficient, and the sewerage effective, but there is *no water on the premises.* There is, however, an allowance of 15 shillings *per annum* for fetching it. The local inspector visits occasionally. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals within a short period. Salary of keeper, £15. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes. Registry and committals correct. Croom.

Bruff.—One male; 26 in the previous quarter. The house tolerably clean, but the chimneys still smoky. One of the male cells is accessible only through the female day-room, and adjoins the female cells. Some bed-ticks were required. The soil, when the cesspools are cleared, is necessarily carried through the building. The local inspector visits from time to time, but seldom makes entries. The resident magistrate, however, is frequent in his supervision. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. The proper form of registry is wanting, although this omission was noticed at the last inspection. Written committals are *now* sent with all the prisoners. Dietary, 5*d.* per day, for both sexes. Bruff.

Rathkeale.—No prisoners; 62 in the last quarter. The house clean, but greatly affected by damp in moist weather. The bedding sufficient. Water is procured from the river. A barrel is much required to receive rain water in the female yard. The cesspools had been lately cleared, but are ineffective. Petty Rathkeale.

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South District.

County of Limerick.

Bridewells.

sessions fortnightly, but transmittals very irregular. The local inspector visits from time to time.

Newcastle.

Newcastle.—One male prisoner; 70 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, but rather damp. The male drunkards' cell is accessible solely through the female day-room, which contains a bed, and is frequently occupied at night. Some slates were wanting, and eave-shoots are indispensable to prevent the overflow of the yards into the day-rooms in rainy weather. Water is procurable at no great distance. The cesspools are clearable only through the house. The bedding sufficient. The local inspector visits frequently. Dietary, 4¼*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females. The Board have not yet supplied the new form of registry prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The committals correct.

Glin.

Glin.—No prisoners; 15 in the previous quarter. The house clean, in fair repair, and supplied with a sufficient quantity of bedding, but the blankets rather thin. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. The privies too full, and no means of cleaning them, except by carrying the soil through the house. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits frequently, as does also the resident magistrate. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes, on the average. Keeper's salary, £15.

Kilfinnane.

Kilfinnane.—No prisoners; 19 in the last quarter. The house tolerably clean, but affected by damp. *No water on the premises.* The chimneys smoky, and the female privy very foul. It is necessary to clear the cesspools by carrying the soil through the building. Some whitewash was required. A new issue of blankets had lately been made, but the bed-ticks were much worn. Petty sessions held fortnightly, generally without intermission, and transmittals immediate. The registry correctly kept, but the old form is still in use. Committals regular, except one case of sentence to imprisonment in the bridewell *for larceny*, for a term of *twenty-four hours* only, in consequence of the previous long detention of the prisoner. The local inspector visits from time to time. Salary of keeper, £15. Cost of dietary, 5½*d.* and 5*d.* (a reduction having latterly been made), for both sexes.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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City of Limerick Gaol.—Visited the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of April, and the 13th of June, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	10	16	26	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	26	8	34	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	2	10	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	6	–	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	5	5	10	–	–	–
Drunkards,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	74	39	113	–	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	1	2	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	14	–	8	–
Vagrants,	–	5	5	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	1	8	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	7	–	6	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	6	1	6	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	4	–	3	–

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South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in 1855—Males, 2,871; females, 1,595.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection—Males, 852; females, 524.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December—Once—males, 51; females, 26. Twice—males, 27; females, 14. Thrice—males, 16; females, 8. Four times and more—males, 10; females, 6. Total—males, 104; females, 54.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection—Once—males, 16; females, 9. Twice—males, 14; females, 6. Thrice—males, 10; females, 2. Four times and more—males, 2. Total—males, 42; females, 17.

Average daily number—males, 76; females, 42. Highest at any one time—males, 85; females, 75. Lowest at any one time—males, 49; females, 32. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{3}{10}$; females, $1\frac{1}{10}$.

The returns of the aggregates in custody, taken on the first day of my inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, evidence a regular diminution, viz.:

23rd April,	1853,	253
Ditto,	1854,	213
Ditto,	1855,	155
Ditto,	1856,	114

and this result is further sustained by a comparison of the daily averages for 1853, 1854, 1855, which amounted respectively to 213, 173, and 118. The decrease has affected chiefly the male adults (the females not having proportionately declined), and the juvenile vagrants, in consequence of the reduction of the dietary, which is now graduated according to age. The number of this latter class is, however, I lament to state, very considerable, and the tendency to larceny appears to be rather on the increase. Drunkenness also, a fertile source of crime, is again advancing, those committed for this offence having risen progressively from 500 in 1853, to 910 in 1855, while in the first quarter of the current year they reached a total of 247. The building throughout was in fair repair, dry, clean, well ventilated, and amply supplied with water, which is conducted to every yard, and is applied to flushing the sewers. Tubs and buckets are used for personal washing, and there are no less than seven baths, in which all prisoners of both sexes are bathed upon their admission, and afterwards monthly. The locks are in good condition, and the prison is now tolerably secure, additional bars having been affixed to the cell windows.

The blankets and tickens were much worn, and the stock was scanty. The prison clothing was yet more defective, there being but little in use, and scarcely any in store.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	4	Single Cells,	33	20
Yards,	7	4	Cells to contain three persons,	17	–
Day Rooms,	6	4	Sleeping Rooms,	20	6
Solitary Cells,	6	4			

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	84	14	Kitchens,	1	–
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Store Rooms,	7	1
Chapels,	1	1	Laundries,	–	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Lavatories,	1	1
Worksheds,	33	–	Baths,	3	2
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

No alteration has been made since the last inspection, with the exception of some repairs in the chapel. There is no reception ward, nor drying-room, and the laundry is small and ill-contrived. There are some separate stalls for stone-breaking in two of the classes, but they are insufficient to contain the whole of those who are ordinarily thus employed. The female school-room being very confined, I suggested that an apartment which had been used for schooling the males in the building originally allocated to pauper debtors, but which had latterly been converted into a female quarter, should be adapted for the instruction of prisoners of the latter sex, and this suggestion has been since carried out.

The classification of the two sexes is thus arranged:—

Male Classes—

1. Untried prisoners of all classes.
2. Vagrants and drunkards.
3. Worst cases of larceny and felony, or convicts.
4. Misdemeanants, &c.
5. Lighter cases of larceny and felony.

Female Classes—

1. Less criminal class of females.
2. Females for trial.
3. Worst class of females.

It is to be observed that *untried* juveniles are intermixed with adults, and that whenever the inmates of the gaol reach even the *lowest* average stated above, the *tried*, for want of due accommodation, are compelled to sleep in large rooms in association and without supervision, which necessarily leads to irregularity and insubordination. At my second visit, however, there being fortunately more room at the disposal of the authorities, the juveniles were all placed in separate cells at night, and those who had been frequently re-committed were kept apart in their cells after the hours of exercise and labour.

The meals are taken in the cells as far as the numbers will admit. The governor attends the lock-up, but does not go round the prison at variable hours during the night. One turnkey and one watchman form a patrol, and a tell-tale clock has been ordered, with the view of measuring their vigilance and the accuracy of their circuits.

The punishments amounted to 45 in 1855, and were all inflicted by the governor; and to 25 in the first quarter of 1856, all being under same authority, except in three cases in which the intervention of magistrates was required.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 27; females, 15.

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South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 5. Other punishments—males, 2. Total—males, 20; females, 5.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—males, 102.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Stone-breaking,	54	Employed on prison duties,	6
Shoemaking,	3	Unemployed,	8
Tailoring,	1		
Employed in cook-house,	2	Total,	74

Of the above number 30 had been attending school for three hours, and 24 were employed on the tread-wheel for two hours, pumping water for the use of the prison.

FEMALES.

Knitting,	14	Sick in hospital,	1
Sewing,	4	Unemployed,	7
At Lace-work,	2		
Washing,	6	Total,	40
Prison duties,	6		

Of the above number 18 had been attending school for three hours.

The amount of productive industrial labour has been necessarily small, not one of the turnkeys being a handicraftsman, and the majority of the prisoners being under such short sentences as not to afford sufficient opportunity for acquiring the rudiments of a trade, even if there were officers qualified to give instruction.

The total of net profit, 1854, £37 18*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £34 0*s.* 4*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	10	Bed-ticks,	4
Pairs Sheets,	5	Jackets,	6
Hammocks or Cots,	6	Pairs Shoes,	3

Schools.—The clerk and the assistant matron, who, though neither of them have been trained as teachers, appear competent to their duties, school the prisoners of their own sex respectively for three hours daily. The registry of the National Board of Education is in use here, but as it does not specify the primary stages of "the Alphabet" and "Spelling," it is scarcely suited to the very illiterate condition which is found to prevail generally among those committed here, and it will be advisable therefore that these subdivisions shall be supplied. It would also be very satisfactory if the chaplains were to note the Registry in the column headed "Observations," as to their opinions of the correctness of the entries of advancement.

With regard to the schoolmistress, to whose zeal and utility in her moral supervision of the pupils confided to her care the Roman Catholic Chaplain bore the strongest testimony, it is but justice to observe, that she was engaged to act only as a turnkey,

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and that she has been since called upon to execute the additional and onerous duties of a teacher, without being relieved of any portion of her charge as a discipline officer, and *without any increase of salary.* I bring this matter under the notice of the Board, in the conviction that they will deal with her case according to its merits.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—Males, 94; females, 46. Average number attending daily—Males, 19; females, 16.

Dietary.—Males—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast. Females—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread made of second quality flour, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread made of second quality flour, and 3 noggins of new milk.

The directions contained in the dietary tables prescribed by the Queen's Bench are complied with.

Contracts.—Bread, 1¾*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 14*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, 8*s.* per cwt.; rice, 18*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 17*s.* 6*d.* and 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, 6½*d.* per lb.; soap, 34*s.* per cwt.

There were a few complaints of the dietary, which did not, however, appear to me to require special notice, as the chaplains are assiduous in their duty of inspection. I found that during the past winter some exceptions had been taken by them to the milk, and that upon one occasion at least the bread had also been condemned, and that fresh bread was purchased in the town and charged to the contractor, who was subsequently superseded by another.

The net cost of dietary—April 23rd, 1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2¾*d.*; 1855, 3$\frac{1}{24}$*d.*; 1856, 2$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*

The Books and Accounts are kept with clearness and accuracy.

The total cost of the gaol—1853, £2,466 9*s.* 11*d.*; 1854, £1,832 6*s.* 10*d.*; 1855, £1,554 9*s.* 4*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Capt. Griffin, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Brahan, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. B. Bonchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Moore, Governor,	130	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	66	0	0
Henry Pardy, Head Turnkey,	52	10	0
Jonathan Dunne, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Thomas Madigan, do.,	26	0	0
William Frost, do.,	26	0	0
Francis Healy, do.,	26	0	0
John M'Namara, do.,	26	0	0
John Blood, do.,	26	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress,	30	0	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,	16	18	0

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

The Rev. W. N. Willis, the Protestant chaplain, having resigned, has been succeeded by the Rev. M. T. De Burgh.

Several dismissals and resignations having taken place, chiefly in consequence of the disorganized state of discipline in the gaol, which is referred to below, the vacancies were filled by the appointees of the High Sheriff, under probation.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 275; Surgeon, &c., 160; Protestant Chaplain, 203; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 268; Apothecary, 113.

From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 86; Surgeon, &c., 65; Protestant Chaplain, 68; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 95; Apothecary, 41.

Hospitals.—This building, which I found in a creditable state of cleanliness, contains two airy rooms, furnished with water-closets and baths for each sex, which are accessible only by a common staircase; there was but one patient, a female, the health of the prison being remarkably good.

The medical officer enters all extras and sick diet in his own handwriting.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	No. of Deaths.	Cost of Medicine.
1853,	85	382	6	£30
1854,	170	425	3	30
1855,	135	372	1	30

The Board of Superintendence assembles every fortnight. At each meeting the accounts are examined, and a list is furnished to the members of the Finance Committee of the Town Council, by whom cheques for the amounts are given to the local inspector, who produces his vouchers at the next ensuing meeting; he is also supplied with a sum of £50 to meet urgent contingencies.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry O'Shea, Mayor.
Alderman H. Watson, J.P.
Alderman T. M'Donnell, J.P.
Alderman Rich. Russell, J.P.
Alderman L. Quinlivan, J.P.
Alderman J. R. Tinsley.
Dr. Kane, J.P., and T.C.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P., & T.C.
Robert Keays, Esq., T.C.
John Thos. M'Sheehy, Esq., T.C.
William Phayer, Esq., T.C.
Francis Ward, Esq., T.C.

General Observations.—Having felt it to be my duty to hold a special inquiry into the condition and discipline of this prison, in consequence of several irregularities having come to my knowledge, I requested the Board of Superintendence to meet me in a conference; and I am bound to state that I experienced every courtesy at their hands, and received from them an assurance that they would take measures, as far as might be practicable, for supplying the defects, and for correcting the abuses which I brought under their particular consideration at my first visit. This undertaking I found on my second visit to have been fulfilled in many particulars; and I now have to briefly recapitulate the more prominent evils which formed the subject of my investigation:—1st. The deficiency of bedding and clothing, but es-

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pecially of the latter. 2nd. The inefficiency of the gaol officers, no consideration being given to their fitness; their salaries being insufficient for securing the services of qualified persons, and there being no by-laws for their guidance as to the allocation of their several duties and their respective responsibilities. 3rd. The very lax state of discipline prevailing throughout, as evidenced in a variety of instances, all tending to show that the governor, who has served for a very long period, and who latterly has become affected with deafness, is wanting in that energy and vigilance which are indispensable to the due enforcement of subordination, as well among officers as those over whom they are placed. I select a few of these instances. The Gate-porter's Book, a most important check, had been so imperfectly kept as to present no reliable statement of the in-comings and out-goings of all the officers, both extern and intern, and to furnish no record of the admission of visiters, who had hitherto been allowed to pass the gate without any communication being made to the governor, and *without search.* This gross neglect transpired from an unhappy casualty having taken place in the marshalsea, namely, the death of a debtor named Nunan, which was alleged to have been caused by a kick, inflicted during a scuffle, but which was found by a coroner's jury, at an inquest held subsequently, to have been the result of inflammation, produced by strangulated hernia. At the inquest, Mrs. Nunan, the wife of the deceased, deposed that she and another person, a male, were admitted *without question and without search* (on this as on former occasions), *after the hours for locking the prison*, by a temporary turnkey, who was intrusted with the keys of the outer gate, the regular gate-porter being allowed to surrender his charge, and to absent himself during the nights; and further, that she was enabled thus to introduce some whiskey into her husband's room, and to remain there undetected and unchallenged until the disturbance created by the above quarrel at length aroused attention. I will not dwell upon some cases of refractory violence on the part of the prisoners, which almost assumed the character of a conspiracy against the authorities; of a murderous assault committed upon one of the turnkeys, by a single prisoner, who had contrived to possess himself, undiscovered, of the iron handle of a bucket, and to convert it into a weapon of offence; of trafficking among each other in clothes and shoes;—all these being the inevitable consequence of association, without the most stringent supervision;—but I briefly notice the proceedings in the case of the head turnkey, Pardy, who was accused, among other matters, of taking fuel for his own use, and of embezzling fines. The Board having amply investigated all the charges, found thus—"We feel it proved to our satisfaction that Pardy did, on one occasion at least, make use of turf belonging to the prison, as proved by Mary Donohoe, the servant of the governor (*which was admitted by himself*), and that his explanation as to his intention of replacing it is not deemed satisfactory: that the charge as to receiving a fine on the 18th March, 1853, and not paying same to the governor until the 25th of May following, *after an*

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South District.

City of Limerick Gaol.

investigation before the then Board of Superintendence (which was not concluded, *and of which no record whatever appears on the minutes,*) as well as other similar charges; also as to erasures in the Committal Book, which the governor proved were made in Pardy's handwriting, leave the present Board no alternative but to recommend the suspension of Pardy, with a view to his dismissal from his present office."

The minutes of the Board having been submitted to the Town Council, it is presumed in entire misapprehension of the powers of that body, were by the latter referred back for reconsideration; but again the same conclusion was arrived at, in the annexed form:—

"The Board having *reconsidered* the case of Henry Pardy, head turnkey of the city gaol, according to the resolution of the Town Council, the majority of the present Board regret that they *see no reason* to alter their former resolution."

The committee appointed to draw up the report for the Judge of Assize accordingly, *inter alia*, expressed their regret that the conduct of some of the officers and turnkeys has not been satisfactory, it having been found necessary to recommend the dismissal of the *head* turnkey (Pardy), and of a temporary turnkey (Miller, who admitted Mrs. Nunan, as detailed above), and of reprimanding another officer (Hurley, the clerk and schoolmaster, for tippling); but this report, although grounded on the carefully-considered and *twice*-declared verdict of the Board of Superintendence—the body charged with the administration of the gaol, and necessarily cognizant of the circumstances of the case, and the character of the officer involved, was altered by the Town Council—such interference having been declared by the Judge of Assize to be wholly unwarranted; and finally, under this undue pressure was adopted. This disgrace to the gaol, however, namely, the retention of an officer against whom so deliberate an opinion had been pronounced, was removed by the intervention of the High Sheriff, he having, upon reading the minutes of the evidence taken by the Board at their investigation, of his own authority dismissed the delinquent. I refer with great regret to these proceedings, which would tend to strike at the root of all prison management; but, happily, the recurrence of them is now impossible, for an Act passed in the session of Parliament just closed vests the appointment and removal of all officers primarily in the Board of Superintendence, reserving to the Lord Lieutenant a power of dismissal, upon due cause shown, in the event of inaction on the part of the Board.

It is to be observed, that the main charge against the head turnkey arose out of carelessness, in allowing the fines to remain for a considerable period, *without account*, in the hands of a subordinate. In consequence, however, of my calling the attention of the Board to this default, the governor is now bound to receive all fines himself, and to pay them over, *weekly*, to the petty sessions clerk.

I have now summed up the principal evils which I found to

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

affect the discipline of the gaol, and the conduct of the officers; but no remedial measures applied solely to these evils would place the establishment on a satisfactory basis; for the building is so defective in point of area and construction as to be incapable of being adapted to the separate system, and as to render it impossible, even if the staff were doubled in number, to maintain a proper supervision over prisoners congregated under the "*associated*" principle. Every day's experience shows more strongly, that wherever—as at Belfast, for instance—"separation" has received a full and fair trial, the best results in the diminution of the recruits of crime may be confidently anticipated. Under this conviction, therefore, and entertaining no hope that the fiscal body of the city will ever support the project of building a new gaol *solely* on their own behalf, I will revert to the proposition which has been already submitted to *both* authorities, namely, that of union with the county gaol, especially as the Act quoted above provides fully for the terms of such amalgamation, and for the retiring allowances of the officers of the establishment which shall be discontinued.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—VISITED THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	2	4	–	–	–
,, Larceny,	3	1	4	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	–	1	1	–	–	–
,, Penal Servitude,	–	4	4	–	–	–
,, Imprisonment,	11	3	14	2	–	2
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	–	4	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	6	10	16	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Drunkards,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	31	21	52	2	–	2

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South District.

Queen's County Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	2	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	1

A comparison of the numbers in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding day of the preceding year—viz., 52 and 73—shows a large diminution; and this result is corroborated by the progressive decline of the daily averages in the years 1854 and 1855, and for the current year, up to the time of my visit, the figures standing, respectively, thus—92, 79, and 58.

Vagrancy and workhouse offences, two prominent evidences of social disorganization, have been almost effaced from the registry—the latter class, in particular, among the females, being favourably acted upon by the deterrent effects of the separate system, which has been during almost a year in operation here for prisoners of this sex, and which, in the opinion of the governor, a very zealous and observant officer, has already caused a reduction of *one-third* since its adoption. There were five government prisoners, all females, viz., one under sentence of transportation, and four under that of penal servitude: and one lunatic—a male.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 372; females, 168.

Committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 278; females, 133.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 19; females, 15. Twice—males, 6; females, 3. Thrice—males, 2. Four times and more—females, 1. Total—males, 27; females, 19.

Re-committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Once—males, 14; females, 11. Twice—females, 3. Thrice—females, 1. Total—males, 14; females, 15.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Average daily number—males, 48; females, 31. Highest number at any one time—males, 62; females, 43. Lowest number at any one time—males, 33; females, 19. Average daily number in hospital—males, 3; females, 2.

From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Average daily number—males, 36; females, 22. Highest number at any one time—males, 44; females, 32. Lowest number at any one time—males, 28; females, 16. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2; females, 1.

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Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	6	2	Kitchens,	2	–
Yards,	13	5	Bakery,	1	–
Day Rooms,	8	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells,	67	50	Drying Room,	–	1
Cells to contain three persons,	16	4	Lavatories,	6	12
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Baths,	2	1
Chapels,	1	–	Fumigating Room,	1	–
Workshops,	10	4	Reception Rooms,	2	2
Worksheds,	2	–	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

The prison I found throughout in the same highly creditable condition of order and cleanliness which has prevailed during the present administration—dry, secure, and well ventilated. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage effective, one large sewer having been lately completed. There are baths for prisoners of both sexes, who are bathed on their admission, and subsequently as occasion requires. There are lavatories in the new building for females; the personal ablution of the males being carried out by troughs and buckets. The gaol clothing and bedding were ample in quantity, sheets having been issued to all classes in anticipation of the requirements of the Amended Prisons Act. Separation, in its integrity, is enforced in the female quarter without any injury to health, the temperature and ventilation of the cells being quite satisfactory. The laundry is also fitted with partitions, in order to prevent communication. Classification among the males is fourfold, the felons and misdemeanants being respectively subdivided into the tried and the untried. Juveniles, who, however, have greatly fallen in numbers, are not separated from adults. All sleep singly, and take their meals in the cells, and when employed on the tread-wheel and at stone-breaking are kept apart, there being stalls and sheds constructed for this object. In other branches of labour, such as mat-making, &c., they are associated, but strict supervision is maintained. In fine, so close an approximation to "separation" has been attained, that it is greatly to be lamented that the advantages of the complete system, which is producing such important consequences with regard to the other sex, are not extended to every part of the establishment.

The governor and deputy-governor attend the lock-up; and the former visits the prison occasionally at variable and unexpected periods. There is also a watchman on duty during the night, whose vigilance and regularity are tested by tell-tale clocks.

The punishments amounted to twenty-two only, since the 1st of January, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor, there being but *four* cases among the females, two of whom were convicts; for "separation" here, as elsewhere, tends to facilitate the observance of discipline.

Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

males, 4; females, 3. Number sentenced to whipping—males, 3. Total—males, 7; females, 3.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 9.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 12; females, 4.

MALES AT INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

Masons,	1
Tailors,	2
Shoemakers,	3
Weavers,	4
Painters,	1
Mat-makers,	5
Other Trades,	1
Total at Trades,	17

PUNITIVE LABOUR.

Prison Duties,	3
Treed-wheel and Stone-breaking,	8
Total Males confined who were employed,	28

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

Needlework,	6
Knitting, Spinning, and Carding,	8
Embroidery and Crotchet-work,	2
Washing,	2
Prison Duties,	2
Total,	20

Industrial employment has been conducted here, of late years, with considerable energy, and with very beneficial results, not only in manufactures for intern use, and for external sale, but in additions, alterations, and repairs of the buildings, such works having been almost exclusively executed by the unassisted labour of the prisoners, under the active superintendence of the governor.

Six of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., two stonemasons, two mat-makers, a weaver, and a shoemaker.

Total of net profit—1854, £331 4*s.* 11*d.*; 1855, £146 3*s.*

Schools.—Schooling is given daily for one hour, by the turnkeys, in their classes, to the males, who are congregated in their respective day-rooms; and to the females, by the two matrons, who are represented to be competent. The registries are not well calculated to show the gradual progress of the pupils, the majority of whom are confined only for short terms, and enter the gaol in a very illiterate condition. It would be very desirable that the chaplains should examine and note the registries, and should exhort those who are indisposed to learn to avail themselves of the advantages of instruction.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 234; females, 214. Average number attending daily—males, 28; females, 25.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

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Male and female juveniles receive 5 oz. of oatmeal stirabout and ½ pint new milk for breakfast, and 8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint soup for dinner.

N.B.—Male and female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, instead of milk, receive, the males, 1 pint, and females ¾ pint of gruel, or vegetable soup, for dinner.

Contracts.—Indian meal, per sack, 22*s.* 3*d.*; flour, per sack, 40*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per hundred, £5; straw, per ton, 30*s.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., 29*s.*

Net cost of dietary.—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 2$\frac{1}{2}\frac{23}{4000}$*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the diet. The bread, which I found to be of good quality, is baked in the prison. The Protestant chaplain inspects the provisions with tolerable regularity, but I regret to state that this important duty is omitted by the Roman Catholic chaplain. The local inspector, however, and the governor are constant, and the medical officer frequent, in their examination of the articles of food.

Books and Accounts.—The books, including those of the surgeon, are kept with great clearness and accuracy, as are also the "Works and Profit Accounts;" and all records of stock, receipts, out-goings, and general expenditure. By the 69th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), as well as by the 11th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 63), the chaplains are bound to keep journals; and under the 30th section of the latter Act, the local inspector ought to be similarly provided, in order to enable him to report upon the several matters therein specified.

The total cost—1853, £1,568 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1854, £1,588 1*s.* 3*d.*; 1855, £1,494 2*s.* 6*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	220	Jackets,	56
Pairs Sheets,	71½	Trowsers,	57
Rugs,	245	Caps,	118
Hammocks or Cots,	136	Pairs Shoes,	71
Bed-ticks,	206	Female Clothing (suits),	78
Shirts,	107		

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
Rev. William Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	20	0	0
James Young, Governor,	200	0	0
David Weir, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thomas Pratt, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
William Whitfield, 1st Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd ditto,	30	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd ditto,	30	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, 4th ditto, Tread-mill,	27	10	0

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

			£	s.	d.
Robert Bryan,	5th Turnkey,	Weaver, .	27	10	0
William Sythes,	6th ditto,	Mat-maker,	25	0	0
James Cooper,	7th ditto,	ditto,	25	0	0
James Heenan,	8th ditto,	Stone-mason,	25	0	0
Robert Corbett,	1st Watchman,	Baker, .	25	0	0
Richard Tennant,	2nd ditto,	Stone-mason,	25	0	0
Maryanne Sythes,	1st Matron,	. .	21	0	0
Maryanne Nicholls,	2nd ditto, .	. .	17	10	0
Anne Dawson,	Hospital ditto, .	. .	21	0	0

The turnkeys receive their salaries monthly, but no rations nor allowances. They are furnished with arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 105; Surgeon, &c., 69; Protestant Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 73. From 1st January up to day of inspection—Local Inspector, 86; Surgeon, &c., 45; Protestant Chaplain, 128; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 56. I would beg to refer the Board to the 69th section of the Prisons Act, which prescribes the amount of attendance on the part of the chaplains.

There is no record of the duration of the visits of the extern officers.

Hospital.—The hospital, which contains quarters for both sexes, is airy, well ventilated, and furnished with baths and water-closets. There were but two male patients and one female, the sanitary condition of the prison being highly satisfactory. There is a reception ward for prisoners, on their admission, who are stripped and examined by the hospital turnkey and by the governor; the latter, in case of requirement, immediately summons the medical officer, who also receives, every morning, at a very early hour, as soon as the cells are unlocked, a report of the general state of health.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	45 .	923 .	2 16 3 .	3
1854,	28 .	981 .	5 5 1 .	2
1855,	43 .	1,922 .	— .	1

Board of Superintendence.

Viscount De Vesci.	Rev. J. T. Moore.
George Adair, Esq.	William Hamilton, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.	Lewis Moore, Esq.
Edward W. Chetwode, Esq.	Richard S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
William W. Despard, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
Matthew S. Cassan, Esq.	Robert H. Stubber, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, when all bills, &c., are discharged by cheques placed in the hands of the governor, who produces the receipts at the ensuing meeting. The Board also examines and audits the whole expenditure of the prison.

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Bridewells.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County.

Bridewells.

Stradbally.

Stradbally.—No prisoners; 13 in the previous quarter. House clean and orderly, and bedding sufficient. Water on the premises, and sewers clear. There is but one yard for both sexes, which is quite insecure; and but one room for occupation by females by day and night. The chimney of the keeper's kitchen continues to smoke insufferably. Petty sessions fortnightly, generally, without fail, and transmittals immediate. Registry, &c., correct, and committals, except one case of sentence to a short imprisonment for assault, which is illegal. The county local inspector had not entered upon his duties as *ex-officio* visitor.

Abbeyleix.

Abbeyleix.—The numbers confined here in the first three quarters of the year were, respectively, 23, 18, and 19. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate; but there are occasional cases of sentences to imprisonment in the bridewell for very short periods. The pump is in working order, and the bedding sufficient. No steps have been taken for rendering the yard wall more secure by raising it, or for building an outer wall so as to embrace another yard, into which a window could be opened from the male day-room, now very defective in point of light and ventilation. Salary of keeper, £25.

Borris-in-Ossory.

Borris-in-Ossory.—No prisoners; 30 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, and bedding sufficient. The pump in working order, and the sewers clearable from the outside. But one yard, common to both sexes. Petty sessions held every fortnight, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct, but kept in rather a slovenly manner. The local inspector and the governor of the county gaol visit from time to time. Dietary, 5*d.* for males, and 4½*d.* for females. Salary of the keeper, £25.

A short time previously to my visit three prisoners suddenly attacked the keeper, when about to lock them into their cells at night, and while he was struggling with two of them the third contrived to make his escape by following the keeper's daughter, who ran through the court-house in order to summon assistance. The circumstances had already been fully investigated, at Maryborough, by the local inspector, and the Board of Superintendence.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—VISITED THE 28TH AND 29TH OF APRIL, 1856.

State at time of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	1	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	7	7	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	26	4	30	–	1	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	–	7	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	5	9	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	7	4	11	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Drunkards,	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	7	3	10	–	1	1
Gross Totals,	58	26	84	–	3	3

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	5	1	7	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	4	1	5	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	23	7	School Rooms,	1	1
Yards,	13	6	Workshops,	4	–
Day Rooms,	12	4	Worksheds,	4	1
Solitary Cells,	4	4	Kitchens,	3	1
*Single Cells of smaller size than stated below,	110	18	Bakery,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	47	14	Store Rooms,	4	1
Sleeping Rooms,	9	2	Laundries,	–	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	9	2	Baths,	10	4
Hospital Rooms,	7	4	Reception Room,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
			Tread-wheels,	2	–
			Crank-mill,	1	–
			Other machines for labour,	1	–

A comparison of the numbers confined on the 29th of April, one of the days of inspection, and at the corresponding dates in the three preceding years, exhibits a steadily progressive decrease, the figures standing thus:—1853, 235; 1854, 179; 1855, 122; 1856, 87.

Again, in this aggregate, diminished as it is, are found 7 (females) under sentence of penal servitude, and no less than 11 lunatics of both sexes, whose presence in a gaol not only deranges classification, taxes unduly the services of the officers and the sane prisoners, but militates against the chances of mental recovery. The removal of these two classes would thus reduce the total to 69—a very small proportion in the population of the Riding.

Further, if we take the daily averages for the four last years, which afford a still more reliable measure of the criminal status, we shall find this improvement fully sustained—viz., 1852, 299¼; 1853, 196½; 1854, 151·9; 1855, 120·3.

Return of Commitments for one Year, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1855.

	Males.	Females.
Assizes and sessions cases,	106	60
Summary convictions,	507	204
Examination, and discharged,	31	17
Excise and customs laws,	–	1
Debtors,	13	–
Military prisoners,	11	–
Total,	668	282
Total committed for 1855,	950	

* Not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling, or which contain the same number of cubic feet as the aggregate of the above dimensions, viz., 432.

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South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

	Males.	Females.
For hard labour,	251	134
Under seventeen years of age,	168	29
Above seventeen years of age,	500	253
Total,	668	282
Total,	950	

RE-COMMITTALS.

First time,	19	11
Second time,	14	6
Third time,	3	3
Fourth time and over,	2	5
Total re-committals,	38	25

DAILY AVERAGES.

Greatest number at one time,	103	75
Least number at one time,	35	31
Average number per day,	70	50
Total daily average,	120	

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Attending school,	21	14
Prison duties,	10	5
Manufacture and labour,	22	16
Hard labour,	15	11
Hospital,	2	4
	120	

BRIDEWELLS.

	Total Committed.
Thurles,	745
Templemore,	377
Roscrea,	389
Borrisokane,	162
Newport,	142

Of this number there were—Poor Law cases, 48; fishery cases, 3; lunaties, 22; drunkards, 278.

Daily average number on prison diet, 114; in hospital, 6; total daily average number in gaol, 120.

Committals.—1853—Males, 985; females, 522. 1854—Males, 854; females, 344. 1855—Males, 668; females, 282.

Re-committals.—1853—Males, 39; females, 49. 1854—Males, 58; females, 31. 1855—Males, 38; females, 25.

Committals, exclusive of debtors, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 655; females, 282.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 189; females, 85. Average daily number—Males, $70\frac{24}{31}$; females, $50\frac{29}{31}$; Highest at any one time—Males, 103; females, 75. Lowest at any one time—Males, 35; females, 31. Average daily number in hospital—Males, $2\frac{54}{365}$; females, $4\frac{81}{365}$.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—

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Once—Males, 19; females, 11. Twice—Males, 14; females, 6. Thrice—Males, 3; females, 3. Four times and more—Males, 2; females, 5. Total—Males, 38; females, 25.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—Males, 6; females, 1. Twice—Males, 2. Thrice—Males, 1. Four times and more—Females, 2. Total—Males, 9; females, 3.

It is somewhat remarkable that the decline of female prisoners here is greater than that of the males, although elsewhere absorption in labour and enlistment have been found to affect more favourably the latter sex; and this circumstance leads to the conviction that, if the more stringent and deterrent system of complete "separation" were applied to them, a still further reduction, particularly of re-committals, would be effected. The juveniles are also fewer, but have not fallen in the same ratio as adults.

All crimes of a more violent and grave character are becoming less frequent; and vagrancy and workhouse offences are almost disappearing from the registry. Drunkenness, on the other hand, is increasing, but as, in consequence of the more prosperous condition of the country, fines are generally paid on apprehension, the gaol records fail to furnish the actual amount of cases which are made amenable.

I found the gaol, as at all my former visits, in a condition which reflects great credit upon the local authorities, as to sound repair, scrupulous cleanliness, and ventilation. The stock of clothing and bedding is ample, sheets being now adopted in all the classes. Since the last inspection a large well has been completed, and consequently a copious supply of water is raised by a force-pump for all the purposes of the prison, and especially for the thorough flushing of the sewers, which heretofore were occasionally offensive. Baths and lavatories are attached to the different sections, and 34 cells are heated with hot water. In fine, nothing is wanting to this excellent institution but the establishment of the separate system, which, worked as it would be under the supervision of so efficient an administrative body, would inevitably lead, as in Belfast, where it has been tested by the experience of several years, to a diminution in the capital stock of criminals, and to a proportionate financial saving.

Among the untried males the adults are separated from the juveniles, and all of this sex sleep in single cells, in which they also take their meals, but are associated in the school and while engaged in labour.

The females are divided into two classes, according to personal character (the juveniles being kept apart), and take their meals in the cells, except those who work in the laundry. Although the latter are selected from among the best conducted, it appears objectionable that almost unrestricted opportunities of intercourse should be afforded to them, for the washing-troughs are not divided by partitions, and it is obviously impossible for a matron, however vigilant, to prevent constant communication from taking place.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The governor or deputy attends the lock-up, and the latter occasionally goes round the prison at unexpected hours. There is a night-patrol, but there is no tell-tale clock to prove the regularity of the circuits of the watchmen on duty.

The punishments from the 1st of January to the day of inspection amounted to only ten, and were all inflicted by the authority of the governor—a very valuable officer, who, I regret to state, was labouring under severe indisposition at the period of my inspection.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December.—Males, 24; females, 7.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection.—Males, 9; female, 1.

Number sentenced during the year to whipping—Males, 11.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

MALES.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Carpenters,	1	Grinding corn,	16
Sawyers,	2	Force pump,	8
Shoemakers,	2	Tread-wheel,	10
Tailors,	1	Shot-drill,	6
Weavers and winders,	3	Stonebreaking,	–
Mat-making,	5		
Brush-making,	2	Total,	40
Smiths' work,	1		
Painting and glazing,	1	Gross Total,	58
Total,	18		

FEMALES.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Washing,	5	Pounding and scutching flax,	6
Mangling,	4	Teasing cocoa-nut fibre,	8
Spinning and hackling flax,	3	Unemployed and sick,	3
Total,	12	Total,	17
		Gross Total,	29

Abstract of the Expenditure and Labour Account, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1855.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance of last year's account for value of stock on hands,				300	9	4
„ Cost of raw materials, clothing, &c., paid by Board of Superintendence this year, per account,	44	7	6½			
„ Ditto, paid male prisoners for work,	1	5	6			
„ Ditto, paid female prisoners for work,	0	14	6			
				46	7	6½
„ Cost of 50 sacks, 15 stone of flour, manufactured into 4,726 loaves of bread, being 93 to each sack, at 8$\frac{183}{472}$*d.* per 4lb. loaf,	170	17	0			

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cost of 95 sacks, 4 stone of wheat, &c., manufactured into 9,212½ loaves of bread, being 97 to each sack, at $5\frac{8000}{18425}$*d.* per 4lb. loaf, .	208	11	11			
				379	8	11
„ Balance for profit this year, . .				210	17	7½
				£937	3	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By cash received for articles sold, per Board of Superintendence account,				59	6	11½
„ Value of furniture and bedding consumed in gaol, ...	3	1	10			
„ Ditto in bridewells, . . .	1	5	0			
„ Male prisoners' clothing consumed in gaol, ...	17	19	9			
„ Females', ...	11	17	1			
„ Carpenters', smiths' work, &c., .	54	19	8			
				89	3	4
„ Balance for value of stock on hands,	279	17	1			
„ Amount of sundry accounts due to Board of Superintendence, .	23	19	11½			
				303	17	0½
„ 4,726 loaves of bread at 10*d.* per loaf of 4lbs., manufactured and consumed in gaol, . . .	196	18	4			
„ 9,212½ loaves of bread, at 7½*d.* per 4lb. loaf, manufactured and consumed in gaol, ...	287	17	9			
				484	16	1
				£937	3	5

Prisoners' work during the year 1855.

50 sacks 15 stone of flour, &c., converted into 4,726 loaves of 4lbs. each, being 93 to each sack.

95 sacks 4 stone of wheat, &c., converted into 9,212½ loaves, of 4lbs. each, being 97 each sack.

40 Suits male prisoners' clothing.
53 Suits female do.
20 Pair of leather shoes.
65 Shirts.
42 Shifts.
30 Ticks.
96 Yards of Frieze.
142 Yards of Ticken.
192 Yards of Linen.
8 Stone of Wool, carded and spun.
14 Stone of Tow, do.
8 Stone of Flax, do.
16 Stone of Flax hackled.
150 Yards of Hall matting.

120 Mops.
1½ Tons of Raw Flax, pounded, scutched, and cloved.
8 Coal boxes.
Locks and Keys.
20 Dozen of Quart tins.
180 Platters.
1 Iron chimney for Bakehouse.
48 Heaters for Laundry.
1 Shaft for grinding mill.
1 Fibre hackle.
2 Large bens.
5 Wooden coal boxes.
Turning 6 gross of brush heads.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

24 Spade and Shovel handles.
Mats of all sorts; Brushes of all kinds.
Painting Male and Female prisons.
Cleansing all the sewerage of Male and Female prisons.
20 Tons limestone pounded.

REPAIRS.

Repairing tread-mill,
Cementing tread-mill tank.
Repairing coping of Male boundary wall.
14 Trays and Barrows.
100 Hammers and Rings.
Mangle, slating of prison and water tanks.
30 Pairs of shoes.
158 Jackets, waistcoats, and trowsers.
42 Wrappers.
44 Petticoats.
48 Shirts.
36 Shifts.
128 Ticks.
86 Rugs and Blankets.
10 Aprons.

WASHING.

640 Dozen of linen articles.
230 Blankets, Ticks, and Rugs.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	220	Shirts,	50
Pairs Sheets,	84	Jackets,	105
Rugs,	210	Trowsers,	87
Hammocks or Cots,	12	Caps,	82
Bed-ticks,	215	Pairs Shoes,	40

The above schedules show that the labour of the prisoners is turned to the best account, but the large decrease in their number, particularly among able-bodied adults, and the requirements of the corn mill and force-pump leave few available hands for manufacture and skilled industry. There is, however, enough of the latter not only to supply the wants of the gaol but to produce articles for extern sale, which amounted in the two last years respectively to £54 18*s.* 7*d.* in 1854, and to £35 7*s.* in 1855.

Schools.—The males and females are taught for two hours daily by a schoolmaster turnkey and by the matron. The females are usually found to be almost wholly illiterate on entry, and as yet no instruction in writing has been given to them. The registries for both sexes are satisfactory *in form*, and the chaplains occasionally examine the scholars, but it would be very desirable that they should make short comments upon the progress attained, in order to keep the authorities informed, and to stimulate the zeal of both pupils and teachers.

The number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855 was—Males, 218; females, 109: and the daily average—Males, 21; females, 14.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. of oatmeal, with half a pint of new milk; females, 7 oz. of oatmeal, with half a pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of bread, with 1 pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel; females, 12 oz. of bread, with ¾ of a pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

Contracts.—No contract for bread, it being baked in the prison, at 6¼*d.* per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; meat, 5*d.* per lb.; new milk, 7*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 5*d.* per gallon; salt, 3*d.* per stone; coals, 24*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, 6*d.* and 7*d.* per lb.

The net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner on the day

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of inspection, and on the corresponding days for the two preceding years was—1854, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1855, $3\frac{1442}{3835}d.$; 1856, $3\frac{1233}{2909}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are duly inspected and animadverted upon by the chaplains. The bread, which is of excellent quality, is baked in the gaol.

The Books and Accounts are kept with great accuracy; the Hard Labour Registry in particular is a very useful record. The extern officers have each their respective books. The Time Book, however, for officers, does not include the in-coming or out-going of the externs, and thus fails to show the duration of their visits.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, stands thus:—1853, £2,223 13*s.*; 1854, £2,357 11*s.* 1*d.*; 1855, £2,309 9*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas T. Abbot, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
John Scanlon, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Francis Cahalan, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Thomas Rock, Governor,	250	0	0
Nathaniel Betty, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey, and Storekeeper,	36	0	0
Edward Tracy, Watch or Gate Turnkey,	36	0	0
Henry Alcock, Turnkey in charge of bake-house, and Clerk,	31	0	0
Philip Heney, Turnkey, Carpenter,	36	0	0
William Roberts, do., Painter,	31	0	0
Robt. Hawksley, do., Whitesmith, and School-master,	31	0	0
Geo. Robinson, do., Tailor,	31	0	0
Robert Parker, do., Weaver,	31	0	0
Edward Greene, do., Miller, and attending shot-drill,	31	0	0
Thomas Pyke, do., Shoemaker,	31	0	0
James Pierse, do., Watchman,	31	0	0
Eliza Betty, Matron,	40	0	0
Rebecca Owens, Female Assistant,	21	0	0
Mary Purtill, Laundress,	21	0	0
Mary Galbraith, Hospital Nurse,	21	0	0

No changes have taken place in the staff except by the resignation of one of the turnkeys, whose vacancy has not been filled in consequence of the great diminution of prisoners. It will be observed that no less than seven of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen. All the intern officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive daily an allowance of 2 lbs. of bread and 2 pints of new milk.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 343; Surgeon, &c., 290; Protestant Chaplain, 158; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 156.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 105; Surgeon, &c., 93; Protestant Chaplain, 21; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 38.

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South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

There are hospitals for each sex, which are clean and well ventilated, but are not fitted with water-closets—a defect which could be easily remedied, as the supply of water is now constant and abundant.

The entry of all extra diet is very properly made by the medical officer. The gaol has been remarkably free from epidemic disease, and there were but three patients (females) at the time of my visit.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	106	5,400	25	0	1	5
1854,	74	2,800	16	7	9	3
1855,	43	1,165	17	5	0	5

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John C. Cardon, Bart.	William H. Carroll, Esq.
Joshua R. Minnett, Esq.	Thomas Sadleir, Esq.
Caleb Going, Esq.	Richard Gason, Esq.
John Going, Esq.	Bassett W. Holmes, Esq.
Richard E. Phillips, Esq.	Major G. Jackson.
John Bennett, Esq.	Major Dundas.

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the payment, by cheques, of all bills, contracts, and salaries, except those of the governor and the extern officers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Roscrea.

Roscrea.—Five male prisoners, all committed for drunkenness; 89 in the preceding quarter. The house tolerably clean, and the bedding sufficient, except that some rugs were required. There is no water on the premises, and it is necessary to clear the soil of the privies by carrying it through the building. The ash-pit in the male yard, which still continues open, is a great nuisance. The roof was not stanch, there being a considerable leakage over the keeper's apartment. Petty sessions held weekly, and transmittals immediate. Dietary, $2\frac{37}{50}d.$ for males, and $2\frac{3}{10}d.$ for females *per meal*. Keeper's salary, £25. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits from time to time.

Templemore.

Templemore.—Two male prisoners, both deserters; 108 in the preceding quarter. The house fairly clean, but the chimneys very smoky. The walls of the male yard are somewhat insecure, but have been rendered less so by the addition of an overhanging parapet at the outer angle. Two bed-tickens and two pair of blankets required. The pump effective, and the sewers clearable outwards. The registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits once a quarter, and the bench of magistrates occasionally. Dietary, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for males, and $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ for females, *per day*. Keeper's salary, £25.

Thurles.

Thurles.—Three males, all boys, 1 female; 129 in the last quarter. The house clean; the bedding sufficient; the pump in working order; and the sewers clear. The male yard about to be gravelled immediately. The registry and committals correct, and transmittals regular. Keeper's salary, £40. Dietary,

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding.)

Bridewells.

for males, $3\frac{14}{60}$*d.*; females, $2\frac{55}{60}$*d.* per day. The local inspector visits from time to time, but seldom makes entries.

Newport.

Newport.—No prisoners; 23 in the last quarter. The bedding sufficient. The registry and committals correct, the latter being chiefly for drunkenness. Transmittals immediate. A visitors' book is wanting. This miserable building, which has been long condemned as unfit, is about to be discontinued shortly as a place of confinement. New plans have been prepared, which, as soon as the contracts shall have received the approbation of the Grand Jury, will be submitted to the Executive for sanction.

Borrisokane.

Borrisokane.—No prisoners; 30 in the preceding quarter. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient. There is but one small cell for each sex, drunkards being placed in the respective day-rooms. The walls are insecure from their want of due height, from the roughness of their surface, and from the position of some of the windows, which afford facilities for escape. The sewers effective, and clearable from the outside. The pump, which is out of repair, is about to be put in order, and eave-shoots have been attached to the roof. The keeper's accommodation, which is limited to *one* room, ought to be enlarged. His salary is £25 per annum. Dietary, 6*d.* for males, and $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for females. The local inspector visits from time to time. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—VISITED THE 27TH OF OCTOBER, 1856.

State on day of Inspection.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	–	4	2	–	2
„ Misdemeanors,	5	5	10	1	–	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	1	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	21	10	31	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	33	17	50	1	–	1
Other Misdemeanors,	11	6	17	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Drunkards,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	6	5	11	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	95	44	139	4	–	4

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South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	–	12	4
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	1	1	–
Summary convictions—Vagrants,	–	–	2	–	1	–
,, Other offences,	–	–	18	5	6	5
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	10	2	4	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	6	1	3	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	5	3	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	4	–	–	–

Whatever measure we apply to the number of inmates in this gaol, the same gratifying result is indicated, viz., a large and progressive diminution.

If we take the totals in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, we find the figures standing thus:—27th October, 1853, 437; 1854, 362; 1855, 237; 1856, 139.

Again, if we examine the daily averages for the three first years, and for the expired portion of the current year, as a more reliable test of prison population, we arrive at equally satisfactory returns, viz., 465, 333, 238, and 158, respectively. Vagrancy and workhouse offences have, in particular, experienced a considerable decline. On the other hand, though *generally* a material decrease of the graver crimes has taken place, I lament to state that there were confined here at the period of my visit no less than seven persons charged with homicide; and that the aggregate of juveniles, many of whom had been frequently re-committed, far exceeded that of any gaol which I have inspected in this district of the kingdom. The re-committals also of the males had advanced, not only in proportion but in the actual total, far beyond the similar total for 1855, whilst those of females indicated a marked improvement. The re-committals, however, of the former sex are proved, by the lower daily average, to be for shorter terms of imprisonment, and, therefore, for a less aggravated class of delinquencies.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Males, 1,546; females, 700.

Committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Males, 1,142; females, 437.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 60; females, 30. Twice—males, 24: females, 17. Thrice—males, 8; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 1. Total—males, 93; females, 55.

Re-committals from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Once—males, 60; females, 6. Twice—males, 26; females, 5.

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Thrice—males, 7; females, 4. Four times and more—males, 8; females, 6. Total—males, 101; females, 21.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Average daily number—males, $146\frac{6}{365}$; females, $92\frac{256}{365}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 200; females, 136. Lowest number at any one time—males, 98; females, 52. Average daily number in hospital—males, 4; females, 2.

From 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection.—Average daily number—males, $103\frac{38}{361}$; females, $55\frac{8}{361}$. Highest number at any one time—males, 129; females, 80. Lowest number at any one time—males, 82; females, 39. Average daily number in hospital—males, $2\frac{46}{361}$; females, $2\frac{114}{361}$.

There were two males and one female under rule of penal servitude; one male sentenced to transportation, and no less than *eleven dangerous lunatics*, viz., six males and five females, whose presence, it is needless to add, affects injuriously the discipline of the prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	34	4	Chapels,	2	1
Yards,	18	3	School Rooms,	1	1
Day Rooms,	10	4	Workshops,	10	4
Solitary Cells,	8	2	Worksheds,	27	–
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	100	40	Kitchen,	1	–
Single Cells of larger size,	39	–	Store Rooms,	5	–
Cells to contain three persons,	57	–	Laundries,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	4	Lavatories,	8	2
Hospital Rooms,	10	4	Baths,	7	–
			Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	10	–
			Tread-wheels,	2	–

I found the prison in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, secure, in good repair, and well ventilated. Water, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, is supplied throughout, and is partially applied to flushing the sewers. There are lavatories in the house of correction, but none in the old gaol, in which latter buckets are provided for daily ablution. There were baths in each section, which are used from time to time in summer; but all prisoners are thoroughly washed on their admission, and afterwards when occasion requires.

An addition to the drying-room is about to be made, by the erection of a hot closet and ironing-hall.

The stock of clothes was adequate, and of bedding ample. Some of the blankets were thin and worn, but there was a sufficiency of new ones in store; and sheets had already been issued to all classes, in conformity with the requirements of the Amended Prisons Act.

The classification of the males is maintained in accordance with the prescriptions of the Prisons Act, and prisoners of this sex sleep singly (except the lunatics), take their meals in their

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

cells, and, when employed on the tread-wheel, and at stone-breaking, work in stalls and partitions. There is also a partial separation of the juveniles from the adults.

The classification of the females is similar; but there is a division set apart for prostitutes when the available accommodation permits it. They also sleep singly, except the lunatics, and those nursing children, but they receive their meals in their day-rooms; and the laundry not being partitioned, they are thrown more together in association.

The entire inadequacy, however, of the ordinary prison classification, having reference only to the offences for which prisoners are committed, without regard to their known antecedents, has long been admitted; and as the amount of disposable cells is now sufficient, and as considerable approximation to "separation" is already established, it is deeply to be regretted that this system, in its integrity, is not fully carried out under the energetic administration which prevails; for it doubtless would be found here, as elsewhere, that the outlay would be fully compensated by the reduction of re-committals, especially among the females and juveniles, upon whom the deterrent effects of isolation operate favourably.

The governor and deputy attend the lock-up, and there is a night patrol of two turnkeys, who relieve each other, and whose vigilance is tested by tell-tale clocks.

The punishments since the 1st January amounted to fifty-six, and had all been inflicted by the sole authority of the governor.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males—dark cells, 30; other punishments, 60; total, 90.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection.—Dark cells—males, 46; females, 11. Other punishments—females, 24. Total—males, 46; females, 35.

Employment on day of Inspection.

MALES.		FEMALES.		
Weavers,	5	Laundry,	10	
Smiths,	1	Spinning and Carding,	8	
Carpenters,	1	Needlework,	8	
Masons,	6	Prison Duties,	10	
Cutting Timber,	10	In care of Lunatics,	5	
Tailors,	3	Nurses,	3	
Shoemakers,	3		—	44
Scouring Blankets,	6			
Stone-breaking,	8	Total,		139
Tread-wheel,	35			
Prison Duties,	10			
Cooks,	3			
Hospital,	4			
	95			

The above schedule shows that labour, both punitive and industrial, is actively enforced here, and the results of the latter,

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for the past year, are given below in detail. Five of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., two carpenters, one slater, one weaver, and one shoemaker.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs of Blankets,	210	Hammocks or Cots,	388
Pairs Sheets,	300	Bed-ticks,	350
Rugs,	350		
MALES.		**FEMALES.**	
Shirts,	120	Jackets,	47
Jackets,	130	Petticoats,	50
Trowsers,	110	Chemises,	74
Caps,	140	Caps,	88
Pairs Shoes,	160	Pairs Shoes,	50
		Aprons,	50

RETURN of WORKS for the Year ending 31st July, 1856.

Trades.	Expenditure.			Stock.			Sales.			Profit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Smiths,		—		4	5	2	2	12	0	0	11	9
Shoemakers,	51	3	0	29	6	8½	43	1	6	7	13	5
Tailors,	2	5	0	5	8	2	11	3	0	1	16	10
Weavers,	84	8	2	78	19	7½	82	1	2	12	15	7
Stone-breakers, and cutting Firewood,	37	5	9	31	0	0	49	19	7½	13	6	2½
Scouring,	52	14	11½		—		138	1	0½	83	16	1
Plainwork,	15	11	11½	35	16	11		—			—	
Washing,	113	11	0	12	1	4½	147	1	8½	37	5	0½
Carpenters,	45	6	11	45	5	0½	42	15	9		—	
Brushmakers,		—		1	14	0½		—			—	
Tinmen,	0	7	9	5	1	0	8	4	6	1	14	0
Total,	402	14	6	248	18	0	525	0	3½	158	19	0

Schools.—Schooling is given to prisoners of both sexes for two hours daily—to the males by a turnkey, and to the females by the assistant-matron. The registry of progress for the former is less satisfactory than that for the latter, inasmuch as it does not show the period of confinement and of attendance. It would be desirable that this deficiency should be supplied, and that the chaplains should hold examinations at unexpected times, in order to stimulate the diligence both of teachers and scholars.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year.—Males, 692; females, 193. Average number attending daily—males, 30; females, 20.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of cutlins in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 7 oz. of cutlins in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk, each; juveniles, 5 oz. of cutlins, and ½ pint new milk, each. Dinner—males, 14 oz. of household bread, and 1 pint new milk, each; females, 12 oz. of household bread, and 3 naggins new milk, each. Prisoners confined for one month and under—males, 14 oz. of household bread, and 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel, to each; females, 12 oz. of household bread, and 1 oz. of oatmeal in gruel.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, 4 lbs., 7*d.*; oatmeal, per ton, £15; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.*; candles, per lb., 7½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who, very properly, record their opinion of the quality, whether favourable or otherwise.

Net cost of prisoners' diet, per day, was—in 1853, 1$\frac{55}{100}$*d.*; 1854, 3$\frac{29}{100}$*d.*; 1855, 3$\frac{159}{100}$*d.*; and 1856, 3$\frac{44}{100}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.—Great care is bestowed upon the books; those in the medical department, in particular, being remarkable for clearness and fulness. An account of the profit arising from industrial works is kept in the bank, in which all moneys relating to the finance of the prison are lodged; and at each assizes there is a complete audit held by a committee appointed for this purpose by the Grand Jury.

It is necessary to observe, that by the 12th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 68) the chaplains are directed to keep journals, to be submitted to the Board of Superintendence; and, under the 30th section, the local inspector is also, by implication, similarly bound, in order to enable him to report upon the various matters therein specified.

The zealous local inspector, the Rev. Mr. Morton, is not only provided with such a journal, but with a visiting-book, and with a record of his inspection of the bridewells.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £4,573 8*s.* 6*d.*; in 1854, £4,343 11*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, £3,757 10*s.* 10½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Henry Fry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Bourke, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William J. Sheill, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120	0	0
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk,	100	0	0
Mr. Richard Legge, Clerk to the Board,	30	0	0
Mrs. Frances Bell, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Cleary, Female Turnkey,	22	0	0
Susan Woods, ditto,	20	0	0
Joseph M'Caffrey, Gate Turnkey,	34	7	6
Philip Shea, Turnkey,	34	7	6
Edmond Power, ditto, Schoolmaster,	34	7	6
Joseph Kingsley, ditto,	34	7	6
Humphry Jessop, ditto, Slater,	34	7	6
James Quin, Gate Turnkey,	34	7	6
John Whitstone, Turnkey,	34	7	6
John Fetherston, ditto, Carpenter,	34	7	6
Richard Walsh, ditto,	34	7	6
Nathaniel Russell, ditto, Shoemaker,	34	7	6
Henry Bushell, ditto, Weaver,	34	7	6
Thomas Somers, ditto, Hospital,	34	7	6
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

The turnkeys receive their salaries monthly, and an additional sum during the continuance of the high prices of all the necessaries of life, there being no allowance of prison rations. They are provided with arms and uniforms.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 268; Surgeon, &c., 313; Protestant Chaplain, 164; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 198. From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 209; Surgeon, &c., 259; Protestant Chaplain, 120; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 162. There is no record of the duration of the visits of extern officers.

Hospitals.—The buildings allocated to both sexes are very commodious, well ventilated, and furnished with hot, cold, and shower baths. There were, however, no water-closets, night-stools being used in the wards. This department has most justly received the special commendation of successive Inspectors-General. There were but four patients, all males, under treatment at the period of my visit.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	412	3,815	33 8 7	6
1854,	315	3,645	25 6 11	5
1855,	175	1,806	22 1 10	3

Board of Superintendence.

Stephen Moore, Esq.	Pownal Phipps, Esq.
Earl of Donoughmore.	William Quin, Esq.
Honourable George Gough.	William H. Riall, Esq.
Joseph Grubb, Esq.	Samuel Riall, Esq.
Percy Gough, Esq.	Doctor Edward Phelan.
John Bagwell, Esq.	Samuel G. Adams, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all contracts, bills, and salaries, except those of the governor and extern officers, are discharged by cheques payable to the recipients.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Cahir.—One male prisoner; 100 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, and the bedding adequate in quantity, though partially worn. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. No improvement has been made in stanching the windows, which were animadverted upon in former reports, nor in securing the male yard, which continues to be very unsafe, an escape thence having lately taken place at the angle in which the privy is situated. The kitchen chimney smokes badly. The sewers, which are clearable from the outside, had been emptied shortly before my visit. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The want of a drunkards' cell in an accessible part of the bridewell is a great evil. At present drunkards are confined in the day-rooms, and create an intolerable nuisance. Cahir.

Clogheen.—One male; sixty-six in the previous quarter, of whom twenty-eight were drunkards; but there is no receptacle for this filthy class of prisoners. The house clean and orderly, Clogheen.

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South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding.)

Bridewells.

and the bedding sufficient. An allowance of 1*s.* weekly for carrying water. The window-sills have been bevelled down; and *chevaux-de-frise* have been erected, as recommended in a former report, but both in an imperfect manner. Petty sessions appointed for every fortnight, but sometimes fail from non-attendance; transmittals without delay. Registry correct, and committals, except one for a definite period of imprisonment in the bridewell. The local auxiliary board had been appointed, and the county local inspector had begun his periodical visits. Diet, 2*d.* per head, per day, for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £30.

Carrick-on-Suir.

Carrick-on-Suir.—Four in custody; 124 in the last quarter. The house tidy and in good repair, and adequately furnished with bedding. A good supply of water, and the sewers clear. The window-stools, which afforded facilities for escape, have been bevelled down, and the registry corrected since the last inspection. Committals regular, except one for begging. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Salary of keeper, £30. The local auxiliary board had been only just appointed. Diet—males, 4¼*d.*; females, 3¾*d.*

New Birmingham.

New Birmingham.—This bridewell having fallen into a state of great dilapidation, the Board of Superintendence, very properly, have given orders for placing it in good tenantable repair. The policy of retaining a bridewell in this locality has often been questioned, there being no police station in the village; but even if it were determined to change the site to Killenaule, or elsewhere, a considerable period must necessarily elapse before the new building would be fit for the reception of prisoners. There is no water on the premises, but an allowance is made. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Salary of keeper, £30 per annum.

Tipperary.

Tipperary.—Three male prisoners; 217 in the previous quarter. The house very clean and orderly, the bedding ample, the sewers clear, and the pump effective. Eave-shoots had been added, and the roof pointed since the last inspection. The keeper's office, lately constructed, is very cold for occupation in winter. His salary is £35 per annum. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Registry and committals correct. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals without delay. The local inspector visits from time to time, but seldom makes entries.

Cashel.

Cashel.—Fourteen males; in the preceding quarter 297. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding sufficient. The male yard in rather a slovenly state, the pumps ineffective, and the water of bad quality; 1*s.* a-week is allowed for fetching from some distance that which is used. The sewers clearable from the outside. The windows of the female cells had been lately repaired. The cell doors of open iron grating give facilities for oral communication between the prisoners at night. Dietary, 4*d.* daily, on the average, for both sexes. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits from time to time, as does also the governor of the gaol of the Riding.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Waterford Gaol.—Visited the 29th day of September, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	1	–	1
Untried.						
For Felony,	6	–	6	1	–	1
„ Larceny,	–	3	3	–	–	–
„ Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	5	8	13	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	–	3	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	–	–	
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	–	–	–
Vagrants,	3	4	7	–	–	–
Gross Total,	27	21	48	2	2	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Offences,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 201; females, 154. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—males, 157; females, 131.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 20; females, 29. Twice—males, 16; females, 12; Thrice—males, 8; females, 3. Four times and more—males, 3; females, 14. Total—males, 47; females, 58. Re-committals

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South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 4; females, 7. Thrice—males, 1; females, 2. Total—males, 5; females, 9. Average daily number—males, $27\frac{37}{365}$; females, $29\frac{139}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 34; females, 50. Lowest at any one time—males, 25; females, 22. Average daily number in hospital—males, $1\frac{10}{365}$; females, $1\frac{139}{365}$.

The criminal statistics of this prison, in whatever point of view we consider them, have, for several years, presented evidence of uniform and progressive improvement. The number of those in custody on the day of inspection, as compared with similar returns on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, exhibits a marked decline; the figures standing as follows:—

1853,	149
1854,	120
1855,	72
1856,	48

Further, the daily average amounted in 1853 to $151\frac{3}{5}$, in 1854 to 117·3, in 1855 to 72·9, and for the portion of the current year already expired, to a fraction above 56, thus showing a steadily decreasing ratio.

When this condition of things is contrasted with that which prevailed *only five years* ago, there is assuredly abundant reason for congratulation, the aggregate of prisoners in confinement on the day of my visit having been but 48, while on the 18th of June 1851, *it reached the appalling total of* 443.

Again, the quality of crime proves that the amendment is not limited to the mere number of delinquencies, those of a graver nature having almost disappeared from the registry; and those of a minor character, but which show a disorganized state of society, such as vagrancy and workhouse offences, having become equally rare. This reduction has happily extended, in a notable degree, to juvenile criminals of both sexes; but in a far less proportion to adult females, whose daily average, during this year, has hitherto slightly exceeded that of the males, and whose recommittals for the same period, and for the past year, are still more in advance. There were but three prisoners, all females, under rule of penal servitude; and there were no transports or lunatics of either sex.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	7	2	School Rooms,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	Workshops,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	–	Worksheds,	1	–
Single Cells,	57	16	Kitchens,	1	–
Cells to contain three persons,	8	–	Store Rooms,	2	–
Sleeping Rooms,	8	1	Laundries,	1	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	6	3	Lavatories,	3	1
Hospital Rooms,	5	4	Baths,	5	1
Chapels,	1	–	Reception Room,	1	–
			Pumps and Wells,	6	1
			Tread-wheels,	1	–

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

I found the building throughout clean and orderly, as, I am bound to state, has been the case at all my former inspections. The supply of clothing and bedding was ample, and sheets had already been issued, in anticipation of the section of the Amended Prisons Act which prescribes the use of them in all classes. The water is abundant and of good quality, and there are sufficient lavatories and baths for the males, who bathe weekly; but there is only one lavatory and bath for the females, who are bathed on admission, and not subsequently. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate and to dwell upon the many evils which have been discussed in former Reports by myself and my colleagues, such as the imperfect sewerage, the defective ventilation of certain portions of the gaol, and above all, the utter insufficiency of the quarter allocated to the females, rendering any approach to classification impossible, from the paucity of the cells, and from there being but one yard, common to all; for I entertain the confident hope that such evils will be remedied, and many permanent advantages obtained by the carrying out of the project to which I shall more specially refer hereafter. At present the condition of the females is lamentable, and the greater frequency of re-committals among them is necessarily consequent upon the absence of all discriminative and reformatory discipline, when unrestricted intermixture prevails. On the other hand, the classification of the males, pursuant to the regulation of gaols on the associated principle, is carefully observed, and the juveniles, in particular, are wholly separated from the adults.

The governor and deputy-governor attend the lock-up, and the former occasionally goes round the prison at variable and unexpected hours of the night, during which a patrol is maintained by a watchman, whose vigilance and regularity, however, are not ascertained by a tell-tale clock.

The punishments were few in number, and of a light character.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 18; females, 6. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 9; females, 9.

EMPLOYMENT, &c., in PUNITIVE and INDUSTRIAL LABOUR and DISPOSITION of PRISONERS.

MALES.

Fifteen in number at shot-drill from 7 to 8½, A.M.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

10	Washing	from 10, A.M.,	to 3, P.M.
4	Weaving	"	"
2	Winding	"	"
2	Cooking	"	"
5	Untried.		
1	Debtor.		
1	Cleaning.		
2	In Hospital.		
Total, . .	27		

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

FEMALES.

12 Washing from 7, A.M., to 4, P.M.
2 Mangling.
4 Ironing.
1 Cleaning.
2 In Hospital.

Females, . 21
Males, . . 27

Total in Gaol, 48

LIST of MANUFACTURES and WORK, &c. &c., executed by the Male and Female Prisoners during the year.

SHOEMAKING.

Pairs of New Shoes,	148
„ Clogs,	148
Repaired Pairs of Shoes,	70
„ Clogs,	121

TAILORING.

Suits of Turnkeys' clothing made,	8
Repaired Jackets,	82
„ Trousers,	353

WEAVING.

Linsey,	166 yards.
Linen,	1,097 „
Frieze,	110 „
Canvas,	168 „

LAUNDRY.

Woollen articles washed by males,	2,263 pieces.
Linen „ „	23,775 „
Woollen articles washed by females,	1,600 „
Linen „ „	89,064 „

The above schedules evince considerable activity in this department of discipline, but the great decrease of available hands has materially affected the returns.

Total of net profit—1854, £170 8*s.* 8½*d.*; 1855, £128 18*s.* 11*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	161	Shirts,	104
Pairs Sheets,	62½	Jackets,	170
Rugs,	122	Trowsers,	233
Hammocks or Cots,	152	Caps,	37
Bed-ticks,	185	Pairs Shoes and Clogs,	131

Schools.—Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year—males, 116; females, 48. Average number attending daily—males, 19$\frac{43}{51}$; females, 10¼.

Two hours daily are assigned to the instruction of prisoners of both sexes, the males being taught in divisions, according to their criminal classification. The registry of progress is examined from time to time, and noted by the chaplains. A similar registry is now kept for the females, who are schooled

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by the deputy matron. The advanced age, however, of some of these latter, and their illiterate condition—many being acquainted with the Irish language only—necessarily impede their advancement.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 6 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk; females, 5 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk; under 15 years—4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint sweet milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk; under 15, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Supper—Under 15, 4 oz. bread.

Monthly prisoners get 1 pint gruel for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 6¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; rice, per cwt., 17*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; candles, per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost of dietary—29th September, 1853, 3⅓*d.*; 1854, $3\frac{247}{1792}$*d.*; 1855, $2\frac{345}{2688}$*d.*; 1856, 3½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected; but it is most desirable that at each inspection an opinion should be expressed as to their quality.

Books and Accounts.—All the books of the prison, whether of the form prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, or directed by the local authorities; all the records in fact of matters of discipline and finance, are kept with great accuracy. The Store-book, which has been instituted by the zealous and efficient local inspector, is worthy of universal adoption.

The total cost of gaol—1853, £1,892 13*s.*; 1854, £1,759 11*s.* 1½*d.*; 1855, £1,677 5*s.* 9*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
The Very Rev. Dean Hoare,	40	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
W. C. Triphook, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
W. Carroll, Esq., M.D.,	65	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant,	60	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Parslow, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Michael Murphy, Tailor,	30	0	0
James Hough, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Walter Foley, Weaver,	30	0	0
John Troy, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Robert Howard, Turnkey,	27	10	0
John Connors, Watchman,	18	5	0
Margaret O'Neill, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret O'Neill, jun., Laundress,	25	0	0
Ellen Grant, Nurse,	20	0	0

Officers and Salaries.—The turnkeys are furnished with arms and uniforms, but do not receive any allowances. Three of

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South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

their number are handicraftsmen, viz.: a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 157; Surgeon, &c., 184; Protestant Chaplain, 150; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 166. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 115; Surgeon, &c., 172; Protestant Chaplain, 137; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 151.

There is no record of the duration of the visits of extern officers, there being a mere entry of their attendance, and of the nature of the duty performed.

Hospitals.—There are roomy hospitals for each sex, which were clean and orderly at the time of my visit. There were only two male patients, the sanitary condition of the prison having been satisfactory for a considerable period.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	170	4,441	32 7 2	2
1854,	109	1,327	20 16 10	2
1855,	60	434	16 4 2	–

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon.
Sir Robert Paul, Bart.
Sir Nugent Humble, Bart.
William Christmas, Esq.
John Congreve, Esq.
Wray Palliser, Esq.
Simon Bagge, Esq.
Edward Roberts, Esq.
Samuel King, Esq.
Michael D. Hassard, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.
Robert T. Carew, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the vouchers for previous payments are examined, and cheques are issued to the local inspector for defraying all necessary expenditure. The accounts are subsequently submitted to a Finance Committee of the Grand Jury, at the assizes.

General Observations.—Since my last report, and that of my colleague, an Amended Prisons Act, the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68, has passed the legislature, and has, *inter alia*, provided fully for the amalgamation of county and city prisons, by supplying various forms and modes of incorporation, by removing the difficulties which might otherwise arise from a conflict of authority between the high sheriffs of the two jurisdictions, and by enabling the fiscal bodies to grant retiring allowances to the officers whose services should be discontinued in consequence of such a fusion.

I venture, therefore, to urge that these facilities should be forthwith turned to account, and that the requisite steps should be taken for putting into execution the long entertained design of uniting the county and city gaols, a design which the authorities of the two institutions have the merit of originating, and the completion of which would, doubtless, repay the outlay in a mere financial point of view.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

But I will take higher ground, and advocate it in furtherance of the social and moral results to be derived from establishing, under the separate system, such a discipline, both deterrent and reformatory, that those subjected to it should be imbued with a due fear of incurring it again, and that the administrative body should possess the satisfactory consciousness of having placed within the reach of the prisoners the means of moral, religious, industrial, and educational amelioration, and even if these advantages should not have been thoroughly appreciated, of having at least taken secure measures for preventing, within the walls, the further contamination of a single inmate.

I would briefly add, that much of the existing building will be available, that the site is healthful, and favourable to the construction of an effective sewerage, and above all, that there is a highly efficient staff of superior officers already formed for inaugurating and maintaining the improved system.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lismore.

Lismore.—Five males (three of them being boys *illegally sentenced to one week's imprisonment in this bridewell*), and one female. One large cell only for each sex. The house very untidy, and the beds not made up at a quarter to ten o'clock in the morning, nor the fires lighted in the day-rooms; but the illness of the keeper in some degree excuses this neglect. The yards require gravelling. The window of the female day-room, which looks towards the street, is so darkened with louvers as to render it difficult to distinguish objects. The bedding sufficient, and in good condition. The sewers effective; but there is no water on the premises, nor any allowance for fetching it. Keeper's salary, £20. Dietary for males, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$; for females, $4\frac{7}{10}d.$ The local inspector is stated to visit, but makes no entry. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and generally well attended. Transmittals regular; registry correct, and committals, except as above.

Dungarvan.

Dungarvan.—One female prisoner; 105 in the preceding quarter. The house clean, and the sewers effective; but *no water on the premises.* Some of the cells are unprovided with bedding; there is, however, sufficient for existing requirements. *Cheraux-de-frize* would give security to the window of the office looking into the male yard, from which quarter an escape has already taken place. The local inspector rarely visits; but the governor of the county gaol does so from time to time. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. Registry correct, and committals, except one case of sentence to imprisonment for a week in the bridewell, which, however, did not proceed from the Dungarvan bench. Salary of keeper, £50. Dietary, 5*d.* for both sexes.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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South District.

City of Waterford Gaol.

City of Waterford Gaol and House of Correction.—Visited the 29th and 30th September, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class. City Gaol. Males.	House of Correction. Males.	Females.	Total.	No. Sick in Hospital. City Gaol.
Master Debtors,	2	–	–	–	–
Pauper do.,	1	–	–	–	–
Untried.					
For Larceny,	2	–	1	1	–
,, Misdemeanors,	3	–	–	–	–
Tried.					
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.					
Of Felony or Larceny:—					
To Penal Servitude,	–	–	3	3	–
,, Imprisonment,	–	3	7	10	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	3	4	–
Disposed of Summarily.					
For Larceny,	–	3	–	3	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	1	–	1	–
In default of Bail,	3	–	–	–	1
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	–	4	3	–
Under Poor Law Act,	–	1	–	1	–
Drunkards,	–	1	4	5	–
Gross Totals,	12	10	21	31	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

CITY GAOL.

	Ages. 10 years and under. M.	F.	16 years and above 10. M.	F.	20 years and above 16. M.	F.
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	1	–

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	2	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	1	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	2

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The returns of those in custody on the corresponding days of three years prove a gradual decline in the number of the inmates of both prisons:—

	City Gaol.	House of Correction.
1854,	23	72
1855,	16	46
1856,	12	31

In the subjoined tables of committals and re-committals there will be found a large reduction since 1854; but on comparing the first nine months (*i.e.*, the period completed on the above day) of 1856 with 1855, the proportion presents an unfavourable aspect in relation to both sexes at the House of Correction; while, on the other hand, an improvement is noticeable among the males confined in the City Gaol.

I.—TABLE showing the Total Number of Committals in the years 1854, 1855, and to day of Inspection in 1856, with the Daily Average Number, &c., &c.

—	1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
CITY GAOL.									
Total Number of Committals,	587	–	–	435	–	–	233	–	–
Average Daily Number,	21	–	–	14	–	–	10	–	–
Highest Number at any one time,	37	–	–	25	–	–	17	–	–
Lowest Number at any one time,	5	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.									
Total Number of Committals,	170	696	866	97	501	598	89	462	551
Average Daily Number,	24	40	–	11	37	–	11	26	–
Highest Number at any one time,	40	60	–	19	53	–	19	40	–
Lowest Number at any one time,	9	21	–	2	21	–	3	18	–
Average Daily No. in Hospital,	2½	3½	6	–	–	–	–	–	–

II.—TABLE showing the Number of Times each Prisoner was Re-committed to the City Gaol of Waterford and to the House of Correction in each of the years 1854, 1855, and to day of Inspection in 1856.

—	1854.			1855.			1856.		
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
CITY GAOL.									
Once only,	10	–	–	39	–	–	24	–	–
Twice,	7	–	–	13	–	–	11	–	–
Three times,	5	–	–	8	–	–	3	–	–
Four times and upwards,	13	–	–	10	–	–	4	–	–
Total,	35	–	–	70	–	–	42	–	–
HOUSE OF CORRECTION.									
Once only,	21	7	–	2	4	–	4	3	–
Twice,	13	5	–	1	5	–	–	5	–
Three times,	6	7	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Four times and upwards,	1	34	–	–	29	–	–	34	–
Total,	41	53	94	3	44	47	4	42	46

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

The return of drunkenness in the latter also during the current year is smaller than that for an equal portion of the past year; while in the House of Correction the apparent increase in a similar return is produced by the constant recurrence of the same offenders under shorter sentences of imprisonment than heretofore. In fact, the registry is swelled under this, as under other categories, by the normal re-appearance of gaol-birds upon whom the imperfect discipline, which necessarily prevails here from the want of due appliances, has no effect, either deterrent or reformatory.

Vagrancy and workhouse offences have almost disappeared, and there is a marked decrease, I am happy to add, of juvenile delinquents. There were no lunatics, and no transports of either sex, and but three females, sentenced to penal servitude, in custody on the day of my inspection.

Accommodation.

CITY GAOL.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	–	Hospital Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	4	–	Chapels,	1	–
Day Rooms,	5	–	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Rooms,	1	–
Single Cells containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	16	–	Baths,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	–	Reception Room,	1	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	10	–	Pumps and Wells,	3	–

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	1	3	Kitchens,	1	–
Yards,	2	3	Store Rooms,	1	–
Day Rooms,	1	3	Lavatories,	1	2
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	1	3
Chapels,	1	–	Tread-wheels,	1	–
Worksheds,	–	1			

Both the prisons were clean and orderly, and the stock of prison clothing and bedding was sufficient, sheets being now issued.

Both buildings are also amply supplied with water, and there are troughs for the washing of the males on their admission; who, however, are not subsequently bathed. No alteration has taken place since the last inspection, nor has any attempt been made to remove or modify the defects of the solitary cells of either establishment, or of the sleeping cells in the House of Correction, *which are inferior to those of any gaol in the kingdom.*

Classification in the City Gaol, in which no females, except the debtors and the sick, are confined, is maintained by placing in four separate quarters, to which yards are attached, debtors,

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drunkards, untried and convicts, and, lastly, those sentenced to imprisonment only, without hard labour.

In the House of Correction the females are divided into three sections, according to character; prostitutes constituting one class when the low numbers admit of such a separation. The meals are taken in the day-rooms.

The governors of both gaols attend the lock-up; but the staffs are inadequate to furnish a night patrol, though the insecurity of the buildings renders such supervision necessary.

The punishments from the 1st of January to the period of my visit amounted, in the City Gaol, to twelve, and in the House of Correction, to but six, all of them having been inflicted solely by the authority of the respective governors.

Employment and Schools.

CITY GAOL.—There is no schooling, nor industrial nor punitive employment carried on here, those sentenced to hard labour being transferred to the House of Correction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.		INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.	
Shoemaking,	1	Embroidery work,	4
Weaving,	1	Sewing,	4
Prison Duties,	2	Knitting,	9
PUNITIVE LABOUR.		PUNITIVE LABOUR.	
Shot-drill,	5	Stone-breaking,	4
Stone-breaking,	1		
Total,	10	Total,	21

There are no handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; but the governor superintends the tailoring, and a weaver is brought in at a low salary to direct that department of industry.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—in 1854, £20 7*s.* 2*d.*; in 1855, £17.

School.—There is no regular schoolmaster for the males, who receive but little instruction, the turnkeys teaching them only reading and catechism, and there being no registry kept.

The females are taught for one hour daily by a schoolmistress; but the record of progress, which is never examined by the chaplains, exhibits very slight evidence of improvement.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

CITY GAOL.

Pairs Blankets,	37	Jackets,	13
Pairs Sheets,	12	Trowsers,	10
Rugs,	10	Caps,	5
Bed-ticks,	27	Pairs Shoes,	12
Shirts,	20		

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Pairs Blankets,	55	Shirts,	59
Pairs Sheets,	61	Jackets,	31
Rugs,	38	Trowsers,	15
Hammocks or Cots,	40	Caps,	37
Bed-ticks,	50	Pairs Shoes,	41

Number attending school in the House of Correction during the past year—males, 6; females, 16. Average number attending daily—males, 4; females, 6.

Dietary and Contracts.

CITY GAOL.—Class 1. Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

Class 3. Males under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread. Prisoners for less than a month are on gruel diet.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—For male prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

For male prisoners whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

For females whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month.—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint gruel.

For females whose period of imprisonment exceeds one month.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

On Mondays and Fridays gruel is given to all prisoners in place of milk. On Tuesdays and Saturdays the male prisoners get 4 lbs. potatoes, and females 3½ lbs., with 1 pint skim milk for dinner.

Females under 14 years—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. rice, ½ pint milk, for breakfast; 8 oz. bread for dinner, and 4 oz. for supper.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs. 6⅝*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; rice, per cwt., 16*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 7*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 11*d.*; straw, per ton, 26*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., 24*s.*

There were no complaints at either of the prisons of the food, which is regularly inspected by the chaplains; but there is no separate book allocated for this purpose, and it would further be desirable that some short comment should always be made upon the quality of the provisions.

Books and Accounts.—At the *City Gaol* there is no record of the duration of the visits of the extern officers, and no Gate-porter's Book, although the latter is an indispensable check upon

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the Abstract of Daily Consumption. The paucity of officers is the reason assigned for this omission. The Discharge Book is absolutely useless, the names of prisoners not being entered *in advance*, but merely at the time of discharge. The accounts of both establishments are kept by the city governor.

In the *House of Correction* the books are accurate, the Stock Book, in particular, being a valuable record; and the duration of the visits of the extern officers is duly noted.

The total cost of both gaols, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1853, £1,224 9*s.* 1*d.*; in 1854, £1,294 17*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1855, £1,172 19*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

CITY GAOL.	£	s.	d.
Sir Benjamin Morris, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
The Dean of Waterford, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Crotty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Robert J. Burkitt, Physician,	50	0	0
James G. Palmer, Apothecary,		—	
William Wright, Governor,	120	0	0
James Walsh, Turnkey,	25	0	0
N. Foran, do.,	25	0	0

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.			
Marcus Jackson, Governor,	60	0	0
John Jackson, Turnkey,	25	0	0
John Walker, do.,	25	0	0
Mary Fitzgerald, Matron,	25	0	0
Maria Walker, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Margaret Neville, do.,	10	0	0

The salaries are paid monthly. The turnkeys are furnished with arms, but not with uniforms. All the intern officers receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—City Prison.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 136; Surgeon, &c., 142; Protestant Chaplain, 148; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 109. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 98; Surgeon, &c., 119; Protestant Chaplain, 139; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 112.

House of Correction.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855—Local Inspector, 114; Surgeon, &c., 146; Protestant Chaplain, 84; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 139. From 1st January to day of inspection, 1856—Local Inspector, 83; Surgeon, &c., 111; Protestant Chaplain, 45; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 115.

Hospital.—The sick prisoners of both sexes and both denominations are sent to the common hospital in the City Gaol, which is sufficient in accommodation. There was but one patient at the time of my visit, the sanitary condition of the prisons being very satisfactory.

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South District.		No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
City of Waterford Gaol.	1853,	29	2,290	24 0 8	1
	1854,	13	1,092	23 1 1	–
	1855,	–	–	9 17 7	–

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.
James Keating, Esq., J.P.
Michael Dobbyn, Esq., J.P.
William M. Ardagh, Esq., J.P.
Michael D. Hassard, Esq., J.P.
Owen Carroll, Esq., J.P.
Henry Denny, Esq., T.C.
Pierse Cox, Esq., T.C.
Henry Galwey, Esq., T.C.
Alderman Matthew Slaney.
Joseph S. Richardson, Esq.
Jacob Penrose, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of general business, and for the payment of bills by means of cheques, which are placed in the hands of the local inspector, and accounted for by him, the final audit of expenditure taking place before each assizes.

General Observations.—I have, in common with my colleagues, so frequently and so fully animadverted upon the many disadvantages arising out of the separate localities, and out of the anomalous constitution of the City Gaol and the House of Correction, and the authorities appear so well disposed to remedy those evils, and to act in concert with the County Committee, that I confine myself to the expression of the hope that the project of amalgamation with the County Gaol will be no longer delayed, since the Legislature has removed all the pre-existing difficulties which impeded the adoption of such an arrangement. I would beg to refer to the observations which I have submitted in my Report upon the County Gaol, and to conclude by urging that *one* compact and well-ordered building should be substituted for *three* existing at present, which are all imperfect in construction and in the means of effective administration, while the staffs of two of them—namely, those belonging to the City—are quite inadequate for the maintenance of security and of due discipline; and, secondly, that a selection should be made of such a plan as would be likely to receive the sanction of the Executive—viz., one for carrying out "separation" *in its integrity with regard to all classes of both sexes*, care being taken that the probable requirements of accommodation shall be provided for, and allowance being made, on the one hand, for the increase of committals in the event of some disturbing cause arising; and, on the other, for the comparative diminution of them, which has always been found consequent upon the establishment of this system.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited on the 3rd of November, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Untried.						
For Felony,	26	6	32	–	1	1
For Larceny,	–	2	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Transportation,	2	–	2	–	–	–
To Penal Servitude,	2	6	8	–	2	2
To Imprisonment,	11	13	24	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	–	10	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	4	5	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	1	–	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	3	6	–	–	–
Vagrants,	2	9	11	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	17	5	22	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	80	50	130	1	3	4

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

——	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	1	3	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–	–	–	6	2
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Other offences,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	2
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 508; females, 401. Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 328; females, 252.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Once—males, 34; females, 35. Twice—males, 2; females, 14. Thrice—females, 6. Four times and more—females, 9. Total—males, 36; females, 64. Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 9; females, 19. Twice—males, 1; females, 2. Total—males, 10; females, 21. Average daily number from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 92.$\frac{4}{10}$; females, 65$\frac{11}{12}$. Highest at any one time—males, 110; females, 103. Lowest at any one time—males, 77; females, 47. Average in hospital—males, 2$\frac{3}{10}$; females, 2$\frac{3}{10}$. Average daily number from 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—males, 54; females, 33. Highest at any one time—males, 83; females, 62. Lowest at any one time—males, 43$\frac{4}{10}$; females, 30$\frac{5}{10}$. Average daily number in hospital—males, 2$\frac{7}{10}$; females, 2$\frac{7}{10}$. Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement—males, 1; females, 5. Whipping—males, 1. Total—males, 2; females, 5.

For the first time during a considerable number of years an important reduction in the inmates of this prison is observable. A comparison of the numbers in custody on the above day, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, would scarcely appear to support this statement, the totals standing thus:—

3rd November,	1853,	.	.	139
Do.,	1854,	.	.	148
Do.,	1855,	.	.	154
Do.,	1856,	.	.	130

but, when we analyze the constituents of this aggregate sum of 130, we find that there were no less than twenty-two dangerous lunatics, and ten "government prisoners," viz., two sentenced to transportation and eight to penal servitude, *forming one-fourth of the whole*, whose detention here is caused solely by the inadequacy of accommodation in the receptacles specially assigned to these two classes.

Again, the condition of the gaol on the day of my inspection was quite abnormal as contrasted with that which had prevailed up to a very recent period, there having been a large influx of fishermen charged with plundering a wreck (a crime of rare occurrence), and of pickpockets, who had been arrested in the great fair held two days previously. These two batches constituted *another fourth* of the occupants of the gaol; so that the return of those in confinement on the day in question must be taken as exceptional.

If, however, we turn to the daily averages, we perceive that in the current year, up to the time of inspection, there is a decrease of *nearly fifty per cent.*, the figures being respectively—1855, 157; 1856, 87; and when the improvements now in progress shall be completed, and, I trust, hereafter extended

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to every part of the establishment, a much lower amount may be reasonably anticipated, arguing from the results obtained in other gaols.

Even here, where a partial and approximative separation only has been applied to the juveniles, it has been proved to operate most favourably upon the *re-committals*, the governor having supplied me with the annexed return of those subjected to it:—Committals—1855, 49; 1856, 31. Re-committals—1855, *nil;* 1856, 3.

Again, among the male adults it is found that many prefer to undertake the onerous and disgusting duty of attending the lunatics rather than undergo this modified isolation.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	11	7	Hospital Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	7	4	Chapels,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	2	2	School Rooms,	1	1
Single Cells, containing not less than 432 cubic feet,	–	14	Workshops,	10	–
Single Cells of larger size,	97	50	Worksheds,	2	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	4	Kitchens,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	7	2	Store Rooms,	4	1
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	7	7	Laundries,	–	1
			Baths,	–	1
			Pumps and Wells,	6	4
			Crank Mill,	1	–

The prison was throughout in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order, in sound repair, well ventilated, and secure, new locks having been lately provided, and the doors of the cells in the new male quarter having been strengthened. There was an adequate stock of clothing and bedding, and sheets had been advertised for—the Amended Prisons Act having prescribed them as an indispensable portion of bed-furniture.

There is an abundant supply of good water; but the sewerage is very imperfect, and there is only one bath, which adjoins the site of the proposed fumigating-room—an adjunct much needed.

I have great pleasure in recording that the adaptation of the whole of the *new* male prison to "separation" was progressing rapidly, the contractors being engaged in erecting the heating apparatus, and stalled lavatories and water-closets being in process of construction at the time of my inspection. This wing will place sixty-six cells at the disposal of the authorities, fitted with all requirements for maintaining the system in its integrity—an amount of accommodation which, I doubt not, will prove ample, inasmuch as the old building will be available for reception wards, for the confinement of lunatics, as long as that unhappy class shall be allowed to remain in gaols, and for any casual overflow of prisoners.

There are in some of the cells above referred to very large and somewhat cumbrous iron bedsteads, which were necessarily

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South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

provided as the best means of dealing with the masses of starving wretches who crowded into the prison during the disastrous period of the famine; but that necessity having happily passed away, it would be desirable to remove and dispose of them, substituting hammocks, to be tried up against the wall in the day time; the inmate of the cell being thus prevented from lounging, and a freer space being obtained for the prosecution of any handicraft.

There are in the female quarter fifty cells already supplied with artificial heating; and it only remains to add bells, to attach lavatories and water-closets to the extremity of the building, and to introduce partitions into the laundry, in order to enable the prisoners of this sex to participate in the advantages which are now, by the liberality and public spirit of the local authorities, about to be bestowed upon the males.

With regard to classification, it has been stated above that separation to some extent has been maintained among the males, who, except the untried, take their meals in their cells, and are kept apart, as much as possible, during the hours of employment, being associated only when turning the cranks of the carding machine; but it is needless to dwell upon this point, as they are to be subjected shortly to the new system of discipline.

The females are divided into the tried, the untried, the lunatics and their attendants, and those nursing children. Such divisions, however, amount merely to a convenient disposition of the numbers, and are wholly unavailing in furtherance of either the deterrent or the reformatory principle; and I will, therefore, close this branch of the subject by expressing a confident hope, grounded upon my experience of what has been already achieved, that at my next inspection it will be my gratifying duty to report the enforcement throughout of separation in its integrity, the due working of which is now more easily attainable, as the Amended Prisons Act vests in the Board the power of selecting and dismissing all officers.

The governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols the prison at night; but there is no tell-tale clock to ascertain his vigilance.

The punishments since the 1st of January were twenty-four, twenty-one being inflicted by the authority of the governor, and three by that of the magistrates.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Males, 38; females, 31. Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 4; females, 1. Other punishments—males, 7; females, 11. Total—males, 11; females, 12.

Employment.—Punitive labour is maintained by shot-drill and by the carding machine, which supplies materials for intern consumption.

Industrial employment is actively carried on in the manufacture and making up of all articles required for the use of the prison, some of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen—viz.,

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three weavers, one shoemaker, and one superintendent of the carding machine. It would be desirable, in the event of a vacancy, that a tailor should be selected, as at present it is necessary to employ a cutter-out, who is not an officer of the gaol. Oakum-picking also gives occupation to a considerable number of prisoners of both sexes, and the females are engaged in washing, spinning, sewing, and knitting.

Total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside gaol—1854, £28 2*s.* 4*d.*; 1855, £23 3*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	357	Caps,	148
Pairs Sheets,	30	Pairs Shoes,	172
Rugs,	20	Wrappers,	137
Bed-ticks,	236	Petticoats,	144
Shirts,	272	Shifts,	228
Jackets,	147	Aprons,	89
Trowsers,	128	Handkerchiefs,	147

Schools.—Educational instruction is given daily by a regularly trained schoolmaster, for five hours and a half in summer, and for four hours in winter, to the males, and for two hours to the females; the latter, of course, being taught in the presence of a matron.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1856—males, 51; females, 30. Average number attending daily—males, 15; females, 10.

The registry is satisfactory in form, except that it does not show synoptically the exact period of attendance in the school during the confinement of each prisoner. The local inspector tests the registry from time to time; and an arrangement is about to be entered into between the chaplains for examining the pupils at intervals, and for noting their progress.

Dietary.—Males confined over a month—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

Males confined one month and under—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Male juveniles under fifteen, confined over a month—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male juveniles under fifteen, confined one month and under—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Females confined over one month—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Females confined one month and under.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Female juveniles under fifteen, confined over one month—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Female juveniles under fifteen, confined one month and under—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Contracts.—White bread, per lb., 2¾*d.*; brown bread, per lb., 2½*d.*; barley and rye, per lb., 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per ton, £10 19*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 6*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 3*d.*; straw, per ton, £1 10*s.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the year 1853, was £2,110 16*s.* 5*d.*; for 1854, £2,372 16*s.* 11*d.*; and in 1855, £2,155 15*s.* 9*d.*

Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—1853, 2½*d.*; 1854, 2½*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, to day of inspection, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The same contractors have satisfactorily supplied the prison for a very long period. I tasted the bread, milk, and stirabout, and found them all to be of excellent quality.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with laudable accuracy. The medical officer orders all extra diet under his own hand; and the chaplains are now provided with journals to be submitted to the Board of Superintendence at each meeting, as is prescribed by the Amended Prisons Act.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. L. Kerwin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
H. H. Boxwell, M.D.,		—	
James Ricards, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Joseph Chadwin, Governor,	160	0	0
John Murphy, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
William Craig, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	35	0	0
Robert M'Call, do.,	30	0	0
Nathaniel Crampton, do., Carding,	30	0	0
William Foley, do.,	25	0	0
Luke Walsh, do., and Shoemaker,	25	0	0
James Maguire, do., and Weaver,	25	0	0
William Martin, do.,	25	0	0
James Turner, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mary Needham, Matron,	45	0	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
Mary Lane, 2nd do.,	15	0	0
M. A. Whitty, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

All the intern officers are provided with arms and uniforms, and receive the prison allowance.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Local Inspector, 173; Surgeon, &c., 160; Protestant Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 183. From 1st January up to day of inspection, 1856.—Local Inspector, 157; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 132; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 156.

There is no record of the *duration* of the visits of the extern officers. The medical inspection of prisoners on their admission is defective, in consequence of the absence of a reception ward.

Hospital.—The hospital, which contains quarters for both sexes, was clean and airy; but is unprovided with baths and water-closets. There were only four patients, one male and three females, the general sanitary condition of the prison being satisfactory. An alteration was about to be made in the position of the surgery, so as to sever the communication between the male and female side.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	72	1,557	24 15 7	3
1854,	78	2,316	12 8 1	1
1855,	72	1,657	22 6 11	7

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, Esq., J.P., D.L.
Major J. Doran.
Sir F. Le Hunte, J.P.
George Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Col. William Toole, J.P.
Wm. A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Charles Huson, Esq.
Isaac Cornock, Esq., J.P.
J. G. Hatton, Esq.
F. J. Connell, Esq., J.P.

The Board assembles monthly with regularity, and with a sufficient number of members. The salaries of the intern officers, bills, contracts, and all charges, are paid quarterly, through the medium of cheques placed in the hands of the local inspector, who duly produces the vouchers.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

New Ross.

New Ross.—No prisoners at the time of my inspection; 40 in the preceding quarter. The house clean and orderly, the pumps effective, and the cesspools clearable from the outside. The bedding in the male quarter adequate in quantity; but some of the blankets very thin. One large female cell has lately been added, but is not yet furnished with bedding. It was very damp, and I fear will remain so, unless it be studded, as a bank of earth lies close to the outer wall. No alteration has been made with regard to the walls, which are insecurely low. Dietary, 5½*d.* for males, and 5*d.* for females. Petty sessions held fortnightly; but there are frequent delays for several days in transmitting prisoners *sentenced* to confinement in the county gaol. This practice involves injustice to them.

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South District.

County of Wexford.

Bridewells.

as their term does not commence until their lodgment in the gaol, and inflicts upon the county the extra cost of maintaining them during their detention, *after sentence*, in the bridewell. The local auxiliary Board of Superintendence had been duly appointed under the Amended Prisons Act. The registry and committals correct.

Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy.—One male prisoner; 50 in the preceding quarter. I found that several improvements had been completed in the building, with regard to security and convenience, since my last inspection. The house clean and regular, and the bedding sufficient, except that one set was wanting. The iron bedsteads required painting, as a precaution against rust. The gable of the keeper's sitting-room is much affected by damp. There is a draw-well on the premises; but the water is so brackish as to be unfit for drinking. It would be desirable that a grating or wicket should be opened in the door at the entrance of the passage leading to the cells, in order to enable prisoners to communicate with visitors under due restriction. The local auxiliary Board had been appointed. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals direct. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 5*d.* per day for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £30.

Gorey.

Gorey.—No prisoners; 20 in the *previous* quarter; but a large increase during the current one. The house clean and orderly, and the bedding complete, except one set. The large female cell very defective in point of ventilation. No water on the premises, but an allowance for fetching it. The cesspool of the only privy is clearable from the outside. The small yard, which is common to both sexes, is very insecure. The local Board had not been appointed at the time of my visit. Diet, 5*d.* for males and females. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals without delay. The registry and committals correct. Keeper's salary, £30. His predecessor having voluntarily resigned in consequence of severe illness, after eighteen years' service, during which he appears to have obtained the approbation of the authorities, is not in the receipt of any retired allowance; and I, therefore, submit his case to the fiscal body, as one which has some claim upon their liberality.

J. Curry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Wicklow Gaol.—Visited the 18th of September, 1856.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Untried.						
For Felony,	2	–	2	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	2	4	6	–	–	–
Deserters,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Tried.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	2	3	5	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	6	1	7	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	1	5	6	–	1	1
Gross Total,	21	17	38	–	1	1

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified at the time of Inspection.

—	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	2
Other offences,	–	–	–	–	3	–

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Criminals—males, 164; females, 112. Drunkards—males, 54; females, 4. Debtors—males, 8. Total—males, 226; females, 116.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Criminals—males, 109; females, 81. Drunkards—males, 35; females, 5. Debtors—males, 5; females, 1. Total—males, 149; females, 87.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, $19\frac{101}{365}$; females, $12\frac{22}{365}$. Highest at any one time—males, 30; females, 13. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 10.

Average daily number, up to day of inspection, 1856.—Males, 20; females, 16. Highest at any one time—males, 33; females, 18. Lowest at any one time—males, 8; females, 10.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Once—males, 3; females, 9.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection.—Once—females, 4.

A comparison of the numbers actually in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days of the three preceding years, shows an excess of 13 in 1856 over 1855; and the daily average of the current year, up to the above date, also exhibits a very slight increase. The committals and re-committals, however, in 1856 do not sustain this proportion; and the higher average is probably produced by the long detention here of those sentenced to penal servitude, and of dangerous lunatics; two classes, which do not properly belong to the population of county or borough gaols, and whose removal to places of confinement, specially designed for them, is absolutely indispensable, as soon as fitting accommodation, now in progress, shall be completed. The paucity of re-committals, in particular, affords matter for congratulation; but it will be observed that in the current year such re-committals apply exclusively to the *females*.

The quality of crime further evidences a considerable amelioration, offences of a violent character having become very rare. Vagrancy has almost disappeared from the registry, and drunkenness remains stationary, although it might have been reasonably supposed that the great influx of labourers, and the receipt of high wages, during the construction of the railway and the improvement of the harbour, would have largely swelled this category. Juveniles have greatly declined—a result which the governor attributes to a wholesome fear of the sentence of whipping—and, indeed, the majority of offenders, who are now confined here, have passed the prime of life.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	5	3	Workshops,	1	–
Day Rooms,	4	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	1	–	Store Rooms,	2	2
Single Cells,	56	23	Laundries,	–	1
Sleeping Rooms,	3	1	Lavatories,	2	–
Number of Beds in such Rooms,	3	1	Baths,	2	2
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Rooms,	1	–
Chapels,	1	1	Pumps and Wells,	2	–
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheels,	1	–

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

I found the prison in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness—a condition which, I am bound to state, in justice to the zealous and conscientious governor, has characterized it at all my inspections. The building was in good repair, dry—with the exception of one slight leak in the pipe of a water-closet—secure, there being a contract for keeping the locks in order, and adequately provided with clothing and bedding. A contract to furnish sheets throughout the prison has been advertised for, they having become, under the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th & 20th Vic., cap. 68, sec. 12), an indispensable portion of the bed furniture. There is an ample supply of good water, and the sewerage is effective. There are two lavatories, and two baths for each sex, in which all prisoners are bathed on admission, but not subsequently unless by medical order—a restriction which appears to be undesirable. The kitchen, store-rooms, &c., are sufficient for the wants of the prison.

The accommodation for males consists of forty cells, adapted with all appliances for separation, and of ten more, which are of due size, but are deficient in these requirements.

The female quarter has lately received a considerable extension; and at the time of my visit had just been declared by the medical officer to be fit for occupation. It now contains twenty-three cells supplied with hot air, a commodious laundry, and a drying-room with slides.

Although, as stated above, there are forty cells completely suited and certified, under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, for separation; and although a code of by-laws, applying it *solely* to the males, had been approved by the Lord Lieutenant, the system has never been carried out in its integrity with regard to this sex, which is much to be regretted; for at present a sort of mixed division into three classes—except at night, and during the time of meals, which are taken in the cells—is allowed to exist.

The females, on the other hand, are nominally placed in two classes, according to conduct; but in consequence of the presence of no less than five *lunatics*, who *each* require *two* prisoners to watch them by day, and to sleep in their cells at night, a strict observance of classification, or even of discipline, has become impossible, it being necessary to intermix both classes, and to grant indulgences and allowances to those who undertake duties *not compulsory*, which are always onerous, generally disgusting, and sometimes dangerous. It is proper, however, to observe in this place, that the utmost care and humanity are exhibited here towards those unhappy beings, for whose withdrawal, if consistent with the means of reception at their disposal, I have made an urgent request to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, as all the objects of prison administration, whether educational, industrial, punitive, or reformatory, are frustrated.

It remains only, therefore, for me to impress strongly upon the authorities the policy of supplying the few requirements which are now wanting to place the whole prison under the separate system—viz., firstly, to extend the code of regulations to both

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

sexes; secondly, with regard to the males, to fit the ten cells which still remain unaltered, to the new principle, and to add partitions to the tread-wheel, together with stalls for the intervals of rest; and lastly, in the case of the females, to furnish the cells with bells, and the troughs in the laundry with partitions, and to construct water-closets and lavatories for personal ablution. All these advantages are procurable at a comparatively trifling expense, and would amply repay the outlay in their moral and even financial results.

The lock-up is generally attended by the governor, and always by the first turnkey. The governor, also, sometimes goes round the building at variable hours during the night, and one of the turnkeys in succession patrols the prison throughout.

The punishments since the 1st of January amounted only to twenty-one.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855—males, 17; females, 36.

Punishments from 1st January to day of inspection—males, 13; females, 8.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 2. Number sentenced to whipping—males, 2. Total—males, 4.

Number sentenced up to day of inspection, 1856, to whipping—males, 3.

Employment and Schools.—Punitive labour for the males is supplied by shot-drill, the tread-wheel, and stone-breaking; the females being employed in washing, while industrial labour is limited, in the case of both sexes, to the making-up of gaol clothing and bedding. The diminution, indeed, of the inmates has latterly reduced this branch of prison discipline to almost a nullity, the ordinary duties absorbing the majority of hands, and the attendance upon the lunatics rendering it difficult for the females to perform even these indispensable offices. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that during the three last years no articles have been disposed of outside the gaol.

Educational instruction is given daily for two hours in the chapel (which is fitted with separate stalls) to the males, by the turnkeys, in classes, there being no regular schoolmaster; but of late, in consequence of the infirmity of the deputy-matron, who has been superannuated, and of the unsuitableness of the portion of the prison in which they have been confined, pending the alterations recorded above, the females have received but little schooling. This, however, will be resumed immediately, as the new quarter has been completed, and as the deputy-matron recently appointed, under probation, by the Board, is qualified to teach.

The form of registry is tolerably satisfactory, but does not exhibit clearly and synoptically the actual amount of progress made by each pupil during the whole period of his imprisonment.

The Inspectors-General hope shortly to be able to submit for approval a form adapted to the usual illiterate condition of the classes from which criminals are derived, and indicative, at a

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glance, of the stages of proficiency, and the final results, so as to measure the zeal of the teachers, and the assiduity of the scholars.

Average number attending school in 1855—males, $16\frac{89}{113}$; females, $10\frac{106}{113}$. From 1st January, 1856, to day of inspection—males, 14; females, 10.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	90	Trowsers,	70
Pairs Sheets,	8	Caps,	65
Rugs,	90	Pairs Shoes,	70
Bed-ticks,	90	Clothing for Females—	
Shirts,	70	No. of Suits,	40
Jackets,	100		

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; females, 3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk; males and females under 15 years of age, 2½ oz. oatmeal, and 2½ oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. brown bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and 1 pint new milk; females, 12 oz. brown bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and ¾ pint new milk; males and females under 15 years of age, 8 oz. bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and ¾ pint new milk.

Supper—males and females under 16 years of age, 4 oz. bread, half second flour and half Indian meal.

Contracts.—Bread, 1*d.* per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; candles—dips—per lb., 8½*d.*; candles—composites—per lb., 10*d.*; soap, per stone, 4*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost of dietary, per day, for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years—1853, 2¼*d.*; 1854, 3*d.*; 1855, 3*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who do not, however, add any comment, unless an objection is raised at the time. It would be desirable that a separate book should be allocated to the dietary, in which opinions, however briefly expressed, should be daily entered, as, occasionally, when complaints are made to the Inspectors-General with regard to the state of the provisions at some *antecedent* period, they have no reliable means of investigation.

Books and Accounts.—The registries, and the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are accurately kept. The medical officer initials, with his own hand, all orders for extra diet; but it would be more convenient for reference in examining the Abstract of Daily Consumption, if a book were set apart exclusively for this object.

Total cost of the gaol, including salaries and dietary, for the last three years—1853, £1,370 3*s.* 1½*d.*; 1854, £1,354 19*s.* 8*d.*; 1855, £1,158 7*s.* 5½*d.*

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
William Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Rev. R. Porter, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. John Grant, Roman Catholic do.	46	3	1
Robert Barry, Governor,	150	0	0
1st Turnkey, William Quin,	40	0	0
2nd „ John Carolin,	35	0	0
3rd „ John Pepper,	30	0	0
4th „ James Manly,	35	0	0
5th „ Edward Taylor,	30	0	0
6th, Assistant Turnkey, William Quin, junior,	18	5	0
Mary Barry, Matron,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Macphail, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Elizabeth Manly, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

The turnkeys and deputy matron receive their salaries monthly, and are each allowed, weekly, during six months of the year, ten stone of coals. Of the former, three are capable of giving rudimental instruction in tailoring and shoemaking, and one acts as a general superintendent of whitewashing and painting.

Officers' Visits.—From 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 117; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 266; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 237.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 77; Surgeon, &c., 129; Protestant Chaplain, 207; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 188.

The extern officers, as appears by the above schedule, are very assiduous in their attendance; but there is no record of the *duration* of their visits.

Hospitals.—There are quarters under the same roof for the sick of both sexes. The general health of the prison has been good; and there was but one patient, a female, at the time of my inspection. The building is clean, well tended, and furnished with a bath. There is no water-closet, but night-chairs are used, and there is a privy below for the convalescents.

	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £	s.	d.	No. of Deaths.
1853,	11	211	10	19	9½	3
1854,	17	96	5	17	6	1
1855,	7	199	16	15	6	4

Board of Superintendence.

Robert H. Truell, Esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, Esq., M.P.
Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Acton, Esq.
Rev. Henry Brownrigg.
Rev. William Vickers.
Robt. F. Saunders, Esq., J.P.
Thomas S. Dennis, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Thomas Green.
John Edwards, Esq., J.P.
Edward A. Dennis, Esq., J.P.
Meade Dennis, Esq., J.P.

The Board has of late assembled but rarely, there having been only three meetings of a quorum during the current year, up to

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

the day of inspection. As the Amended Prisons Act imposes a considerable increase of duty and responsibility upon the Central Board of Superintendence, and requires for the objects therein specified a large attendance of members, I would beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the necessity of appointing a majority of gentlemen resident within a practicable distance, a smaller proportion, than that hitherto selected, being reserved for the supervision of the district bridewell of Baltinglass.

The smaller bills are paid by the local inspector, for which he duly produces vouchers; but the larger amounts, the contracts, and the salaries of the superior officers, are discharged at the assizes, when a general audit takes place.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tinahely.—No prisoners; 7 only in the last quarter. The house clean and orderly, and bedding sufficient. The privies are about to be raised and flat-roofed; but the party wall is so low between the yards allocated to the two sexes as to be quite insecure; it would be necessary either to raise it, or to cope it with *chevaux-de-frise*. The male yard requires gravel, as it is subject to flooding in wet weather. Spring water is fetched from a considerable distance without any allowance. The sewers are flushed by a stream which is conducted to them. Diet excessively high—6½*d.* for males, and 5½*d.* for females. Keeper's salary, £25. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals rather tardy. Registry and committals correct. Tinahely.

Baltinglass.—Three males at the time of inspection. The daily average of prisoners here for the year has been 5·18. The house clean and orderly, but somewhat affected by damp. The bedding barely adequate. The sewers were clean, and the supply of water ample, two pumps being effective. The committals correct; but the form of registry is defective, not being in accordance with that prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The tread-wheel was in order, but the number of prisoners being seldom sufficient to work it, and there being no stone-breaking, sentences to hard labour are occasionally not carried out. Diet for both sexes, 3½*d.* Salary of keeper, £50. A sum of £10 has hitherto been paid to the local inspector without any statutable warrant, but by the 25th section of the Amended Prisons Act (the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 68), the local inspector of the county gaol is now *ex-officio* constituted inspector of all the bridewells, and will henceforth discharge this duty. Baltinglass.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED THE 28TH AND 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1856.

State on the 28th.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Master Debtors,	10	1	11	–	–	–
Pauper Debtors,	2	–	2	–	–	–
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	–	–	–
For Larceny,	–	1	1	–	–	–
For Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	–	–	–
Deserters,	1	–	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	–	1	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	9	6	15	–	–	–
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	–	2	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	5	1	6	–	–	–
Offences under Larceny Act,	8	5	13	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	5	2	7	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines & Penalties,	9	6	15	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	5	–	5	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	2	12	14	1	–	1
Gross Totals,	64	41	105	1	–	1

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

—	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions:—					–	–
Vagrants,	–	–	1	2	–	–
Other offences,	–	–	4	4	9	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	3	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned, & upwards,	–	–	1	1	1	–

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Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years—28th of November, 1853, 216; 1854, 166; 1855, 123; 1856, 105.

Vagrants in custody—28th of December, 1853, 32; 1854, 20; 1855, 10; 1856, 4.

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages.

Committals, 1854—males, 1,459; females, 1,489. Re-committals, 1854—males, 123; females, 167. Averages, 1854—Average daily number—males, 135; females, 80. Highest at any one time—males, 110; females, 93. Lowest at any one time—males, 69; females, 44.

Committals from 1st of January to 31st December, 1855.—Debtors—males, 39; females, 4. Vagrants—males, 164; females, 261. Drunkards—males, 124; females, 157. All others—males, 533; females, 478. Total—males, 910; females, 900.

Committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Debtors—males, 53; females, 6. Vagrants—males, 136; females, 170. Drunkards—males, 94; females, 169. All others—males, 457; females, 416. Total—males, 740; females, 761.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Once—males, 33; females, 55. Twice—males, 11; females, 19. Thrice—males, 2; females, 7. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 21. Total—males, 47; females, 102.

Re-committals from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Once—males, 27; females, 38. Twice—males, 4; females, 17. Thrice—males, 1; females, 5. Four times and more—males, 1; females, 11. Total—males, 33; females, 71.

Average daily number, 1855.—Males, $85\frac{3}{12}$; females, $61\frac{4}{12}$. Highest at any one time—males, 112; females, 93. Lowest at any one time—males, 60; females, 35. Average daily number in hospital—males, $5\frac{8}{12}$; females, $5\frac{3}{12}$.

Average daily number, 1856.—Males, $72\frac{3}{12}$; females, $48\frac{5}{12}$. Highest at any one time—males, 95; females, 81. Lowest at any one time—males, 45; females, 26. Average daily number in hospital—males, $4\frac{13}{33}$; females, $7\frac{16}{33}$.

The progressive reduction in the totals in custody on the 28th of November in four successive years is very striking, but the figures given do not show the whole decrease in crime, for no less than two males and twelve females out of the number confined on the day of inspection were *dangerous lunatics*, and as such ought to have been removed to the District Asylum, in which, unfortunately, there is at present no room for their reception. It is impossible to overstate the evils resulting both to the miserable beings themselves and to the establishment, from the detention of so many lunatics, for such lengthened periods, in a gaol, where the accommodation, especially for females, is so lamentably deficient, and the appliances for their cure so entirely wanting; but as public attention has been urgently directed to this subject, and as a Royal Commission is at present inquiring into the matter, we may confidently hope,

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

that ere long such provision will be made as will effectually prevent the possibility of so large a number of insane persons being ever again confined in this or any other prison.

The great reduction in crime, shown by a comparison of the committals, re-committals, and averages, of 1855, with those of 1854, is very gratifying, more particularly as it will be found to affect the females in the committals more than the males, the contrary being usually the case, and in the re-committals and averages quite as much as the other sex. In the current year also the decrease in crime has been very great, and is especially observable in the averages and re-committals, so that on the whole the county of Dublin may safely be congratulated upon the great diminution in its criminal population, and the more so since the improvement is not restricted to the amount but extends to the nature of offences, crimes of the graver description having considerably decreased, and vagrancy having much declined, there having been 136 males and 170 females of this class committed from 1st of January to 28th of November in 1856, against 154 males and 251 females in the same period in 1855. Drunkenness, however, although reduced amongst males has increased somewhat amongst females, the numbers committed during the above periods in 1856, having been, males, 94; females, 169—against males, 121; females, 151, in 1855.

Number sentenced during the year 1855 to solitary confinement—males, 5. Whipping—males, 11. Total—males, 16.

The accommodation consists of

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Workshops,	3	–
Yards,	7	3	Worksheds,	1	–
Day Rooms,	6	2	Kitchens,	1	–
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	5	1
Single Cells,	57	8	Laundries,	–	1
Single Cells of larger size,	7	20	Lavatories,	1	–
Sleeping Rooms,	6	1	Baths,	3	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	1	Pumps and Wells, And a supply of soft water to each yard.	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Capstan Mill,	1	–
Chapels,	1	–	Looms,	10	–

I have selected the above days for holding my annual inspection, but I have visited the gaol on several other occasions during the year, and have always found the building throughout clean, dry, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and secure. The sewers are effective, and are flushed daily. There was a sufficient supply of bedding, blankets, and sheets, which last are now, in compliance with section 12 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, furnished to every bed. A large crack having appeared in the north-east corner of the boundary wall next the court-house, and the other walls being also in a bad condition, the

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Board had the walls surveyed, and ascertained that the expense of putting the whole in repair would probably amount to £1,000; they, therefore, decided that these repairs should not be undertaken until they had endeavoured to induce the county of Dublin to rebuild the gaol entirely, a decision in which I most cordially concur; for the present building is so defective in point of construction and accommodation, that it will not admit of the establishment of improved prison discipline and management in any department, and necessitates the constant association of females to an extent quite deplorable.

The male prison contains sufficient accommodation for existing requirements, but the cells, although many are of sufficient size, could not readily be adapted to separation, and the general arrangement of the prison renders it very difficult for the governor to maintain a constant supervision over all its departments, whilst the want of space prevents the yards from being so airy and lightsome as is desirable. The female prison may truly be described as wretched, for it contains only 28 cells, although the daily average of females, even in 1856, was 48, and two day-rooms, so that old and young, the hardened felon and the novice in crime, the convict and the untried girl who may be wholly innocent, are unrestrictedly associated, and so limited is the accommodation that the school is also carried on in one of these day-rooms. Under these circumstances, and believing that the local authorities are anxious that the Metropolitan County should possess a gaol worthy of its important position in the country, I have a confident expectation that in the course of the ensuing year some steps will be taken towards this very desirable object, and I would strongly recommend that in any plans for the construction of such a prison, the introduction of the separate system should be fully provided for; and to prove the efficiency of this system, I would point to the gaols of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Louth, and Kilkenny, where it is carried out with all criminal classes, as well as to those of Carlow, the Queen's, Roscommon, Westmeath, and others where it has been partially introduced, since an examination of these establishments will show that this system undoubtedly acts as a most effectual deterrent, much facilitates the maintenance of discipline and regularity, and prevents the moral contamination resulting from the association of prisoners of different degrees of vice and criminality, and consequently may reasonably be supposed to largely increase the chances or probability of reformation.

The accommodation for male debtors is ample, indeed greater than will be required to be provided for in any new building. There is a good kitchen, and a sufficient number of worksheds for males, which, however, appear to be very cold in winter, and a tolerable laundry and drying-room. There are baths for each sex, in which all are washed on admission, and tubs and towels are furnished to every yard for the personal ablution of the prisoners.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

The adult males are in three classes: untried—long sentences—misdemeanants, these sentenced to hard labour for short periods, and vagrants; the juvenile males are all classed together, and are kept entirely apart from adults—a most commendable arrangement.

The females are in two classes according to character, but one class is mainly composed of vagrants and prostitutes, into which juveniles are never admitted. All of both sexes sleep, when the number of cells suffices, in single cells, but all take their meals in the day-rooms. It is decidedly preferable, except in very cold weather, that the meals should be taken in the cells as a first step towards the establishment of separation, and a slight bar to unrestricted association. The classification above specified is obviously very imperfect amongst the males, and lamentably defective amongst the females, but so long as the building remains unaltered, want of space prevents any improvement in it.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The governor or his deputy always attends the lock-up, and one turnkey is on patrol at night, his vigilance being tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.—Dark cells—males, 39; females, 15. Other punishments—males, 72; females, 59. Total—males, 111; females, 74.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to day of inspection, 1856.—Dark cells—males, 53; females, 35. Other punishments—males, 34; females, 30. Total—males, 87; females, 65.

All these punishments were inflicted by order of the governor, except one to seven days' solitary by the Board. Hitherto stoppages of diet have not been entered in the Punishment Book. No person, except the surgeon on sanitary grounds, has the power to reduce the diet of a prisoner unless as a punishment for a distinct prison offence, which must be duly recorded in the book ordered by law to be kept for that purpose.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Males.		Females.	
Weaving and Winding,	3	Washing,	8
Matmaking,	8	Ironing,	1
Shoemaking,	–	Schooling and picking oakum,	7
Tailoring,	1	Nursing,	2
Shot-drill and picking oakum,	16	In hospital, sick,	1
Schooling do.,	7	In care of lunatics,	2
Cooking,	4	Lunatics,	12
Prison duties,	6	Prison duties,	4
Debtors,	12	Debtors,	1
Hospital (care of lunatics),	1	Discharged this morning,	3
Lunatics,	2		
Discharged this morning,	4	Total,	41
Total,	64	Total Males and Females,	105

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All the prison clothing is made up, and all the materials for it, with the exception of leather and frieze, are manufactured in the prison.

The washing for the governor and matron is done by the prisoners without any charge. This practice is decidedly objectionable, since the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are entitled to a third of the profits arising from their labour, the amount of which is of course reduced by this increase in the quantity of "prison duty" required of them. Indeed, I am of opinion, that it would be better if washing for the officers, even at a fixed charge, were not done in the prison, since it obviously gives rise to the probability that good washerwomen would be unduly favoured, and be employed continually in the laundry, no matter what their sentence or conduct.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was—in 1855, £35 8*s.* 6*d.*; 1856, £35 19*s.* 8*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	230½	Jackets,	230
Pairs Sheets,	131	Trowsers,	173
Rugs,	189	Caps,	137
Bed-ticks,	189	Pairs Shoes,	179
Shirts,	213		

Schools.—All males up to age of 16, and others, if they desire it, are instructed by a competent schoolmaster, and the females, under the same regulation, by the assistant matron, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

These schools are very creditably conducted, and are furnished with excellent registries, which are well kept, and are from time to time tested by the chaplains, who frequently visit the schools and examine the pupils.

Number of individual prisoners attending school during the year 1855.—Males, 236; females, 127.

Average number attending daily, 1855.—Males, 18$\frac{11}{14}$; females, 17$\frac{92}{100}$.

Average daily number attending school, 1856.—Males, 9$\frac{7}{11}$; females, 8$\frac{7}{12}$.

School hours.—Males, 2 hours daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Females, 2 hours daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast—2 oz. rice, 6. oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—1¾ oz. rice, 5¼ oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, 1 pint of gruel in lieu of milk.

Males and females under 15 years—Breakfast—1 oz. rice, 4 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Potatoes three days in the week—males, 4 lbs.; females, 3½ lbs., for dinner only.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, white, $1\frac{23}{32}$*d.* per lb.; bread, brown, $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; oatmeal, 15*s.* per cwt.; Indian meal, no contract, 9*s.* per cwt.; rice, 13*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; potatoes, no contract, 3*s.* per cwt.; meat, no contract, $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; new milk, 6*d.* per gal.; buttermilk, $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per gal.; salt, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; coals, 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, but I considered the brown bread to be rather heavy, and somewhat sour. The Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains are regular in their inspection of provisions, although they do not always record their opinion of the quality of each article of food; but I regret to have to state, that the Roman Catholic Chaplain is very remiss in the performance of this duty, for he had only inspected the provisions twelve times from the 1st of August to the 28th of November, whereas *each* of the other chaplains had made thirty-four such inspections during the same period.

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1853, $2\frac{19}{32}$*d.*; 1854, $3\frac{5}{8}$*d.*; 1855, $3\frac{3}{8}$*d.*; 1856, $2\frac{5}{8}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The registries, books, and journals, are kept with peculiar and most praiseworthy care and accuracy. The hospital books are particularly satisfactory, since they show, with the greatest minuteness, all issues of extra diet, a nominal list of those supposed to require such indulgence being submitted to and duly initialed by the surgeon at each visit, a regulation which enables the clerk at once to produce vouchers for all such entries in the Daily Consumption Book. The accounts are clear and explicit, and are frequently checked by the local inspector.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, was—in 1854, £2,941 9*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, £2,527 18*s.* 9*d.*; 1856, £2,265 11*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Captain Langrishe, Local Inspector, . .	100	0	0
Rev. Robert Flemying, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. John Smyth, Roman Catholic do. .	55	7	8
Rev. S. Simpson, Presbyterian do., .	55	7	8
Dr. William Thornhill, Surgeon, . .	80	0	0
Mr. Robert Allison, Governor, . . .	250	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Head Turnkey, Clerk, and Storekeeper, ...	80	0	0
Michael Doyle, 1st Turnkey, Carpenter, and Miller, ...	52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, 1st Turnkey, . . .	52	0	0
James Gordon, do., and Shoemaker,	52	0	0
James Reynolds, 2nd Turnkey, Tailor, and Schoolmaster, ...	30	0	0
William Bigger, 2nd Turnkey and Weaver,	30	0	0
Daniel R. Mathews, 2nd Turnkey, . .	30	0	0
John Berry, do. . .	30	0	0
Christopher Dunne, Cook, . . .	30	0	0

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
John M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey,	30	0	0
Mary Anne Ridgeway, Matron,	32	10	0
Elizabeth Beveridge, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Frances Wood, Nursetender,	12	0	0

Since the last inspection the following appointments have been made—

Captain H. H. Langrishe, Local Inspector, vice Rev. R. Nixon, resigned.
Rev. R. Flemying, Protestant Chaplain, vice do.
Mrs. Ridgeway, Matron, vice Mrs. Judge, superannuated.
Miss Beveridge, Assistant Matron, vice Mrs. Ridgeway, promoted.

The turnkeys are supplied with uniforms and arms, and are paid monthly, the other officers quarterly. Six of the male, and all the female officers receive rations.

James Reynolds, Tailor, &c.
William Bigger, Weaver.
Daniel R. Mathews, 2nd Turnkey.
John Berry, 2nd Turnkey.
Christopher Dunne, Cook.

J. M'Loughlin, Hospital Turnkey.
Mary Anne Ridgeway, Matron.
Elizabeth Beveridge, Assistant Matron.
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December in the year 1855.—Local Inspector, 106; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant Chaplain, 155; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 156; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 106.

From 1st January up to day of inspection.—Local Inspector, 96; Surgeon, &c., 143; Protestant Chaplain, 134; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 143; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 100.

This return shows that the visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain fall far below the number required by section 69 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

Hospitals.—The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is very indifferent. The hospitals are integral portions of the main building, with which they directly communicate, so that it would be very difficult to prevent the spread of fever or of any other infectious disorder. There are water-closets, but no baths. The gaol had been healthy and free from epidemic disease.

Year.	No. in Hospital.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine. £ s. d.	Deaths.
1853,	299	7,089	£35 11 2	9
1854,	259	4,596	30 19 8	6
1855,	195	3,038	25 8 11	5
1856,	137	3,969	16 16 7	1*

I found the hospitals occupied by *two male and thirteen female lunatics:* of the latter, one had not been committed as a dangerous lunatic, but was considered by the surgeon to be insane. Happily there were no sick in the prison, for the female hospital (which consists of only *one* room, with one cell lately made to open out of it) was already overcrowded with this

* A Lunatic.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

County of Dublin Gaol.

deplorable number of lunatics, and yet, so wretched is the accommodation of the female prison, that there is no other ward to which they could be transferred, so that in the event of the prevalence of any epidemic in the gaol, the consequences might be truly frightful. Moreover, the staff of female officers is wholly insufficient for the additional and arduous duty imposed by the presence of so large a number of insane women, for whose custody the gaol authorities were never expected to provide: and it is of the utmost importance that some immediate steps should be taken to remove to an asylum these unfortunate creatures, since any day may produce irremediable evils. I was informed that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Lunatic Asylums had found two of the beds occupied by lunatics in a wet and dirty condition. On inquiring into this matter I learnt that several of the beds thus occupied were found every morning in a similar state, and that it had always been the practice to expose them in the yards to dry, but that the morning of the day on which the Commissioners visited the prison had been so rainy that this could not be done. All the beds were, on the days of my inspection, perfectly clean and dry, and it appeared that latterly fresh bedding had been supplied every morning in the cases referred to, another instance of the extraordinary trouble and expense to which gaols are subjected by the presence of a class of occupants for which they were never designed, and for whose cure, or even safe custody, they are wholly unfitted.

Board of Superintendence.

Thomas Baker, Esq., High Sheriff.	Charles Cobbe, Jun., Esq.
J. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	John Brennan, Esq.
Hon. St. John Butler.	Charles V. Colthurst, Esq.
Hans H. Woods, Esq.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Henry J. MacFarlane, Esq.	C. C. W. Domville, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.
	Frederick Stokes, Esq.

The Board meets monthly with great regularity. The contracts and bills for large amounts are paid quarterly by cheques; and a sum of money to meet small incidental expenses is placed in the hands of the local inspector, who also receives a cheque monthly for the payment of the salaries of the subordinate officers, and is bound to produce receipts for all payments made by him. The whole accounts are finally audited by a finance committee appointed before Easter Term.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

P.S. Another female lunatic died on the 24th of January, 1857.

F. F. W. H.

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Richmond Bridewell.—Visited the 21st and 22nd January, 1857.

State and Accommodation of the Prison on 21st January, 1857—at Lockings.

No. or Denomination of Class.	Convicted at Commission or Sessions.				Committed Summarily.								Military Prisoners tried by Court Martial.	Untried.			Total.	No. of Cells.	Remarks.
	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for Felony.	Do. for Misdemeanor.	Under Larceny Act.	Common Assaults.	Summary Convictions.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.		For Trial.	For further examination.	Deserters.			
1,	.	.	3	.	3	4	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	19	Reception ward.
2,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	6	Laundry men sleep in this ward.
3,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	10	Old Offenders for Trial.
4,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	9	11	First committals for do.
5,	.	.	3	2	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	17	First convictions.
6,	.	1	10	9	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	31	Re-committals.
7,	.	.	3	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	Shoemakers, Tailors, and Brushmakers.
8,	1	4	11	5	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	38	Old Offenders, Adults.
9,	.	.	8	3	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	28	Criminal Juveniles who attend school.
10,	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	8	Kitchen and Bakery men.
11,	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	18	Misdemeanants re-committed for short imprisonments, working Capstan.
12,	.	.	7	3	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	First committals working Treadmill.
13,	.	.	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	18	Juveniles, short sentences.
14,	.	.	2	.	7	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	18	Tradesmen, Labourers, and First committals, working Capstan.
15,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	Vacant, but used for the excess of other classes.
Hospital,	.	.	6	3	9	3	2	3	.	4	.	9	.	.	1	1	41	.	Six wards and two rooms containing sixty-six beds.
Totals,	1	5	57	26	112	22	12	4	.	15	1	9	1	6	5	4	280	267	
In custody, 21st January, 1856,	2	12	48	19	58	16	27	.	2	48	1	2	.	3	6	8	253	267	
Difference,	1 Dec.	7 Dec.	9 Inc.	7 Inc.	54 Inc.	6 Inc.	15 Dec.	4	2 Dec.	33 Dec.	.	7 Inc	1	3 In.	1 De.	4 De.	27 Inc.	.	

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Total of all classes in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

21st of January, 1854,	. . . .	490
„ 1855,	. . . .	461
„ 1856,	. . . .	253
„ 1857,	. . . .	280

	Workhouse offenders.	Vagrants.
21st of January, 1854,	1	119
„ 1855,	–	100
„ 1856,	5	49
„ 1857,	5	15

Committals, Re-committals, and Averages for 1856.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1856.—Criminals, 2,114; Vagrants, 778; Unconvicted, 357; Drunkards, 492; Total, 3,741.

Re-committals from 1st January to 31st December in the year 1856.—Once, 261; twice, 65; thrice, 27; four times and more, 44; total, 397.

Average daily number, 245; highest at any one time, 310; lowest at any one time, 185; average daily number in hospital, 25.

Committals, 1855, 4,953.

Re-committals, 1855.—Once, 271; twice, 79; thrice, 48; four times and more, 73; total, 471.

Average daily number, 1855, 322; highest at any one time, 473; lowest at any one time, 221; average daily number in hospital, 37.

Thus, although the number in custody on the day of inspection was greater than on the corresponding day in the three preceding years, yet under all the other headings there has been a very large decrease in the year 1856, as compared with 1855. In the committals there has been a reduction of no less than 1,212; in the re-committals, of 74; and in the daily average, the surest test of the rise and fall of crime, of 77. And I have much pleasure in congratulating the city of Dublin upon the general decrease in crime observable in the metropolis, more especially in vagrancy, as will appear from the subjoined tables.

In examining the ages of the prisoners in custody on the 1st January, 1857, it is gratifying to see that juveniles under 17 years form a less proportion to the total number of all classes of prisoners confined than they did to the number on the same day of 1856, not only in the number of vagrants, which shows a decrease of 21, but also in the criminals, which declined from 55 to 46, both exhibiting a diminution of nearly 13 per cent. The prisoners of from 17 to 20 years of age bear the same proportion to the total number confined on the 1st of January in each year, whilst the adults of 21 years and upwards show an increase of 14 per cent., arising from convictions of old offenders discharged from the army, who, since the termination of the war, have resumed their former habits of life, and also of returned convicts, who contribute to increase the number of adults in confinement.

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TERMS of IMPRISONMENT, RELIGION, and DEGREE of EDUCATION of the Prisoners in Confinement on the 1st of January, 1857.

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Criminals, &c.						Total No. Confined.		Vagrants.						Total.	
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	1857.	1856.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years to 30.	31 Years to 40.	41 Years and upwards.	1857.	1856.
Transportation for—																
14 years,	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penal Servitude for—																
4 years,	.	1	2	1	1	.	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Imprisonment for—																
4 years,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18 months,	1	20	5	15	1	3	45	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 "	.	3	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9 "	.	8	4	9	4	5	30	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6 "	.	6	8	8	1	.	23	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 "	.	13	6	6	3	3	31	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2 "	.	7	2	11	4	2	26	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1 "	.	1	1	2	.	.	4	7	.	3	.	1	.	2	6	10
14 days,	.	1	2	2	1	.	6	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	4	32
7 "	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48 and 24 hours,	.	.	.	5	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unlimited,	.	6	7	10	3	3	29	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not convicted,	.															
Total,	1	67	37	73	22	18	218	194	.	6	1	1	.	2	10	42
RELIGION.																
Church of England,	.	6	3	14	4	6	33	24	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5
Presbyterians,	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholics,	1	61	34	57	16	14	183	169	.	5	1	1	.	2	9	37
DEGREE OF EDUCATION.																
Read and Write,	.	31	24	50	11	15	131	105	.	3	.	1	.	2	6	9
Read Imperfectly,	.	16	2	5	1	2	26	26	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	5
Know Spelling,	.	6	.	.	.	.	6	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	7
Illiterate,	1	14	11	18	8	3	55	54	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	11
RE-COMMITTALS.																
In prison—																
First time,	.	17	16	46	15	15	109	96	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	15
Twice,	.	8	7	4	4	3	26	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Three times,	.	5	2	5	1	.	13	9	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1
Four times,	.	3	2	3	.	1	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Five times,	1	3	4	2	.	.	10	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Six to ten times,	.	15	7	8	.	.	30	19	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	5
Eleven to fifteen times,	.	6	1	3	.	.	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Sixteen to twenty times,	.	3	2	.	.	.	5	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2
Twenty times & upwds.,	.	5	.	1	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Total,	1	65	41	72	20	19	218	194	.	6	.	2	.	2	10	42

Referring to the re-committals given in the above table, it appears that of 218 persons committed for criminal offences, and in custody on the 1st January, 1857, 109 were never in prison before, being 50 per cent. of the number confined, or nearly the same proportion which the same class of prisoners bore to the number in custody on the 1st day of January, 1856; whilst the re-committals put together, are 2½ per cent. less in 1857 than in 1856.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

In the juveniles of the age of 16 years and under, the first committals are nearly 8 per cent. of the total number of all classes of prisoners confined 1st January, 1857, and the proportion of the same class of prisoners confined on corresponding day of 1856, was 7·21 per cent., whilst the re-committals of the same class bear a proportion of 22·02 to 21·13 per cent. All the other re-committals put together, bear a proportion of 25·23 to 29·38, being a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. in the number confined on the 1st January, 1857, composed chiefly of the class of ages from 17 to 20, the proportion of which bears 9·63 in 1857, to 12·88 in 1856.

The chief point exhibited by the following table is the great decrease in vagrancy. In the numbers under sentence of penal servitude and transportation there is also a reduction; but there is a small increase in the convictions for other causes, except in three instances, and a considerable rise in the number of untried prisoners and lunatics.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 1st January, 1857, and on the corresponding day of 1856, according to their Ages and the Offences for which they were committed.

Offences and Sentences.	Ages.												Total.		Difference in the Year 1857
	10 Years and under.		11 Years to 16.		17 Years to 20.		21 Years to 30.		31 Years to 40.		41 Years & upwards.				
	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	
CONVICTED AT COMMISSION OR SESSIONS.															
Transportation,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1 Dec.
Penal Servitude,	.	.	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	1	.	.	5	12	7 „
Imprisonment for—															
Felony,	.	.	12	10	9	15	16	8	2	6	7	3	46	42	4 Jan.
Misdemeanor,	1	.	7	7	6	5	3	5	1	.	2	2	25	19	6 „
COMMITTED SUMMARILY.															
Imprisonment—															
For Larceny,	.	1	19	26	14	9	15	10	4	7	5	3	57	56	1 „
Under Larceny Act,	.	.	1	3	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	6	2 Dec.
In default of Bail,	.	.	.	3	5	2	6	3	3	1	.	.	14	9	5 Jan.
For Non-payment of Fine,	.	.	1	.	.	7	12	10	3	.	1	5	17	22	5 Dec.
For other Misdemeanors,	.	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	1	6	5	1 Jan.
Under Revenue Laws,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	4 „
„ Poor Law Act,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1 Dec.
By Court Martial,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1 Jan.
„ Vagrancy,	.	2	5	26	1	3	2	3	.	2	2	6	10	42	32 Dec.
„ Drunkenness,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1 Jan.
Dangerous Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	1	.	.	7	1	6 „
UNTRIED.															
Charged of Felony,	.	.	2	1	4	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	17	1	16 „
„ Larceny,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	4 Dec.
„ Misdemeanor,	.	.	2	2	3	.	1	1	2	.	1	2	9	5	4 Jan.
Deserters,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	.	.	.	.	3	8	5 Dec.
Totals,	1	3	51	81	48	51	82	58	24	21	22	22	228	236	8 „
Proportion per cent. on the total number each year,	·43	1·27	22·37	34·32	21·05	21·18	36·0	24·57	10·52	8·0	9·65	9·32			

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TERMS of IMPRISONMENT of the Number of Prisoners committed, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1856

Terms of Imprisonment.	At Commission and Sessions.			Committed Summarily.										Not convicted.							Totals.	
	Felony as Convicted in and Sessions.	Misdemeanors at Do.	Criminal Lunatics.	Offences under Larceny Act.	Misdemeanors, Summary.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Revenue Laws	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	Deserters.	By Courts Martial.	Felony, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Misdemeanors, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Further Examination, Discharged.	Remaining Untried.	In the year 1856.	In the year 1855.
TRANSPORTATION																				
For—																				
Life,	1																		1	
15 years,	4																		3	1
14 "	1																		1	1
PENAL SERVITUDE.																				
For—																				
10 years,	2	1																	3	
4 "	28	3																	31	28
IMPRISONMENT																				
For—																				
4 years,	1																		1	
2 "		1																	1	1
18 months,		1																	1	1
12 "	31	20																	51	33
9 "	2	1																	3	
6 "	35	16		17			6					8							73	95
3 "	27	10		83	23			6				17							156	148
2 "		2		128	82				94			18							269	309
1 "		5		210	155			2	636			7							487	813
14 days,				126	144				11										912	1,282
7 "	1	2		87	159				6	64									300	931
48 hours				66	205				1	498									366	424
24 "		1		11	71						146		62	28	41	22	184	28	622	834
Unlimited,			1			98	1												547	652
Fine only,							4												4	
Total,	132	63	1	773	900	98	10	7	778	492	146	43	62	28	41	22	184	28	3,703	4,663
Ages																				
10 years and under,	1	1		23	2				41						1				69	139
11 years to 16,	34	18		332	152	1			438	14	1				51				1,031	1,031
17 " to 20,	20	12		158	180	1			72	26	45	20			66				580	660
21 " to 30,	37	16		187	347	20	2	6	62	199	90	18			105				1,032	1,200
31 " to 40,	16	9		86	124	10	4	1	45	108	9	5			60				471	619
41 " and upwards,	15	4	1	63	104	6	4		139	145	1				54				536	626
Could not be ascertained,															24				24	
Total,	132	63	1	773	900	38	10	7	778	492	146	43			361				3,703	4,663
Proportion per cent. on total No. for 1856,	3·51	1·67	·026	20·88	24·22	1·01	·026	·018	20·73	13·1	3·89	1·14			9·61					
Do. for 1855,	3·27	1·38		18·74	24·77	0·62			22·40	14·09	2·97				9·09					

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

CONDITION of JUVENILES 16 Years of Age and under, confined on the 1st January, 1857, as to Parentage and Locality.

	Parentage.					Included in foregoing Cols.					Where Born.		
	Having both Parents living.	Having both Parents dead.	Having Father dead.	Having Mother dead.	Total.	Having Step-Father.	Having Step-Mother.	Abandoned by Parents.	Absconded from Parents.	Illegitimate.	County or Borough.	Other Localities.	Total.
CRIMINALS.													
10 years and under, .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
11 „ to 16, .	14	16	9	6	45	1	4	.	2	.	24	21	45
Total, . .	14	17	9	6	46	1	4	.	2	.	25	21	46
Proportion per Cent.,	30·43	30·95	19·56	13·04	.	.	.	.	.	.	54·34	45·65	.
VAGRANTS.													
10 years and under, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11 „ to 16, .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Total, . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Gross Total, .	14	21	9	6	50	1	4	.	2	.	28	22	50
Proportion per Cent.,	28·00	42·00	18·00	12·00	.	.	.	.	.	.	56·00	44·00	.
IN CUSTODY ON 1ST JANUARY, 1856.													
Criminals, . .	28	11	10	7	56	1	3	3	20	.	29	27	56
Proportion per Cent.,	50·00	19·64	17·85	12·50	.	.	.	.	.	.	51·77	48·21	.
Vagrants, . .	7	15	2	4	28	.	1	3	2	.	7	21	28
Proportion per Cent.,	25·00	53·57	7·14	14·28	.	.	.	.	.	.	25·00	75·00	.
Total, . .	35	26	12	11	84	1	4	6	22	.	36	48	84
Proportion per Cent.,	41·66	30·95	14·28	13·09	.	.	.	.	.	.	42·73	57·14	.
Difference in 1857, .	21 Decr.	5 Decr.	3 Decr.	5 Decr.	34 Decr.	.	.	6 Decr.	20 Decr.	.	8 Decr.	26 Decr.	34 Decr
Proportion per Cent.,	61·76	14·70	8·82	14·70	.	.	.	.	.	.	23·53	76·47	.

The above table exhibits 46 criminal juveniles in custody, of the ages of 16 years and under, being a decrease of 10 from the number in custody on the same day last year, or nearly 20 per cent. of the 46; 14 had both parents living, 17 had both dead, 9 had father dead, and 6 had mother dead. The 4 for vagrancy had both parents dead. Twenty-one criminals and 1 vagrant, nearly a half of the total number, were not born in the county or city of Dublin.

[COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Male Prisoners committed and in custody in each year, from 1851 to 1856.

Class of Offences.	No. of Committals.						Difference in 1856 from 1855.	
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Incr.	Decr.
Felony, & sentenced to Transportation,	63	51	51	7	2	5	3	.
Do Do. to Penal Servitude,	.	.	22	57	27	30	3	.
Misdemeanor, Do. to Transportation,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Do. Do. to Penal Servitude,	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.
Felony, Do. to Imprisonment,	285	247	261	269	133	97	.	36
Misdemeanor, Do. Do.	138	102	94	102	65	59	.	6
Criminal Lunatics,	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.
Offences under Larceny Act (Summary),	2,097	1,727	1,270	1,100	780	773	.	7
Misdemeanor, Do.	2,072	2,151	2,096	1,185	1,227	909	.	318
Dangerous Lunatics,	54	50	50	60	31	38	7	.
Under Revenue Laws,	14	6	2	.	3	10	7	.
Under Poor Law Act,	16	25	30	20	9	7	.	2
By Courts Martial,	.	.	.	.	11	43	32	.
Deserters,	18	17	30	34	103	146	35	.
Under Vagrant Act,	8,142	3,481	2,746	2,395	1,417	778	.	639
Drunkards,	1,652	1,619	1,430	1,175	698	492	.	206
Total number Convicted,	14,554	9,476	8,086	6,799	4,507	3,392	.	1,123
Felony and Misdemeanors, Acquitted,	290	340	352	338	181	148	.	36
no Bill, or no Prosecution,	360	306	299	240	265	184	.	82
Further examination, Discharged,	35	41	48	24	18	29	11	.
Remaining untried on 31st December,								
Gross Total,	15,239	10,165	8,785	7,311	4,971	3,753	.	1,218
Average number daily confined,	516	508	489	461	322	245	.	77
Highest number,	641	628	613	555	473	310	.	163
Lowest do.,	308	397	353	364	221	185	.	36
Average number in Hospital,	32	61	55	49	37	25	.	12
Do. of Lunatics,	14	4	3	5	2	3½	1½	.
Number of Deaths,	15	15	11	5	5	3	.	2
VAGRANTS.								
Average number of Vagrants committed daily,	26	11	9	7	4½	2	.	2½
Average number of Vagrants confined daily,	72	79	95	96	59	29	.	30
Highest number at any one time,	161	181	167	160	106	62	.	44
Dublin City or County Vagrants.	610	459	456	444	286	212	.	74
Vagrants from other localities,	7,502	3,022	2,284	1,951	1,131	566	.	565

RE-COMMITTALS CLASSIFIED, according to Age, of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856, including those who remained for trial on 31st December, 1855, but disposed of in 1856.

	Criminals.					Vagrants.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.
Re-committed within the year, Once,	2	85	40	60	190	2	26	3	32	63
" Twice,	3	14	8	18	43	.	15	2	5	22
" Thrice,	.	6	2	6	14	1	5	.	7	13
" Four times & upw.	.	3	3	1	7	1	26	5	5	37
Total,	5	108	62	85	260	4	72	10	49	135
Number of Committals represented in the above,	13	253	147	203	616	15	321	39	132	507
Committed once within the year, but previously imprisoned,	2	85	64	282	433	5	47	15	34	101
Committed for first offence, never in prison before,	12	199	149	567	927	21	60	19	70	170
Total,	27	537	360	1,052	1,976	41	428	73	236	778

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Re-committals Classified according to Age—*continued.*

	Criminals.					Vagrants.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.
Acquitted, no bill, or no prosecution; imprisoned previously,	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bill, no prosecution; for the first time in prison,	.	.	.	.	118	.	.	.	.	.
For further examination; in prison previously,	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
For further examination; for the first time in prison,	.	.	.	.	148	.	.	.	.	.
Deserters,	.	.	.	.	146	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkards,	.	.	.	.	492	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining untried on 31st December, 1856,	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.
										2,975
Gross Total for the year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,753
Total number of individuals committed in the year 1856,	5	108	62	85	260	4	72	10	49	135
Proportion per Cent. to total number of Committals for the year 1856,	18·51	20·11	17·22	8·08	13·15	9·75	16·82	13·70	20·76	17·25
Proportion per Cent. to total number of Committals for the year 1855,	17·24	15·73	11·88	8·66	11·58	14·80	14·28	20·00	13·87	14·60
Proportion of the number committed once within the year 1856, but previously in prison,	7·40	15·82	17·77	20·80	21·91	12·19	10·98	20·54	14·40	12·93
Proportion of the number committed once within the year 1855, but previously in prison,	13·79	14·60	23·00	16·81	17·99	10·19	3·91	15·79	11·56	7·05
Proportion to number never in prison before, committed in 1856,	44·44	37·05	40·83	53·80	46·96	51·21	13·78	26·02	29·66	21·85
Proportion to number never in prison before, committed in 1855,	51·72	44·39	47·21	62·34	54·34	35·18	10·94	16·84	43·84	22·44

Education and Religion of the Number of Prisoners committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	Offences convicted of.			Committed Summarily.									Not convicted.						Totals.	
	Felony, at Commission and Sessions.	Misdemeanors, at Do.	Criminal Lunatics.	Offences under Larceny Act.	Misdemeanors.	Dangerous Lunatics.	Under Revenue Laws.	Under Poor Law Act.	Under Vagrant Act.	Drunkards.	Deserters.	By Courts-Martial.	Felony, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Misdemeanors, Acquitted.	Do., no Bill or no Prosecution.	Further Examination, Discharged.	Remaining Untried.	In the year 1856.	In the year 1855.
Degree of Education.																				
Read and Write,	75	30	1	343	479	35	6	6	323	203	60	18	202						1,885	2,148
Read imperfectly,	15	11	.	119	90	.	1	1	131	29	16	7	41						461	326
Know Spelling,	12	2	.	55	19	.	.	.	91	.	2	.	13						194	217
Know Alphabet,	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						12	66
Wholly illiterate,	50	14	.	247	318	3	3	.	233	171	59	18	80						1,176	1,976
Could not be ascertained,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25						25	20
Total,	132	63	1	773	909	38	10	7	778	492	140	43	361						3,753	4,953
Religion.																				
Protestant,	17	11	1	61	97	7	5	.	39	40	45	12	39						374	409
Presbyterian,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	4	4	.	5						16	23
Roman Catholic,	115	52	.	712	810	31	5	7	738	448	97	31	254						3,300	4,501
Could not be ascertained,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63						63	20
Total,	132	63	1	773	909	38	10	7	778	492	146	43	361						3,753	4,953

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OFFENCES of JUVENILES committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1855 and 1856.

	Criminals.								Vagrants.							
	10 Years and under.		11 Years to 16.		17 Years to 20.		Total.		10 Years and under.		11 Years to 16.		17 Years to 20.		Total.	
	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.
Commission and Sessions, Felony,	1	1	34	31	29	44	64	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Commission and Sessions, Misdemeanor,	1	1	18	10	12	13	31	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misdemeanor, Summarily,	25	27	496	664	345	356	869	1,047	41	108	428	868	73	95	542	1,071
Vagrancy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Courts Martial and Deserters,	.	.	1	.	63	.	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bills, no prosecution, Felony,	.	.	8	13	24	6	32	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Acquitted, no bills, no prosecution, Misdemeanor,	1	.	5	8	8	15	14	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining undisposed of,	.	2	37	27	33	53	76	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	28	31	602	753	514	490	1,144	1,274	41	108	428	868	73	95	542	1,071
Proportion per Cent. to total number of Committals,	2·44	2·43	52·62	59·1	44·93	38·48	Decrease, 10·2 per Cent.	.	7·56	10·08	78·06	81·04	13·46	8·87	Decrease, 49·3 per Cent.	.
Workhouse Offenders,	1	.	23	48	9	7	33	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	.	.	6	6	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RE-COMMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.																
Once,	2	5	85	68	49	31	136	104	2	8	26	41	8	8	81	57
Twice,	3	.	14	27	8	12	25	39	.	2	15	14	2	5	17	21
Thrice,	.	.	6	13	2	5	8	18	1	1	5	16	.	2	6	19
Four times and upwards,	.	.	3	3	3	1	6	4	1	5	26	53	5	4	32	62
Total,	5	5	108	111	62	49	175	165	4	16	72	124	10	19	86	159
HOW OFTEN COMMITTED SINCE KNOWN.																
Once,	13	15	271	313	311	195	595	523	21	38	60	65	18	16	99	149
Twice,	1	6	76	84	47	37	124	127	2	9	26	28	4	8	32	45
Three times,	.	1	27	37	13	23	40	61	1	5	19	21	.	7	20	33
Four times,	2	1	19	22	10	20	31	43	1	6	16	13	4	2	15	26
Five times,	1	1	16	19	14	10	31	30	1	.	4	5	2	1	7	6
Six to ten times,	.	.	31	24	20	30	51	54	1	4	16	32	8	5	25	41
Eleven to fifteen times,	.	.	9	16	11	12	20	28	.	1	10	21	4	5	14	27
Sixteen to twenty times,	.	.	6	7	3	2	9	7	.	2	9	16	2	2	11	14
Twenty-one to twenty-five times,	.	.	8	3	.	1	3	4	.	.	8	12	.	1	8	13
Twenty-six to thirty times,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	5	7	.	1	5	9
Thirty-one times and upwards,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	9	1	3	17	12
Total,	17	24	460	525	429	236	906	879	28	65	182	253	43	51	253	269

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

SENTENCES of JUVENILES committed from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1856.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
Transportation, 15 years,	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
" 14 "	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Penal Servitude, 6 years,	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
" 4 "	.	6	11	17	.	.	.	.
Imprisonment, 12 months,	1	11	11	26	.	.	.	.
" 9 "	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.
" 6 "	.	18	13	31	.	.	.	.
" 3 "	3	51	38	92	.	.	.	.
" 2 "	1	72	59	132	.	.	.	.
" 1 "	5	123	78	206	7	52	6	65
" 14 days,	7	79	52	138	30	352	61	443
" 7 "	3	78	32	113	4	18	6	28
" 48 hours,	3	70	68	141	.	5	.	5
" 24 "	4	37	38	79	.	1	.	1
" Unlimited,	.	1	44	45	.	.	.	.
Not convicted,	1	50	65	116	.	.	.	.
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
	2·44	52·62	44·93	.	7·56	78·96	13·46	.

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to Parentage, where Born, Education, and Religion of the number committed from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1856, and who remained for Trial on 31st Dec., 1855, but disposed of in 1856.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.
PARENTAGE.								
Having both parents living,	16	222	204	442	9	24	5	38
Having both parents dead,	4	173	142	319	6	294	52	352
Having father dead,	5	137	122	264	22	64	10	96
Having mother dead,	3	70	46	119	4	46	6	56
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
Having stepfather,	1	21	6	31	2	9	.	11
Having stepmother,	.	12	5	17	.	15	2	17
Abandoned by parents,	.	6	2	8	.	8	.	8
Absconded from parents,	.	17	9	26	.	1	1	2
RESIDENCE.								
County or Borough,	16	370	278	664	17	96	18	131
Other localities,	12	232	236	480	24	332	55	411
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
EDUCATION.								
Read and Write,	1	259	257	517	1	183	32	216
Read imperfectly,	8	93	61	160	2	76	10	88
Know Spelling,	8	73	21	102	9	82	,	91
Know Alphabet,	.	11	1	12	.	.	.	.
Wholly illiterate,	16	166	171	353	29	87	31	147
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542
RELIGION.								
Protestant,	1	37	59	97	10	12	.	22
Presbyterian,	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Roman Catholic,	27	564	449	1,040	31	416	73	520
Could not be ascertained,	.	1	5	6	.	.	.	.
Total,	28	602	514	1,144	41	428	73	542

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The foregoing very minute and interesting tables were furnished to me by the active and energetic governor, to whom much credit is due for their compilation.

The accommodation consists of

15 Wards.	1 School Room.	10 Lavatories.
20 Yards.	3 Workshops.	3 Baths.
10 Solitary Cells.	5 Worksheds.	1 Fumigating Room.
152 Single Cells.	1 Kitchen.	1 Reception Room.
115 Cells to contain 3 persons.	1 Bakery.	2 Pumps and Wells.
8 Hospital Rooms.	14 Store Rooms.	2 Tread-wheels.
2 Chapels.	1 Laundry.	1 Capstan-mill.

Having visited the prison very frequently during the year, I have much pleasure in being able to report that I have invariably found it very clean and orderly, and generally in good repair; but on the day of inspection panes of glass were wanting in the windows of several of the cells, which were thereby rendered too cold for occupation in winter. A fire broke out in the chapel, on the 18th November, whereby the chapel, schoolroom, and stores of yarn, &c., were destroyed, the bakehouse unroofed, and other damage done. Great activity was displayed by the officers and some of the prisoners in extinguishing the fire, without which the whole of the prison would probably have been burned, since the chapel is situated in the centre of the building. The Board at once held an inquiry, but failed to discover the origin of the fire. Plans have, I am informed, been prepared for rebuilding the portions destroyed.

The prison is throughout well ventilated, dry, and abundantly supplied with water raised by the tread-wheel, and by two pumps. The sewerage is effective. During the year 52 additional cells have been adapted to separation, so that there are now 145 cells fitted for carrying out that most excellent system; but the Inspectors-General can not certify to the fitness of these cells for carrying out separation in its integrity until an additional number of water-closets and duly partitioned lavatories are provided, and sufficient light and ventilation are afforded to some cells which are as yet very defective in those essentials.

The gaol is well furnished with baths, in which all are washed on admission, and the laundry, drying room, kitchen, &c., are sufficient.

The beds, bedding, and blankets were good, but up to the 21st January, 1857, no sheets had been supplied, except in the hospital, although the Amended Prisons Act, passed in July, 1856, directed that a pair of sheets should be furnished to every bed.

Great attention is paid to classification, there being no less than 14 classes, and all the prisoners sleep and take their meals in single cells; indeed the numbers have so much decreased, that the number of cells adapted to separation is sufficient to include the great majority of the prisoners available for that system, and amongst the others approximate separation is maintained in a great measure during the hours of labour, the tread-wheel being fitted with partitions, and the greater part of the manufactures being carried on in the cells, into which the looms have been transferred from the work-rooms. The juveniles are kept wholly apart from adults, and are mostly subjected to separation.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued.

The lock-up takes place at 4.30, p.m., in winter, and at 6 in summer. Two of the warders are on duty until 10.30 p.m., when they give over the charge of the prison to the watchmen, whose vigilance is duly tested by two tell-tale clocks. The deputy and assistant deputy governor frequently go round the prison at night.

PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences in 1856.

Description of Punishment.	No. of Days.	No. of Prisoners Punished.	Remarks
In Solitary Confinement on bread & water,	1	152	One pound of bread per diem is the allowance of food for prisoners on bread and water. Half diet consists of 4 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ¼ pint of new milk, for breakfast, and 7 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk or gruel for dinner.
Do. do. do.	2	39	
Do. do. do.	3	209	
Do. do. do.	7	1	
In Separate Confinement on do.	1	21	
Do. do. do.	2	29	
Do. do. do.	3	22	
Do. do. on half diet,	1	12	
Do. do. do.	3	1	
At Punitive labour on do.	1	11	
Do. do. do.	2	16	
Do. do. do.	3	9	
Do. do., half dinner,	1	328	
Supper bread forfeited, ...	1	27	
Do. do.	2	7	
Do. do.	3	2	
Forfeit Earning, ...	.	1	
Other Punishments, ...	.	66	
Total, ...	.	948	

All those punishments were ordered by the governor. It is desirable that every prisoner, on admission, should be apprized of the rules he is expected to observe, since some complained of being punished for the breach of regulations of which they were wholly ignorant. Moreover, I am constrained to call attention to the 15th rule attached to the 109th section of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which lays down distinctly the only punishments which a governor is justified in inflicting.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS ON THE 21ST JANUARY, 1857.

Productive Employment.		
Baking, . . .	3	
Brushmaking, . .	3	
Carpentering, . .	2	
Labouring, . . .	6	
Mat making, . .	21	
Making tufts for mats, .	4	
Picking Coir fibre, .	21	
Plaiting Coir yarn, .	15	
Painting, . . .	1	
Plastering, . . .	2	
Shoemaking, . .	3	
Smiths' work, . .	1	
Sorting and splicing Coir yarn, . . .	14	
Tailoring, . . .	2	
Washing in laundry, .	4	
Weaving mats, . .	10	
Weaving matting, . .	8	
Weaving linen, . .	1	
Warping and winding Coir yarn, .	1	
	—	122
Punitive Employment.		
Tread-mill, . .	30	
Capstan-mill, . .	32	
	—	62
Wardsmen, cleaning, cooking, whitewashing, &c., . . .	34	
In Hospital, unemployed,	34	
Unemployed in Reception Ward (committed),	13	
„ in Classes (do.),	7	
„ Committed for trial, . .	4	
„ Deserters, .	4	
	—	96
Total Confined, . .		280

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ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Industrial Employment of Prisoners, and of the Profits thereon, for the year 1856.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Profits on the Prisoners' Labour,	203	14	1			
,, of Do. on Sale of Goods, .	588	17	5			
				792	11	6
Deduct Amount paid to Prisoners, .	52	12	2			
,, Cost of the Bread issued to do., .	34	18	5			
,, Keeping of Horse, . .	20	16	0			
,, Bad Debts contracted for last six years, . . .	65	15	0			
				174	1	7
Total Amount of Profits, . . .				618	9	11
Deduct Profits on Goods sold to the Prison, . .				65	0	5
Net Amount of Profits on Goods sold outside of the Prison, ...				£553	9	6

ABSTRACT of the State of the Manufacture Accounts, on the 1st of January, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Capital, . . .	848	12	11			
,, due to the Public, . .	175	5	2			
				1,023	18	1
,, of Profits for 1856, . .	553	9	6			
,, Do. on Goods sold to the Prison, . .	65	0	5			
				618	9	11
				£1,642	8	0

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By amount of Stock on hands, . .				766	16	0¾
,, due by the Board of Superintendence, . . .	166	18	9			
,, due by the Public, . .	488	11	0			
,, due by the Insurance Companies,	196	14	7			
,, of Cash in Governor's hands,	23	7	7¼			
				875	11	11¼
				£1,642	8	0

ARTICLES manufactured, made up, and repaired in the Prison.

11,582 Yards matting (Cocoa fibre.)
2,969 Wool bordered and fibre mats, 12,038½ square feet.
23 Wool Rug mats, 116¾ square feet.
319 Brush mats, 4,074 lbs. wt.
379 Rope do., 2,033 lbs. weight.
268 Bass Brooms.
70 ,, Scrubbers.
13 ,, Hand Brushes.
53 Yards of Linsey Woolsey.
51 ,, Corduroy.
124 ,, Striped Calico.
70 ,, Plain do.
143 ,, Linen.
270 ,, Sheeting.
92 ,, Sacking.

72 Quart Tins.
6 Pint Measures.
6 Half-pint do.
14,600 Nails for different uses.
12,600 Shoe Nails.
73 Pairs of Shoes made up.
1 Jacket do.
56 Pairs of Trowsers do.
130 Vests do.
37½ Pairs of Sheets do.
952 Jackets repaired.
1,947 Pairs of Trowsers do.
437 Caps do.
626 Vests do.
981 Pairs of Shoes do.
19 Buckets do.
7 Bed Rugs do.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

The industrial labour during the past year consisted chiefly of stone-breaking, weaving mats, rugs, and matting, shoemaking, tailoring, washing for the prison, and baking. This department is conducted with very praiseworthy activity, and great exertions are made to instruct the prisoners in handicrafts which may enable them to gain their livelihood by honest industry on their liberation.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol, was in 1855, £372 5*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1856, £553 9*s.* 6*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs of Blankets,	485	Shirts,	699
„ Sheets,	106	Jackets,	682
Rugs,	650	Trowsers,	655
Hammocks or Cots,	438	Caps,	667
Bed-ticks,	226	Pairs of Shoes,	480

Schools.—School hours, from ten, a.m., till one, p.m.

All the juveniles, *i.e.*, all under 16 years of age, are instructed by a very competent schoolmaster, for three hours daily, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The school is under the National Board, whose registries are duly kept, and in addition another registry of progress better adapted to the illiterate condition of the majority of those committed to prison, and showing very clearly the graduated advance of the pupils has been established. The chaplains frequently visit the school, examine the pupils, and test the registry.

The schoolmaster is deserving of much praise for the efficiency of this school; the proficiency exhibited by many, and the progress made by others who had entered the prison wholly illiterate, being highly satisfactory, and especially creditable, when the difficulties occasioned by the shortness of the terms of imprisonment, and the consequent frequent changes amongst the scholars are considered. I would here mention, with reference to a boy whom I found in his cell during school hours, that misconduct *during a previous imprisonment* should never be made a reason for preventing any prisoner from attending the school. Such a boy should be admitted in his turn to the school, in the hope that his behaviour has improved. No prisoner on re-committal can be punished for an offence committed during a former imprisonment.

All the school books and registries having been destroyed in the fire of the 18th of November, it is impossible to give any school statistics for the past year.

Contracts.—Meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; candles, per dozen lbs., 6*s.* 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three last years:—1854, 3·609*d.*; 1855, 4·044*d.*; 1856, 3·5*d.*; 1857, 3·142*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

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Dietary.

FOR PRISONERS WHOSE TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

Meals.	CLASS 1.—Males, 15 Years of Age and upwards.	CLASS 3.—Juveniles under 15 Years of Age.
Breakfast,	*Every Day in the Week.* 8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout. ½ pint of new milk.	*Every Day in the Week.* 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout. ½ pint new milk.
Dinner,	*Five Days in the Week.* 14 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint new milk. *Two Days in the Week.* 1 pint gruel (made on 1 oz. oatmeal) in lieu of milk.	8 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper,	. . . . .	4 oz. of bread.

FOR PRISONERS WHOSE TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT DO NOT EXCEED ONE CALENDAR MONTH.

Breakfast,	*Every Day in the Week.* Same as above.	*Every Day in the Week.* Same as above.
Dinner,	14 oz whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint gruel.	8 oz. whole wheatmeal bread. 1 pint vegetable soup.
Supper,	. . . . .	4 oz. of bread.

Books and Accounts.

The registries, journals, books, and accounts, which are here very voluminous, owing to the number of prisoners who pass in and out daily, are kept with most praiseworthy care and accuracy, as the minute calculation as to the rise and fall of crime, and the expenditure fully prove; indeed no one who has not minutely examined them can form any idea as to the amount of labour entailed by keeping in a satisfactory manner the books of a metropolitan prison, and I am bound to say that in my opinion it is impossible that a more perfect system of checks as to the accuracy of criminal statistics, the cost of the prison, the work accounts, the amount of profits due to the prisoners, and the duties performed by the officers, can be devised than here exists.

There is however, one omission to be noticed under this head. The chaplains *do not keep journals*, although under section xi. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, these officers are bound to keep journals, *which are to be kept in the prison*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The Medical Officer's Book for the issue of *extra diet*, is peculiarly satisfactory, since it contains a weekly statement of all such orders made under the surgeon's hand, thereby enabling the clerk readily to produce vouchers for all entries under that heading in the Daily Consumption Book.

The total cost of the gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the last three years, was—1854, £7,104 4*s.* 7*d.*; 1855, £5,773 11*s.* 5*d.*; 1856, £5,281 7*s.* 2*d.*

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Bridewell.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
A. Banon, Physician,	100	0	0
A. Read, Surgeon,	150	0	0
Rev. J. Quinton, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. W. Brock, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8
Dominic Marques, Governor,	400	0	0
Michael Delany, Chief Warder,	94	0	0
John Whitaker, Registrar and Clerk,	90	0	0
Martin Brophy, Assistant do.,	52	0	0
Edward Boothe, Storekeeper,	74	0	0
H. J. Philpotts, Court Attendant and Assistant Chief Warder,	66	0	0
William Hogan, Master of Worke,	64	0	0
Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster,	64	0	0
Thomas Dwyer, Kitchen Warder and Master Baker,	78	0	0
Richard Donnolly, 1st Class Warder,	56	0	0
James Corcoran, do.,	56	0	0
John M'Cormick, Gate Keeper,	56	0	0
Francis Arnetead, Weaving Master,	56	0	0
Patrick Duffy, 1st Class Warder,	56	0	0
John Lennon, do.	56	0	0
John Connor, do.	56	0	0
Nicholas Mangan, Hall Porter,	54	0	0
James Cavanagh, 2nd Class Warder,	54	0	0
Thomas Foster, do.,	44	0	0
Thomas Giles, do.,	44	0	0
William Boll, do.,	44	0	0
John Frawley, do.,	44	0	0
John Maher, do.,	44	0	0
John Boulger, do.,	44	0	0
George Graham, do.,	44	0	0
William Sleith, do.,	44	0	0
Richard Donohoe, do.,	44	0	0
P. M'Carthy, Watchman,	40	0	0
Thomas Lavendar, do.,	40	0	0
Bernard Kearns, Carter and Messenger,	26	0	0
Matthew Dobbin, Miller,	65	0	0
Michael Roe, Assistant Baker,	39	0	0

All the officers, except the chaplains and medical officers, are paid monthly. All the intern officers receive rations, soap, and candles, and those sleeping in the prison are supplied with fuel. There are twenty stand of arms in the gaol.

As the low state of the prison may give rise to the consideration whether the number of warders on the staff ought to be reduced, it is right to remark that the classification being the same, and the construction of the building rendering any modification in the present arrangements impracticable, without serious detriment to discipline, it would be very injudicious to diminish the present number of warders, which does not exceed the ordinary requirements of the prison, especially when it is borne in mind, that wherever the separate system is introduced, the duties of

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each warder become more onerous, although he may have a less number of prisoners under his charge; again, the frequent indisposition of the officers throws a greater amount of labour and responsibility upon those who are available, as there are no supernumeraries to fill the place of those thus temporarily withdrawn.

Visits of Extern Officers.—From 1st January to 31st December, 1856:—Local Inspector, 182; Physician, 227; Surgeon, &c., 167; Protestant Chaplain, 153; Presbyterian Chaplain, 154; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 445.

Hospitals.

This building was throughout clean and orderly, and contains sufficient accommodation for the average number of patients, but none of the improvements adverted to in the last Report have been effected. During the past year the great increase in the number of lunatics detained in this prison, owing to the want of room in the asylum, has caused much inconvenience.

	No. Admitted.	Daily Average.	No. of Days.	Cost of Medicine.	Deaths.
				£	
1854,	1,582	49	17,885	100	5
1855,	1,204	37	13,505	100	5
1856,	903	25	9,125	100	3

Board of Superintendence appointed by the Municipal Council for the Year 1856.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Fergus Farrell, J.P.
Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.
" Sir Timothy O'Brien, bart., J.P.
Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.
Councillor Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Councillor Thos. Hutton, D.L., J.P.
" James Plunkett.
" John A. Curran.
" Francis Pilsworth.
" John Bagnal.
" John Sweetman.
" James Whelan.

Board of Superintendence appointed for 1857.

Alderman Robert H. Kinahan, J.P.
" John Reynolds, J.P.
" Denis Moylan, J.P.
" George Roe, J.P.
Councillor Joseph Boyce, J.P.
" Jeremiah Dunne, J.P.
Alderman John D'Arcy, J.P.
" Laurence Reynolds.
Councillor John Gray.
" Geo. Woods Maunsell.
" Nicholas J. Lalor.
" Robert O'Brien.

The Board meets every fortnight, and at each meeting pays all bills by cheques to each creditor, signed by three members of the Board and the secretary.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

RICHMOND FEMALE PENITENTIARY, GRANGEGORMAN.—VISITED THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1857.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	–	2	2	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanors,	–	1	1	–	–	–
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	–	3	3	–	–	–
To Imprisonment,	–	64	64	–	9	9
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	–	6	6	–	–	–
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	–	32	32	–	3	3
Offences under Larceny Act,	–	26	26	–	–	–
In default of Bail,	–	19	19	–	–	–
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	–	15	15	–	–	–
Other Misdemeanors,	–	7	7	–	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	–	8	8	–	–	–
Vagrants,	–	28	28	–	2	2
Drunkards,	–	4	4	–	–	–
Dangerous Lunatics,	–	26	26	–	–	–
Gross Totals,	–	241	241	–	15	15

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED at the time of Inspection.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	9	–	9
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Summary convictions—Other offences,	–	–	–	12	–	23
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	5
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	1

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Totals in custody on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the three preceding years:—

15th of January,	1854,	494
,,	1855,	497
,,	1856,	322
,,	1857,	241

		Workhouse Offenders.	Vagrants.
15th of January,	1854,	–	220
,,	1855,	2	204
,,	1856,	2	106
,,	1857,	5	28

Committals and Averages for 1855 and 1856.

Criminals, 3,305; vagrants, 2,925; drunkards, 1,835; lunatics, 49; total, 8,114. Daily average, 365. Highest at any one time, 508. Lowest at any one time, 239. Average daily number in hospital, 20.

Committals from 1st January to 31st December, in the year 1856.—For trial, 273; examination, 167; larceny and misdemeanors, 3,318; vagrants, 1,630; drunkards, 1,926; lunatics, 49; untried prisoners on 31st December, 1855, 10; total, 7,373. Average daily number, 292. Highest at any one time, 310. Lowest at any one time, 240. Average daily number in hospital, 15.

NUMBER of RE-COMMITTALS from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1855.

How often Re-committed.	Convicted at Assizes, Sessions, and Summarily.	Vagrants.	Total.
Once,	250	192	.
Twice,	128	71	.
Three times,	52	32	.
Four times and upwards,	86	129	.
Total Number of Individuals,	524	424	948
Number of Committals represented in the above,	1,681	1,728	.
Number of Committals for first offence from 1st January to 31st December,	1,337	1,197	.
Total Number of Committals,	3,018	2,925	.

NUMBER of RE-COMMITTALS from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1856.

How often Re-committed.	Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Vagrants.	Total.
Once,	294	50	.
Twice,	129	31	.
Three times,	71	24	.
Four times and upwards,	149	123	.
Total Number of Individuals,	643	228	871
Number of Committals represented in the above,	2,286	1,354	.
Number of Committals for first offence from 1st January to 31st December,	1,234	278	.
Total Number of Committals,	3,520	1,630	.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Re-committals of drunkards in 1856 not returned in 1855.—Once, 169; twice, 86; three times, 53; four times and upwards, 106; total number of drunkards re-committed, 414.

An examination of the above tables proves satisfactorily that the reduction in the number of prisoners has been very considerable. In the number in custody on the 15th of January, in 1856, as compared with 1855, there is a decrease of 81. in the total committals of 751, in the re-committals of 77, and in the daily average, the best proof of the change which has taken place, of no less than 73, whilst the highest number in custody in 1855 exceeded that in 1856 by 118. The decrease in the total amount of offences thus indicated is, however, wholly attributable to the decline in vagrancy, there having been only 28 of this class in custody on the day of inspection, against 106 on the same day in 1855, and the committals for vagrancy during the year having been only 1,630 against 2,926 in 1855; and the same remark applies to the re-committals. The committals for drunkenness show an increase of 91 in 1856; and on the whole the committals of *criminals* have somewhat increased; but such committals must generally have been for slight crimes, since the subjoined table proves that the vast majority of the sentences were to very short terms of imprisonment.

SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE and IMPRISONMENT, together with the Unconvicted of all Prisoners Tried or Committed in 1856, and also of those Prisoners who were Committed in 1855 but *tried* in 1856.

PENAL SERVITUDE.		
Four years,	15	
IMPRISONMENT.		
Two years and above eighteen months,	1	
Eighteen months and above twelve,	1	
Twelve months and above nine,	34	
Nine months and above six,	3	
Six months and above three,	88	
Three months and above two,	102	
Two months and above one,	221	
One month and above fourteen days,	1,115	
Fourteen days and above seven,	1,541	
Seven days and above forty-eight hours,	696	
Forty-eight hours,	1,411	
Twenty-four hours,	1,799	
		7,027
Acquitted, lunatics, &c.,		332
Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1856,		14
Gross Total,		7,373

From this return it appears that out of the 7,027 sentences to imprisonment during 1856, only 465 were for terms exceeding one month, 6,562 were for one month and under, and of these 3,210, or nearly one half, were for forty-eight and twenty-four hours.

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OFFENCES of JUVENILES, committed from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

CLASS OF OFFENCE.	AGES. 10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.
Committed at Assizes and Quarter Sessions :—				
Felony,	1	8	24	33
Misdemeanants,	.	.	2	2
Summary Convictions :—				
Misdemeanants, &c.,	2	180	573	755
Vagrancy,	39	181	302	522
Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, for Further Examination, Discharged, and remaining for Trial :—				
Felons,	.	7	19	26
Further Examination, &c.,	.	6	28	34
Total,	42	382	948	1,372

RE-COMMITTALS of JUVENILES, from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.

	CRIMINALS. 10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.	VAGRANTS. 10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.
Re-committed Once,	1	20	81	110	6	23	51	80
Re-committed Twice,	.	12	52	64	2	9	19	30
Re-committed Three times,	.	7	22	29	.	7	8	15
Re-committed Four times and upwards,	.	2	11	13	1	4	4	9
Total,	1	49	166	216	9	43	82	134

The number of juvenile offenders has greatly diminished: the numbers committed in 1855 and 1856 having been 1,909 and 1,372, respectively; but the decrease is confined to those between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, in which the decline in the last year is 514, and to those of ten years and under, in which it is 47, whilst, on the other hand, those of above ten and under seventeen years have increased by 24.

Here also the reduction in vagrancy is very remarkable; only 522 vagrant juveniles having been committed in 1856, against 1,061 in 1855.

Of the 1,372 juveniles, 485 were resident in the city of Dublin, and 887 came from other localities, or were comparatively strangers to the metropolis, to which they had been attracted by the facilities for plunder and living in idleness afforded by large towns; 523 had both parents living; 418 had lost both parents; 260 had lost their father; 171 had lost their mother; two had been abandoned by their parents; 78 had absconded from their parents; and NONE were illegitimate.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

STATE of EDUCATION of the Juveniles on Committal.

	10 Years and under.	Above 10 and under 17 Years.	17 and under 21 Years.	Total.
Read and wrote,	7	94	250	351
Read imperfectly,	14	127	339	509
Knew spelling,	–	–	3	3
Knew alphabet,	–	–	–	–
Wholly illiterate,	21	161	336	518
Total,	42	382	948	1,372

In 1855, out of 1,909 juveniles, 943, or nearly one-half, were wholly illiterate, so that in this respect some improvement is observable.

RELIGION of Prisoners Committed in 1856.

Protestants,	818
Presbyterians,	7
Roman Catholics,	6,525
Not ascertained,	13
Total,	7,363

During the year one female was sentenced to solitary confinement.

The accommodation consists of:

Wards,	15	School Rooms,	1
Yards,	15	Workshods,	1
Day Rooms,	15	Kitchens,	1
Solitary Cells,	2	Store Rooms,	3
Single Cells,	164	Laundries,	2
Single Cells of larger size,	2	Baths,	4
Cells to contain three persons,	3	Fumigating Rooms,	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	Reception Room,	1
No of Beds in such Rooms,	70	Pumps and Wells,	5
Hospital Rooms,	5	Other Machines for labour,	5
Chapels,	2		

Having visited this prison frequently during the past year, I am happy to be able to report that I have invariably found it in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order. The building is secure, well ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and generally in good repair; but several windows had been entirely destroyed, and the wall of one cell bored through, by refractory prisoners. The sewerage is effective. The beds, bedding, and blankets were sufficient; but up to the 15th of January no sheets had been furnished, except in the hospital, although the Amended Prisons Act, passed in July, 1856, directs that a pair of sheets shall be supplied to every bed. No alterations or improvements have been made in the accommodation—95 of the 164 cells are artificially heated, and are fitted with

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

gongs; but the Board having refused, from motives of economy, to construct water-closets and lavatories in the proportion of one of each to every eight or nine cells, no progress has been made towards the establishment of the separate system in its integrity, since the Inspectors-General cannot consent to give the certificate required by sec. 4 of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, to legalize separate confinement until these essential arrangements have been completed. This decision of the Board of Superintendence is especially to be regretted, since separation, always so useful as a deterrent, and as a bar to moral contamination, is peculiarly desirable in a prison which is appropriated to that sex most easily impressed by the absence of social intercourse, to which the vast majority of the committals are for such short periods of imprisonment, and where the prisoners generally are of so debased a class, that confinement in association is no punishment, and only tends to increase the freemasonry of crime, and, consequently, to send the female out of prison worse and more abandoned than she entered. I would, therefore, again most earnestly urge upon the Board the propriety of reconsidering the question, particularly as the expense of providing the indispensable accommodation, above referred to, would be comparatively trifling. The laundries, drying-room, kitchen, and school-room are sufficient, and there are good baths, in which all are washed on admission; but there are no *covered lavatories*, tubs in the open yard being the only means afforded to the prisoners for personal ablution. Considerable attention is paid to classification. As many as the heated cells will accommodate, 95, are subjected to approximative separation, and sleep and take their meals in their cells; the remainder are divided into several classes, partly according to character and partly according to crime. The vagrants and prostitutes are kept apart from the rest as much as possible, and the re-committals are separated from the first committals. There are also two classes of lunatics; and the large number of these unfortunate creatures who have, during the past year, been left in the prison, owing to the want of room in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, has very much interfered with the discipline and management of the penitentiary.

The general appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory, and adequate prison dresses are regularly issued. The matron, or her deputy, attend the lock-up, and a patrol is maintained at night by two watchmen, whose vigilance is tested by a tell-tale clock.

Punishments for prison offences from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.—Dark cells, 36; other punishments, 176; total, 212.

All these punishments had been inflicted by order of the governor and matron, with the exception of five cases of serious offences, in which it had been necessary to call in a magistrate, with reference to which I may mention that several cases of the most obstinate and incorrigible refractoriness came under my immediate notice.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Employment.—On the day of inspection the prisoners available for work were employed as under.

Employment on the day of Inspection.

Cleaning,	17	Knitting,	8
Nursing,	16	Cooking,	6
Washing,	50		
Sewing,	69	Total,	166

The above return may be taken as a reliable representation of the general employment of prisoners throughout the year. Within the last few months all the looms have been taken down, and manufactures discontinued, partly on account of the great decrease in the number of able-bodied vagrants, by whom these works were chiefly executed, and partly because it had been found that the progress made in handicrafts was very trifling, owing to the shortness of the terms of imprisonment, and that the cost of materials, machinery, and teaching, exceeded the price at which the articles thus manufactured could be procured for the use of the prison.

The total of net profit produced by articles disposed of outside the gaol was, in 1855, £305 14*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1856, £156 13*s.* 0½*d.*

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Pairs Blankets,	474	Petticoats,	1,207
Pairs Sheets,	37	Caps,	2,955
Rugs,	451	Pairs Shoes,	273
Bed-ticks,	500	Aprons,	1,976
Shifts,	1,529	Handkerchiefs,	1,665
Jackets,	816		

Schools.—Instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography is given to the juveniles by a competent schoolmistress. The pupils are divided into two classes, each class being at school for from two to three hours daily, according to the season. This school is under the National Board, whose inspector has reported favourably of its management by the schoolmistress, who has been appointed during the past year, and whom I have invariably found very attentive to her important duties. In addition to the registries required by the National Board, another registry of progress, better adapted to the very illiterate condition of the majority of the scholars, is about to be established. The chaplains visit the school. It is of importance that they should, from time to time, examine the pupils, with the view of testing the accuracy of the entries in the registry.

Average number attending daily, 35. Number sentenced during the year to solitary confinement, 1.

Dietary.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and half a pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint new milk. One pint of gruel in lieu of milk to each for one month and under.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 1½*d.*; candles, per lb., 7*d.*; soap, per cwt., 30*s.*

Net cost of dietary for each prisoner on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding days in the last three years—1854, 3½*d.*; 1855, 3$\frac{113}{272}$*d.*; 1856, 3*d.*; 1857, 2¾*d.*

There was one complaint of the stirabout being thin, which I ascertained to be frivolous. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains, who record their opinion of the quality of the articles of food inspected.

Books and Accounts.—The registries, books, and accounts, which are very voluminous, are kept with great care and accuracy, with one exception, the Gate-porter's Book, in which were several errors, arising from carelessness.

All orders for extra diet are issued in writing by the medical officer, but last indefinitely, whereas it is important that such orders should be renewed from day to day, or at least weekly, as at Richmond Bridewell, so as to enable vouchers for entries under that head in the Daily Consumption Book to be produced more readily. Under section 1 of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, the chaplains are required to keep journals, which are to *be kept in the gaol*, and submitted to the Board at each meeting. This prescription has not yet been complied with.

The total cost of the penitentiary, including dietary and salaries, was, in 1854, £6,579 1*s.* 5*d.*; 1855, £6,089 19*s.* 11½*d.*; 1856, £5,308 12*s.* 1½*d.*

Officers and Salaries on the day of Inspection.

	£	s.	d.
INTERN.			
One Governor,	200	0	0
One Head Matron,	200	0	0
One Deputy do.,	80	0	0
One Store do.,	70	0	0
One School do.,	40	0	0
One Hospital do.,	40	0	0
One Kitchen do.,	40	0	0
One Laundry do.,	40	0	0
Four 1st Class do., each	40	0	0
Eight 2nd do., each	30	0	0
One Clerk,	90	0	0
One Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
One Court Registrar,	100	0	0
One Hall Porter,	40	0	0
One Guardsman,	40	0	0
Two do., each	35	0	0
Two Servants, each	12	0	0
EXTERN.			
Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Physician,	100	0	0
Surgeon,	150	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	0	0
Presbyterian Chaplain,	33	6	8

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

The intern officers are paid monthly, and receive rations, coals, and candles. The guardsmen are supplied with uniform and rations, but not with light or fuel.

NOMINAL LIST of Intern Officers.

1.	Thomas L. Synnott,	Governor.
2.	Marian Rawlins,	Head Matron.
3.	Mary C. O'Carroll,	Deputy.
4.	Jane Miles,	Store.
5.	Mary Parker,	School.
6.	Margaret M'Kyan,	Hospital.
7.	Mary Coleman,	Kitchen.
8.	Frances Moran,	Laundry.
9.	Catherine Whitsitt,	Class.
10.	Eliza Murphy,	Do.
11.	Elizabeth Kennedy,	Do.
12.	Lucy Forrett,	Do.
13.	Maria Thomas,	Do.
14.	Margaret Sinnott,	Do.
15.	Mary Colgan,	Do.
16.	Anne O'Brien,	Do.
17.	Maria Hitchcock,	Do.
18.	Alicia Keshan,	Do.
19.	Catherine M'Ewen,	Do.
20.	Emily Yeates,	Do.
21.	Benjamin Warren,	Clerk.
22.	John Coleman,	Assistant Clerk & Storekeeper
23.	Thomas M'Dermott,	Court Registrar.
24.	James Coffey,	Hall Porter.
25.	Thomas M'Dermott, jun.,	Guardsman.
26.	Thomas Coogan,	Do.
27.	John Donnellan,	Do.
28.	Mary Reynolds,	Servant.
29.	Catherine Hart,	Do.

Since the last inspection the vacancies caused by the resignations of one first and one second class matron have not been filled up, and another vacancy of second class matron has been filled by the appointment of the person who acted as superintendent of weaving, which office has been abolished. Moreover, the number of lunatics has so much increased that one second class matron has been taken from her class duties to attend to the second insane division, so that in fact the strength of the staff or class matrons has been *reduced by three*, and has besides lost the occasional assistance of the weaving superintendent. The superior officers of the prison have protested against a reduction to this extent as prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline and order, and I am disposed to agree with them, for it must be recollected that notwithstanding the decrease in the number of prisoners the number of classes remains the same, and indeed rather requires extension than diminution; that no class has more than one matron, and that a class occasionally occupies several stories of the building; and, moreover, that wherever any approximation to the separate system is introduced, especially in prisons not originally con-

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structed with a view to its establishment, the duties of every officer becomes more onerous; besides, owing to the reduction above referred to, the number of matrons is barely sufficient, when all are available, to meet the imperative requirements of the prison, and, therefore, whenever any of these officers are unfit for duty from indisposition, there are no supernumeraries to fill their places.

Visits of Extern Officers.—Local Inspector, 152; Surgeon, &c., 165; Protestant Chaplain, 192; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 163; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 424; Physician, 243.

Hospital.—The hospital contains sufficient accommodation, and is furnished with water-closets, baths, and all necessaries, and was clean and well ventilated. The prison had been very healthy and free from epidemic.

	Intern Patients.	Extern Patients.	Cost of Medicine. £	Deaths.
1854,	625	5,150	100	13
1855,	589	3,436	100	8
1856,	386	2,369	100	7

Although those labouring under bodily disease were happily few, the number of those suffering from mental malady was, unfortunately, large. There were no less than 26 dangerous lunatics in the prison, and of these some had been in for many months, owing to there being no room for them in the asylum. The poor creatures appear to be treated with great care and kindness; but it is obvious that a gaol is not furnished with the means of applying proper treatment to the insane; nor are the few officers who can be spared to attend upon them qualified to deal with them as their sad condition requires; moreover, the presence of so many, and sometimes noisy and violent, lunatics, interferes very seriously with the discipline of the prison, by occupying the exclusive attention of officers attached to the criminal classes, which are thereby deprived of the constant supervision so necessary to the maintenance of order and prevention of moral contamination. The attention of the Royal Commissioners has been directed very particularly to the evils resulting from the detention of the insane in prisons, and it is to be hoped that ere long some legislative enactment will provide a remedy.

There is one Board of Superintendence for the two city prisons. The names of the members, and other particulars, are given in the Report upon Richmond Bridewell.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—VISITED 8TH OF JANUARY, 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody, 5th December, 1855,	44	7	51
Committals from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856, inclusive,	334	27	361
	378	34	412
Discharges from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	346	31	377
Prisoners in custody, 31st December, 1856,	32	3	35
Greatest number in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	60	6	66
Lowest number in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	28	4	32
Greatest number of females in custody, like period (14th October, 1856),	–	7	–
Lowest number of females in custody, like period (31st May, 1856),	–	1	–
Average number in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	44	4	48
Average of pauper prisoners from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	20	3	23
Pauper prisoners in custody, 5th December, 1855,	17	4	21
Do. Do. 31st December, 1856,	17	1	18
Greatest number of pauper prisoners in custody from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	27	3	30
Lowest number of pauper prisoners in custody, like period (24th December, 1855),	18	–	18
Total pauper prisoners committed from 5th December, 1855, to 31st December, 1856,	–	–	83

NOTE.—Only 5 of those in custody on the 5th of December, 1855, still remain. 7 prisoners have been discharged in this year whose terms of imprisonment varied from two to twelve years.

CLASSIFICATION of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, 31st December, 1856.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Deputy Marshal's apartments,*				–	1	1
In rent-rooms (free rooms) paying rent,	4	1	5			
In do., under rules of 1831, (General Sterne),	1	–	1			
In do., under contempt,	1	–	1			
In do., under remand (Insolvent Court),	3	–	3			
In do., old and very feeble (pauper),	1	–	1			
				10	1	11
In temporary accommodation room,				1	–	1
In common halls,				5	–	5
				16	2	18
In hospital (paupers),	4	–	4			
Pauper building,	12	1	13			
				16	1	17
Total in custody, 31st December, 1856,				32	3	35

* This is the only one remaining in Deputy Marshal's department of those located there when the order was made by Queen's Bench abolishing the old practice of the Deputy Marshal letting apartments to first-class debtors.

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

From these returns it would appear that there has been no noteworthy change in the number of debtors imprisoned—the total confined and the averages in 1856 differing very little from those of 1855.

In the upper yard there is a room fitted up with two beds by Government for the temporary accommodation of first-class debtors, who may remain there for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. In same yard there are thirty-six rooms available for first-class debtors, five of which are occupied by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, weekly; two occupied by a prisoner under old rule, and entitled to same rent free; three by prisoners confined under remand, and one by a pauper prisoner under special circumstances; three by the hatchman having charge of the pauper building; twenty-two are vacant, seven of which are small inner rooms accessible only through the outer room. There is also in this yard a room fitted up for a hatchman to sleep in.

Lower Yard.—There are five common hall rooms, two of which are furnished by a broker, each containing four beds. The weekly charge for bed, fire, and attendance, is 7*s.*; two others are empty, intended for prisoners who would prefer furnishing for themselves, and one for female prisoners. In this yard, close to the matron's apartments, the Government have fitted up a room with two beds, as in the upper yard, for the temporary accommodation of first class female debtors, who may occupy same for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours; two rooms are set apart for hospital accommodation, and one as dispensary, and one for female pauper prisoners.

Pauper Building consists of five large rooms. with four beds in each room, adjoining which are apartments fitted up by Government for the occupation of the hatchman in charge of the yard. All the lights in the lower yard, except in hospital, are put out at 10 p.m.; all the other rooms are cleared at 11 p.m., and gas extinguished at 11.30 p.m.

On the 1st of July a post-office receiver was established in the marshalsea, and the matron was appointed to take charge of it.

PRISONERS COMMITTED to the PUNISHMENT CELL, from 5th December, 1855, to the 31st December, 1856.

Date.	Name.	Description.	Offence.	Punishment.
10th March,	Edward Sutton, .	Pauper,	Assaulting a prisoner, . .	Two hours.
15th „	John Largan, .	Do.,	Insolent language, effects of drink.	Three „
24th April,	Thos. R Ashworth,	–	Disturbing the prison, . .	Seven „
11th June,	Michael Keirnan,	Pauper,	Intoxication, ...	Ten „
28th July,	William Ledwich,	Do.,	Disorderly, ...	Three „
14th Oct.,	Patk. Wm. Harris,	Do.,	Abusive language, ...	Six „
29th „	Oliver Plunkett, .	Do.,	Intoxication, ...	Five „
8th Nov.,	William Ledwich,	Do.,	Do., ...	Ten „
„	Michael Keirnan,	Do.,	Do., ...	„ „
„	Oliver Plunkett, .	Do.,	Do., ...	„ „

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DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Four Courts Marshalsea.

With reference to the punishments, I feel called upon to observe that some irregularity has existed—a drunkard not having been put into the punishment cell, *because he had been so recently punished for the same offence;* an additional reason for inflicting punishment, since repeated offences especially require repression.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
Andrew Nixon, Deputy Marshal,	150	0	0
James Houston, Hatchman in charge of P. building,	70	0	0
Eliza M'Ginty, Matron,	31	10	0
John Skelton, Hatchman,	52	0	0
Richard P. Macartney, do.,	52	0	0
John Armstrong, do.,	52	0	0
Michael Mansfield, Night Watchman,	35	0	0
William Davis, Messenger,	35	0	0

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector,	160	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	18	0
David Lyon, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain,	60	0	0
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5

Non-Resident Officers' Visits in the Year 1856.

Surgeon and Physician,	180	R. C. Chaplain,	115
Presbyterian Chaplain,	61	Protestant Chaplain,	69

The Local Inspector was appointed in the Autumn of 1856; the office having been previously filled, without salary, by Captain Crofton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Government Prisons.

Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners and Resident Officers.

Each pauper prisoner receives 2lbs. of first quality bread and 1½ pint of sweet milk daily, and 2oz. of soap and 1 candle (four to the pound) weekly. Their bedding consists of three single blankets, a rug, two linen sheets, and a bed-tick and bolster filled with straw once a month. The allowance of coal during the winter half-year is 2½ cwt. weekly to each room, where pauper debtors lodge, and 1¼ cwt. during the summer half-year, from 1st of May to 1st November; this supply is sometimes increased in the month of October when specially ordered.

The marshal receives 3 tons of coals, yearly, for his office; the deputy marshal 10 tons; the hatchman in charge of pauper department, the matron, the watchman for guard-room, each 5 tons yearly; also hatchman's sleeping room, 5 tons.

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There is also an allowance of 1lb. of candles, weekly, during the winter half-year, and ½lb. in the summer half-year, to the resident hatchman.

With regard to the dietary of pauper prisoners, I am of the opinion expressed by my colleague last year, viz., that as the 18th general Rule directs that "each pauper prisoner is to receive the allowance sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench for prisoners in county gaols," the dietary in the marshalsea should be reduced to the subjoined scale, extracted from the "General Dietary Table."

Prison Dietary.—1st Class—Males—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class—Females—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk.

I have frequently visited this prison in the course of the year, and have found a considerable improvement in cleanliness since 1855, the rent-rooms being generally tidy and orderly; but I on one occasion found the stairs and landing places of B building dirty, in consequence of the neglect of the debtors' servants; a new arrangement, however, with respect to these servants is in contemplation, which it is believed will effect a beneficial change.

The building appeared to be throughout in substantial repair, with the exception of the floors, which in many rooms were in want of much repair. The sewerage is very effective, and there is an ample supply of good water.

The practice referred to in last year's Report, of suffering the deputy marshal and the hatchmen to exact rent for certain rooms from prisoners in the first class, was in June, 1856, declared by the Court of Queen's Bench to be illegal, and has been discontinued, and a decided improvement in the discipline of the prison, as well as a saving of expense (without loss of comfort), to the first-class debtors, has resulted therefrom.

In consequence of the prevalence of drunkenness and other irregularities in the marshalsea, it became necessary during the past year, to enforce more strictly the rules relating to the admission of drink, searching visitors, and to the exclusion of all, except debtors and officers, from the prison at night. I regret to have to report that circumstances arose in connexion with the carrying out of these regulations, which caused the dismissal of Mr. Nixon, the deputy marshal, who has been replaced by Mr. Pilkington.

The change in the law, occasioned by the passing of the Amended Prisons Act, 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 68, and other reasons, rendered it necessary that a new code of rules and regulations for the marshalsea should be compiled. The Inspectors-General have prepared rules accordingly, which they confidently anticipate will put the prison on a better footing, and will insure regularity whilst they increase the comforts and reduce the expenses of the debtors, and which have been duly submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and, when approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, will be put in force.

FELTON F. W. HERVEY, *Inspector-General.*

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